



XIV Conferencia Regional
sobre la Mujer
de América Latina y el Caribe
Santiago, 27 a 31 de enero de 2020

Regional progress report on the Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030



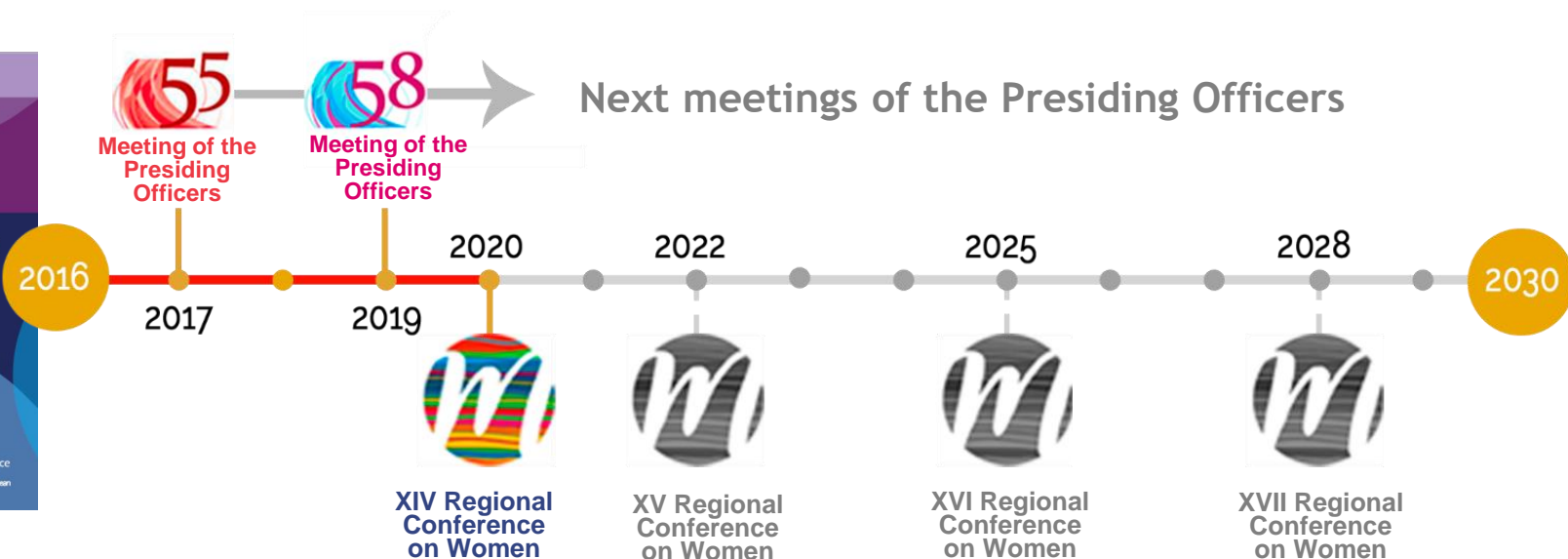
UNITED NATIONS

ECLAC

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**.



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**

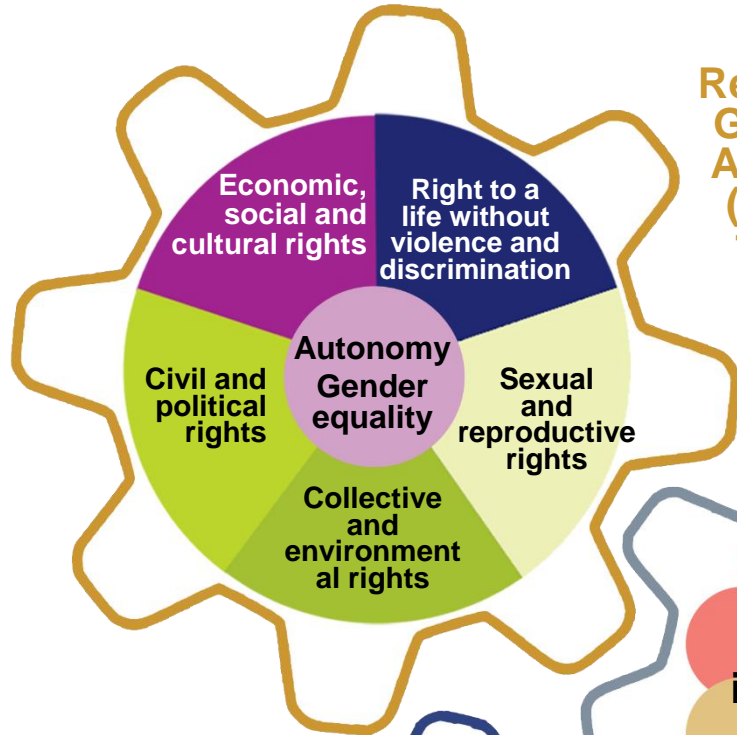
From commitments
to action:
**25 countries are
implementing
the Montevideo
Strategy and
have reported
on national
progress**

