Regional progress report on the Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030
A Strategy to turn commitments into action

1 National progress reports on the implementation of the Montevideo Strategy at the meetings of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Next meetings of the Presiding Officers

2 Regional progress report on implementation of the Montevideo Strategy at the sessions of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean
From commitments to action: 25 countries are implementing the Montevideo Strategy and have reported on national progress.

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<th>Latin America</th>
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Montevideo Strategy: a road map for the implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda and the Beijing Platform for Action, and for accelerating the achievement of the SDGs by 2030.
The Montevideo Strategy is a tool to help governments to formulate equality policies in line with agreements already reached under the Regional Gender Agenda and the SDGs by 2030.

Latin America (8 countries): national gender equality instruments adopted since 2016

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of national reports on progress in the application of the Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030 from the respective countries.
The Montevideo Strategy: overcoming the four structural obstacles to gender equality in the region by 2030

- Socioeconomic inequality and the persistence of poverty in the context of exclusionary growth
- Discriminatory, violent and patriarchal cultural patterns and the predominance of the culture of privilege
- Sexual division of labour and unfair social organization of care
- Concentration of power and hierarchical relations in the public sphere
Overcoming the obstacles to equality through the 10 implementation pillars

1. Normative framework
2. Institutional architecture
3. Capacity-building and strengthening
4. Monitoring, evaluation and accountability
5. Institutional architecture
6. Participation
7. Communication
8. Cooperation
9. Technology
10. Financing
Gender gaps persist in the labour market, hampering efforts to overcome socioeconomic inequality.

Latin America and the Caribbean (weighted average of 24 countries): activity rate and unemployment rate,\(^a\) by sex, 2008-2018 (Percentages)

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of International Labour Organization (ILO), 2018 Labour Overview of Latin America and the Caribbean, Lima, 2018.

\(^a\) Weighted average. Excludes hidden unemployment in Colombia, Ecuador, Jamaica and Panama. Weighting factors used are ILO projections of the total labour force and by sex.
The Montevideo Strategy has helped to close gender gaps in the labour market

Key pillars to overcome socioeconomic inequality:

**Institutional architecture**

A stronger institutional architecture has helped to move away from fragmented and targeted employment policies to comprehensive policies with a gender perspective

**Normative framework**

Inter-institutional dialogue has facilitated the adoption of laws and regulations with a gender perspective in areas related to gender inequality and discrimination in the labour market

- Mechanisms for coordination between machineries for the advancement of women (MAW) and labour ministries are making progress on:
  - National employment plans with a gender perspective
  - Wage equality policies
  - Provisions on non-discrimination in employment and maternity protection
  - Regulation of domestic work
Even when women are the main breadwinners, care is still unfairly distributed in the home

**Latin America (9 countries):** proportion of time spent on unpaid work by each partner aged between 20 and 59, by women’s contribution to total household income, latest year available

*(Percentages)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Latest Year</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>19.8%</td>
<td>80.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>53.8%</td>
<td>46.2%</td>
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<td>Chile</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>75.4%</td>
<td>24.6%</td>
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<td>Colombia</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>22.8%</td>
<td>77.2%</td>
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<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>49.0%</td>
<td>51.0%</td>
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<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>21.7%</td>
<td>78.3%</td>
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<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>70.2%</td>
<td>29.8%</td>
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<td>Mexico</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>81.3%</td>
<td>18.7%</td>
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<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>54.5%</td>
<td>45.5%</td>
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Even when women earn all of the household income, they still perform more than half of the unpaid work.

Women currently contribute to economies’ performance through their invisible, unpaid work.

Investing in the care economy helps to diversify the productive, structure and promotes economic growth and equality, without violating ecological limits for the reproduction of life.
The Strategy has promoted care policies and systems

Key pillars to overcome unequal distribution of unpaid work:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institutional architecture</th>
<th>Coordinated policies</th>
<th>Costa Rica</th>
<th>Chile</th>
<th>Uruguay</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Communication</td>
<td>Campaigns to change discriminatory patterns in care</td>
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<td>Argentina</td>
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<td>Information systems</td>
<td>Gathering time-use data</td>
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</table>

10 countries measured time use in the period

- 2016
- 2017
- 2018
- 2019
Femicide is the most dramatic and extreme expression of discriminatory, violent and patriarchal cultural patterns.

Latin America and the Caribbean (30 countries): femicide, latest year available
(Absolute numbers and rates per 100,000 women)

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean.
The Strategy has helped to produce coherent and comprehensive responses to address violence against women.

Key pillars to overcome discriminatory, violent and patriarchal cultural patterns:

- **Normative framework**
  - Action plans to prevent and eradicate gender-based violence against women

- **Institutional architecture**
  - Intersectoral coordination mechanisms (MAW, ministries of justice, Public Prosecutors’ Offices, police, health services, national statistical offices)

- **Information systems**
  - Regional cooperation initiatives to strengthen information systems on violence against women

- **Cooperation**
  - Training for public officials on gender-based violence against women

- **Capacity-building and strengthening**
The concentration of power and hierarchical relations between men and women remain the same, hindering progress towards parity democracies

**Latin America and the Caribbean (37 countries):** women in ministerial cabinet positions, December 2018

*(Percentages)*

**Source:** Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean.
The Strategy has promoted women’s greater political participation and leadership

Key pillars to reduce the concentration of power

Normative framework
- Adopt more laws and regulations that promote parity between men and women

Capacity-building and strengthening
- Schools and programmes to strengthen women’s leadership

Examples:
- The Women’s Political Training Centre run by the National Institute of Women (INAMU), Costa Rica
- School for the Equality and Empowerment of Rural Women in Honduras
- Women and Citizen Inclusion Programme, Peru
- Women, Citizenship and Participation Programme, Chile
Three years after it was adopted:
the Montevideo Strategy is the road map for institutionalizing gender policies in the countries

Frame of reference
- Apply a frame of reference in order to better understand the structural nature of gender inequality

Synergies
- Promote synergies between the Regional Gender Agenda, the SDGs and national priorities

Role of MAW
- Reposition and prioritize the role of machineries for the advancement of women within the State in order to mainstream the gender perspective into sustainable development plans

Multisectoral approach
- Introduce a multisectoral approach into policies adopted in response to multidimensional problems
Countries have applied the Montevideo Strategy and its individual pillars at different speeds and to different extents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority pillars at this stage</th>
<th>Institutional architecture</th>
<th>Normative framework</th>
<th>Information systems</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pillars that have been implemented most slowly</td>
<td>Financing</td>
<td>Technology</td>
<td>Cooperation</td>
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</table>
The Montevideo Strategy is a tool for:

overcoming structural obstacles, avoiding backsliding and attaining substantive equality by 2030

Challenges

• Strengthening comprehensive policies to address the structural obstacles to equality
• Incorporating an intersectional and intercultural approach into the design, implementation and evaluation of plans and programmes and their impacts on women’s lives
• Adopting a multiscale approach to gender inequalities and strengthening regional cooperation on issues such as migration, labour standards and tax policy
• Ensuring sufficient and progressive financing to meet regional and global commitments on gender equality and women’s autonomy
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