



XIV Regional Conference
on **Women in**
Latin America and the Caribbean
Santiago, 4–8 November 2019

Preparatory Meeting with Caribbean
countries

Consideration of progress made, and challenges faced in the implementation of the Montevideo Strategy in synergy with the Beijing+25 review

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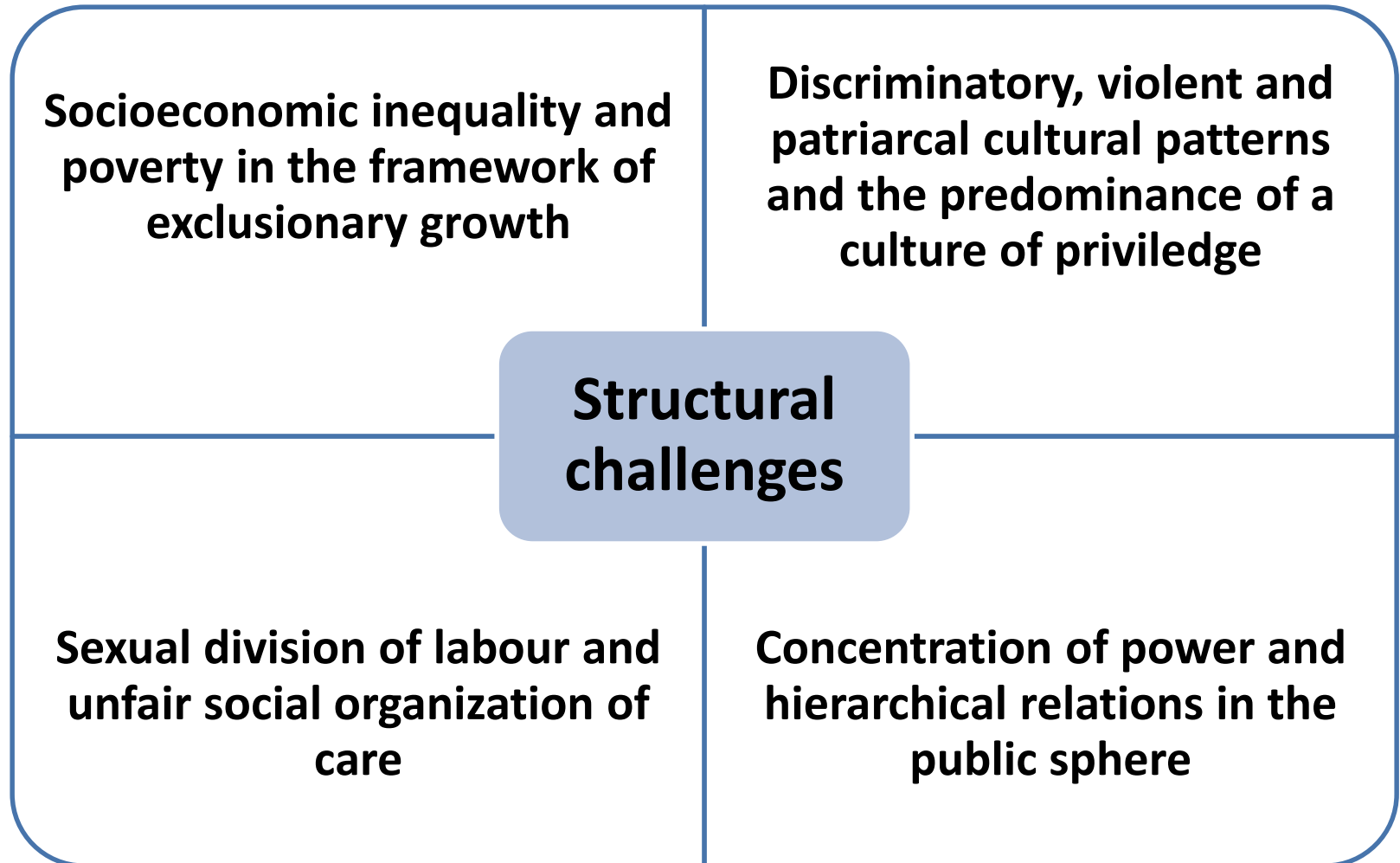