Latin America and the Caribbean (25 countries):
voluntary national reviews on the implementation of
the Montevideo Strategy by 2030



		May 2017	Jan. 2019	Jan. 2020
Latin America	Argentina	●	●	●
	Brazil	●	●	●
	Chile	●	●	●
	Colombia	●	●	
	Costa Rica	●	●	●
	Cuba	●	●	●
	Ecuador		●	●
	El Salvador	●	●	●
	Guatemala			●
	Honduras	●	●	●
	Mexico	●	●	●
	Nicaragua		●	●
	Panama	●	●	●
	Paraguay	●	●	●
	Peru		●	●
	Dominican Republic	●	●	●
	Uruguay	●	●	●
The Caribbean	Anguilla			●
	Grenada		●	
	Guyana		●	
	British Virgin Islands			●
	Jamaica			●
	Saint Kitts and Nevis			●
	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		●	●
	Suriname	●	●	●

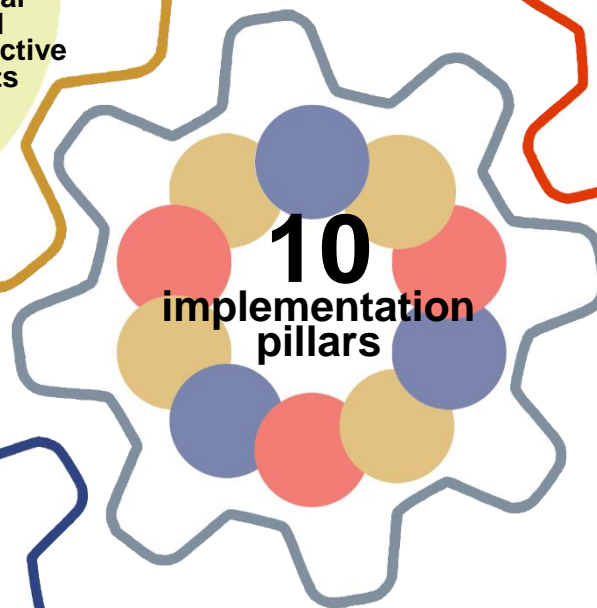
Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of country reports on the Montevideo Strategy for the Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030 [online]
<https://www.cepal.org/en/work-areas/gender-affairs/montevideo-strategy-country-reports>



Regional Gender Agenda (since 1977)



2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015)



Montevideo Strategy (2016)

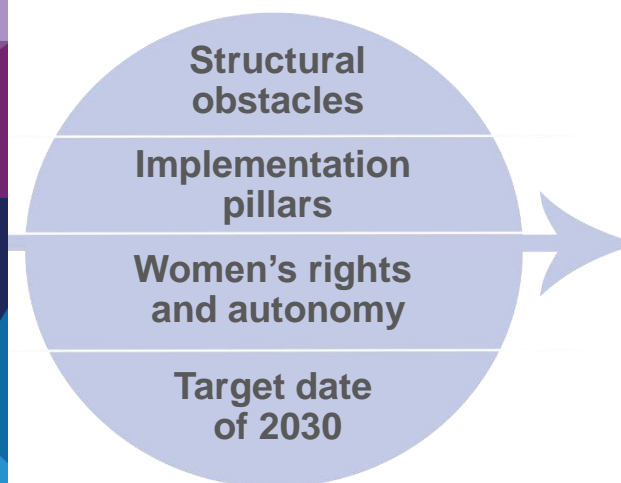
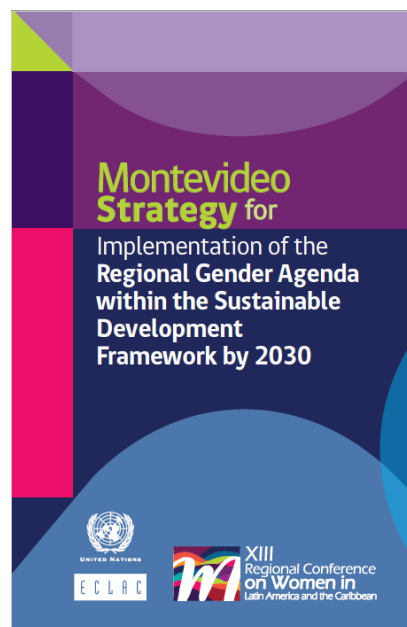


Beijing Platform for Action (1995)

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

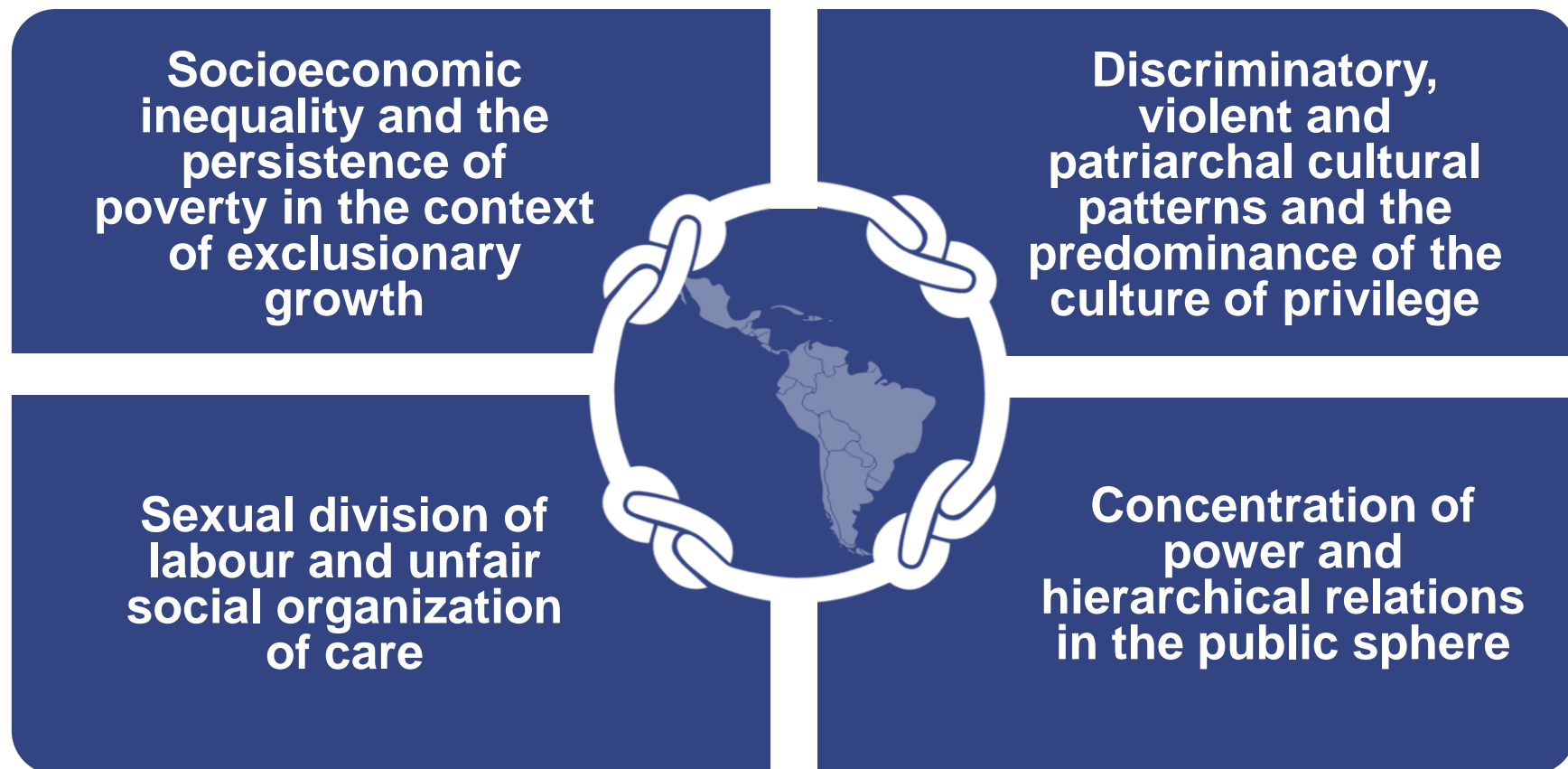
The Montevideo Strategy is a tool to help governments to formulate equality policies in line with agreements already reached under the Regional Gender Agenda and the SDGs by 2030