Montevideo Strategy paves the road from Commitments to Action

- Montevideo Strategy is political-technical tool to accelerate the implementation of:
 - Regional Gender Agenda
 - Beijing Platform for Action and CEDAW
 - 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- Includes specific commitments for the Caribbean:
 - Debt
 - Climate Change
 - Migration

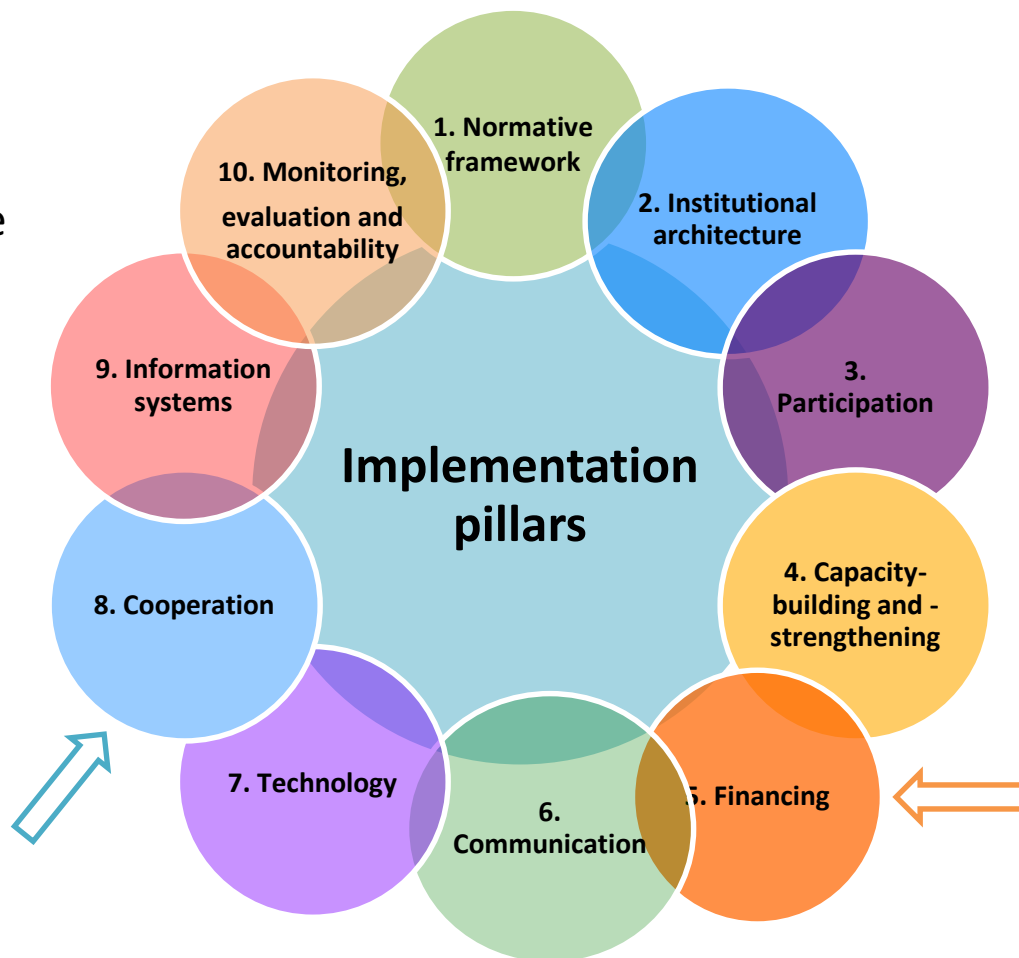


Montevideo Strategy seeks to dismantle the 4 structural challenges, avoid setbacks and make progress towards substantive equality