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

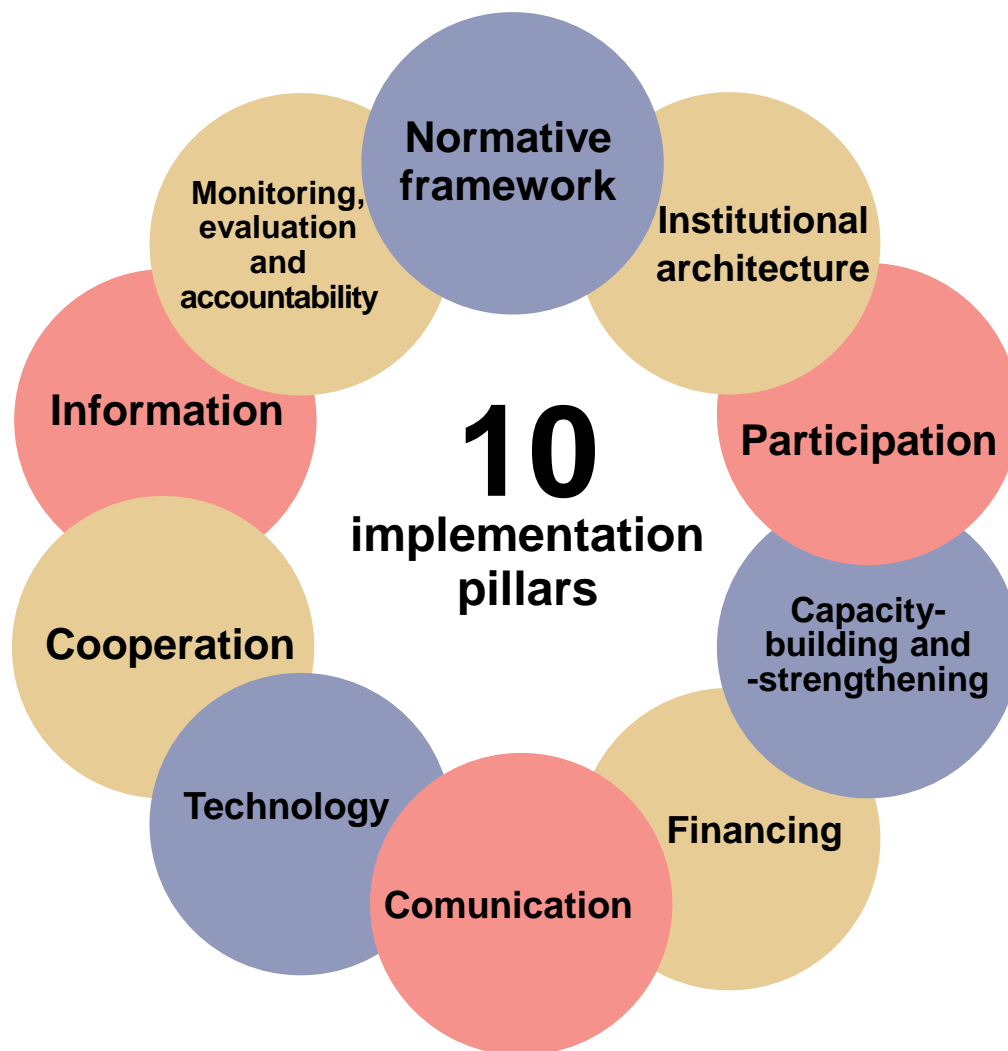


Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of national reports on progress in the application of the Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030 from the respective countries.

The Montevideo Strategy: overcoming the four structural obstacles to gender equality in the region by 2030

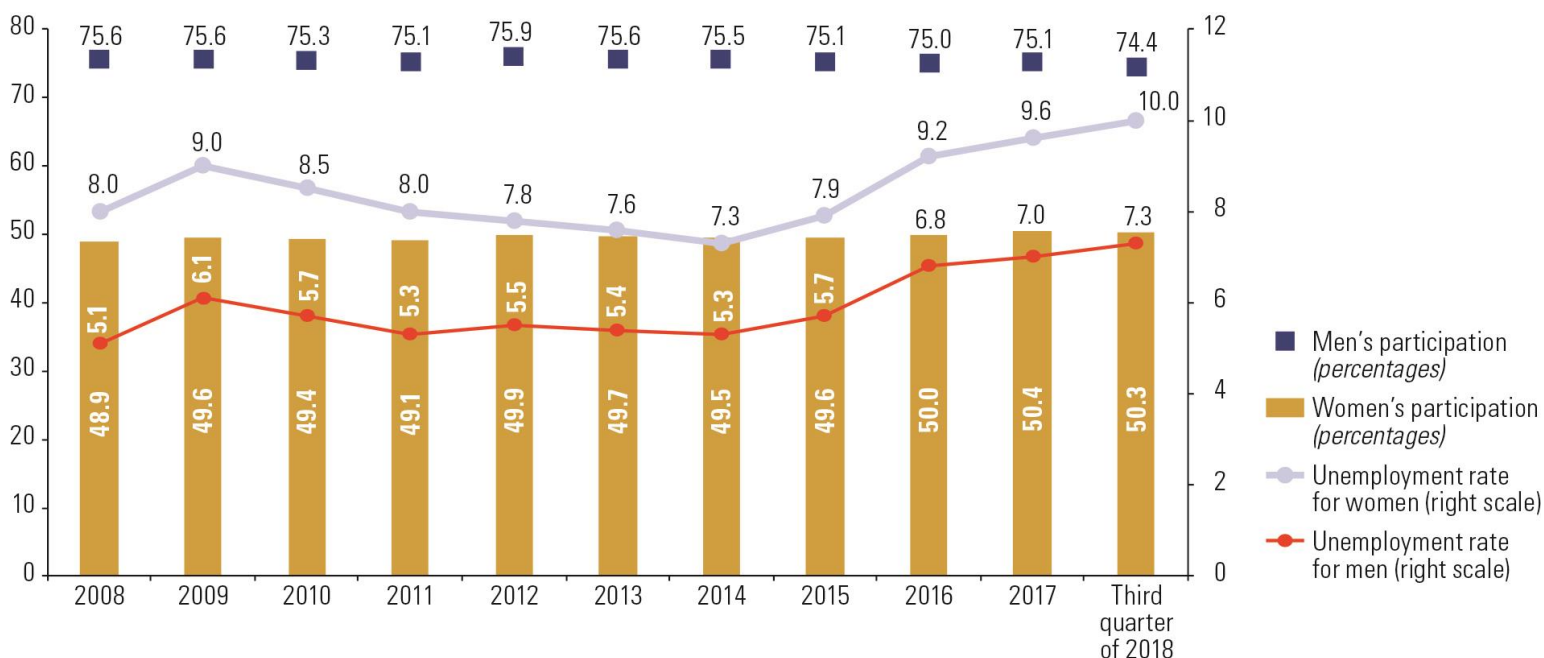


Overcoming the obstacles to equality through the 10 implementation pillars



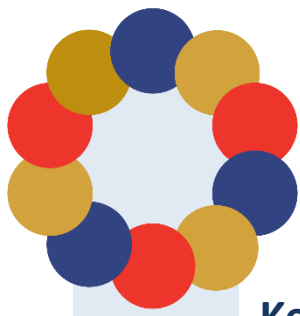
Gender gaps persist in the labour market, hampering efforts to overcome socioeconomic inequality