A Regional Policy Response with 10 implementation pillars

Address the debt overhang and guarantee the resources for the implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda for highly indebted and vulnerable Caribbean countries (8.i)



Allocate financial resources and strengthening technical capacities in small, highly indebted Caribbean countries for the full implementation of gender equality policies (5.j)

Technical support to build resilience in small island developing and coastal States that are susceptible to the impacts of climate change, disasters and extreme weather events (8.b, 8.c)

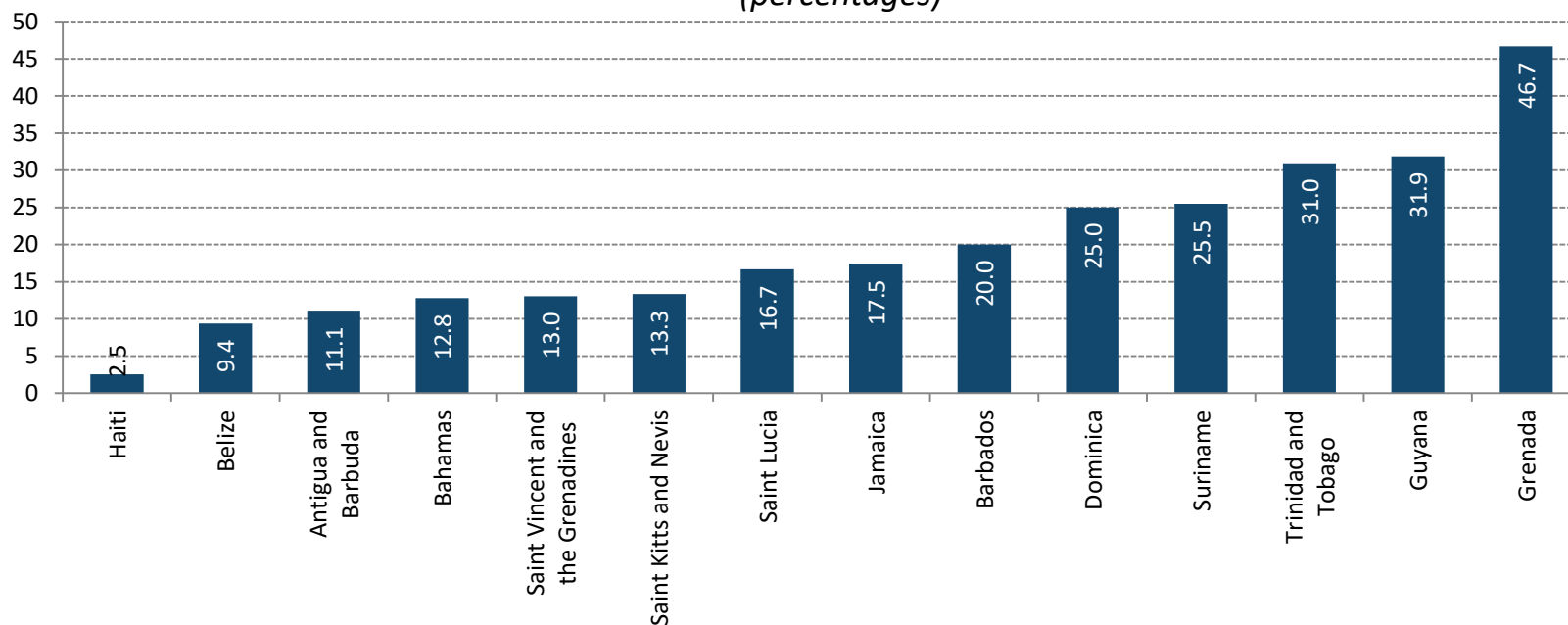


Legislative power: percentage of women in the National Legislative Body

In the national legislature, the majority of positions continue to be held by men, and in the Caribbean the average for 2018 is only 19.5%.