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)

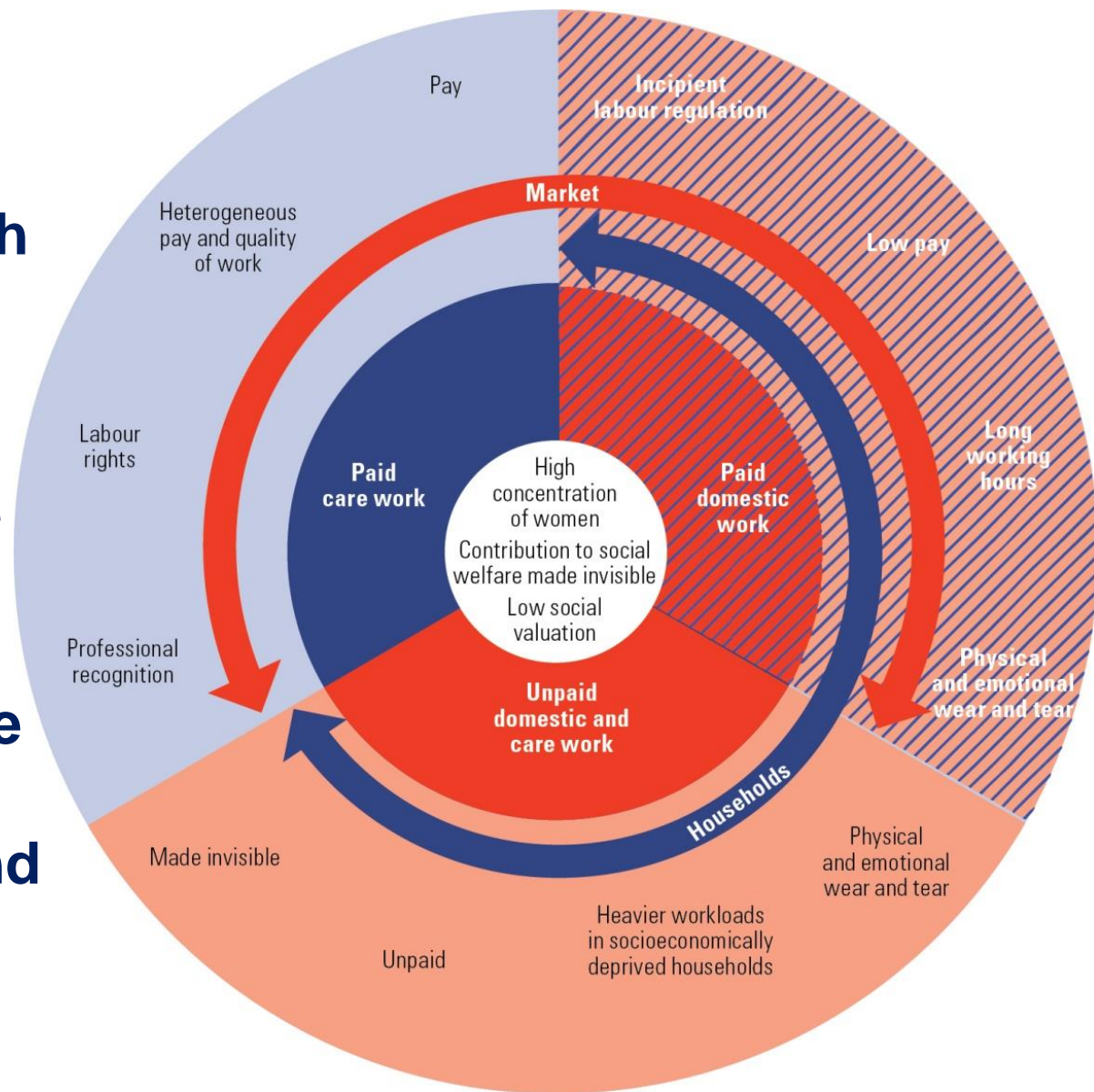


Even when women earn all of the household income, they still perform more than half of the unpaid work

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean, Repository of information on time use in Latin America and the Caribbean [online database] <https://oig.cepal.org/en/infographics/repository-information-time-use-latinamerica-and-caribbean>.

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:

Institutional architecture

Coordinated policies



Costa Rica



Chile



Uruguay

Communication

Campaigns to change discriminatory patterns in care



Argentina

Information systems

Gathering time-use data

10 countries

measured time use in the period

2016

2017

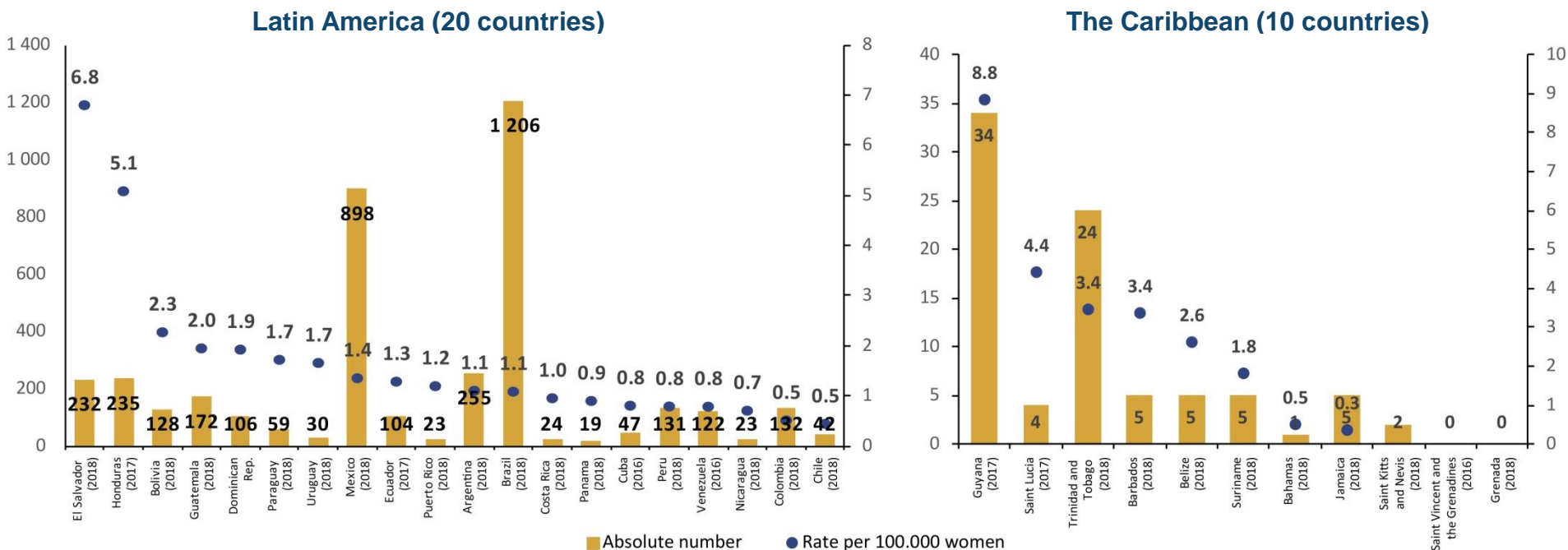
2018

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

Capacity-building and -strengthening

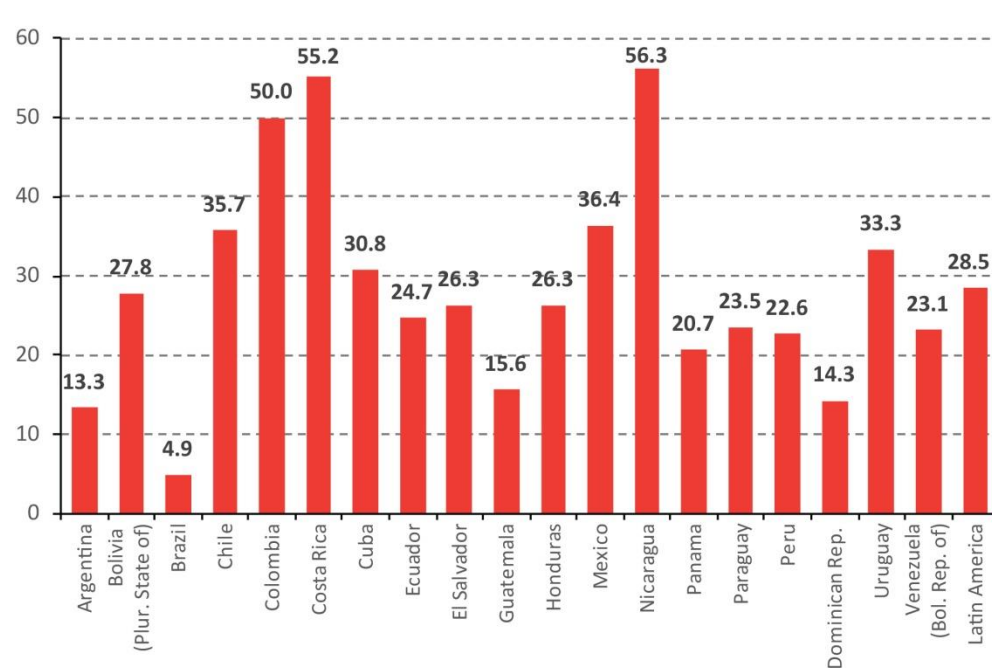
Training for public officials on gender-based violence against women



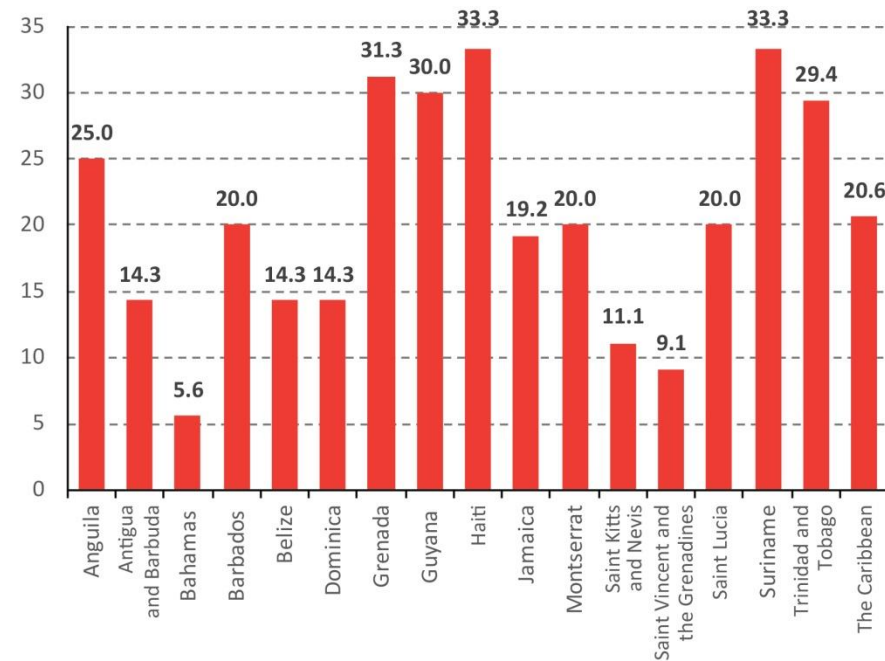
The concentration of power and hierarchical relations between men and women remain the same, hindering progress towards parity democracies

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

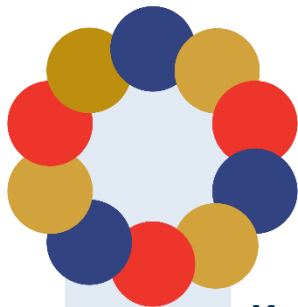
Latin America (20 countries)



The Caribbean (17 countries)



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

Priority pillars at this stage

**Institutional
architecture**

**Normative
framework**

**Information
systems**

**Pillars that have been
implemented most slowly**

Financing

Technology

Cooperation

**Monitoring,
evaluation and
accountability**

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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