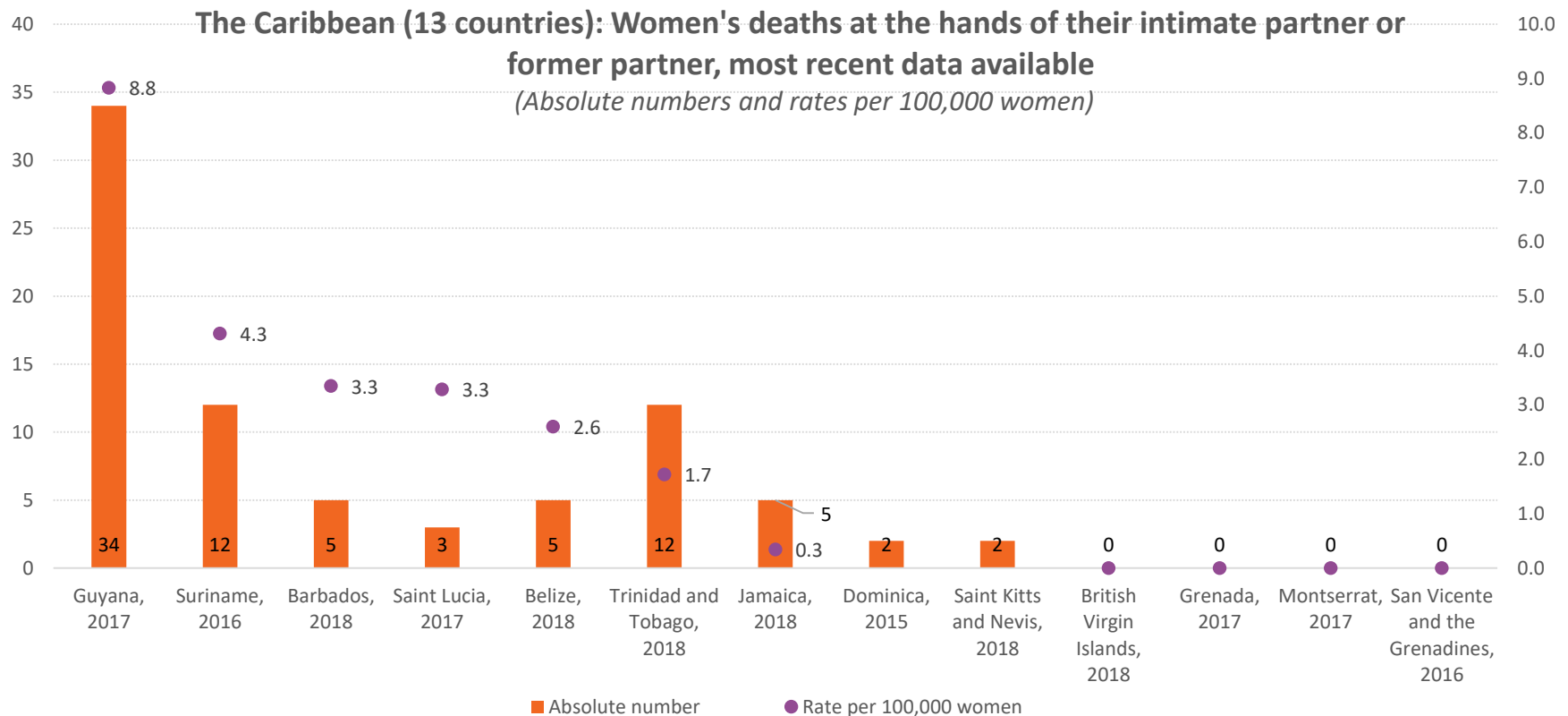
The only country approaching parity is Grenada with 46.7% and the lowest are Belize and Haiti with 9.4% and 2.5%, respectively.

Women in the National Legislative Body, 2018.
(percentages)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean, on the basis of Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) sources.

In the last 5 years, at least 208 women from Caribbean countries were killed by their intimate or former intimate partners

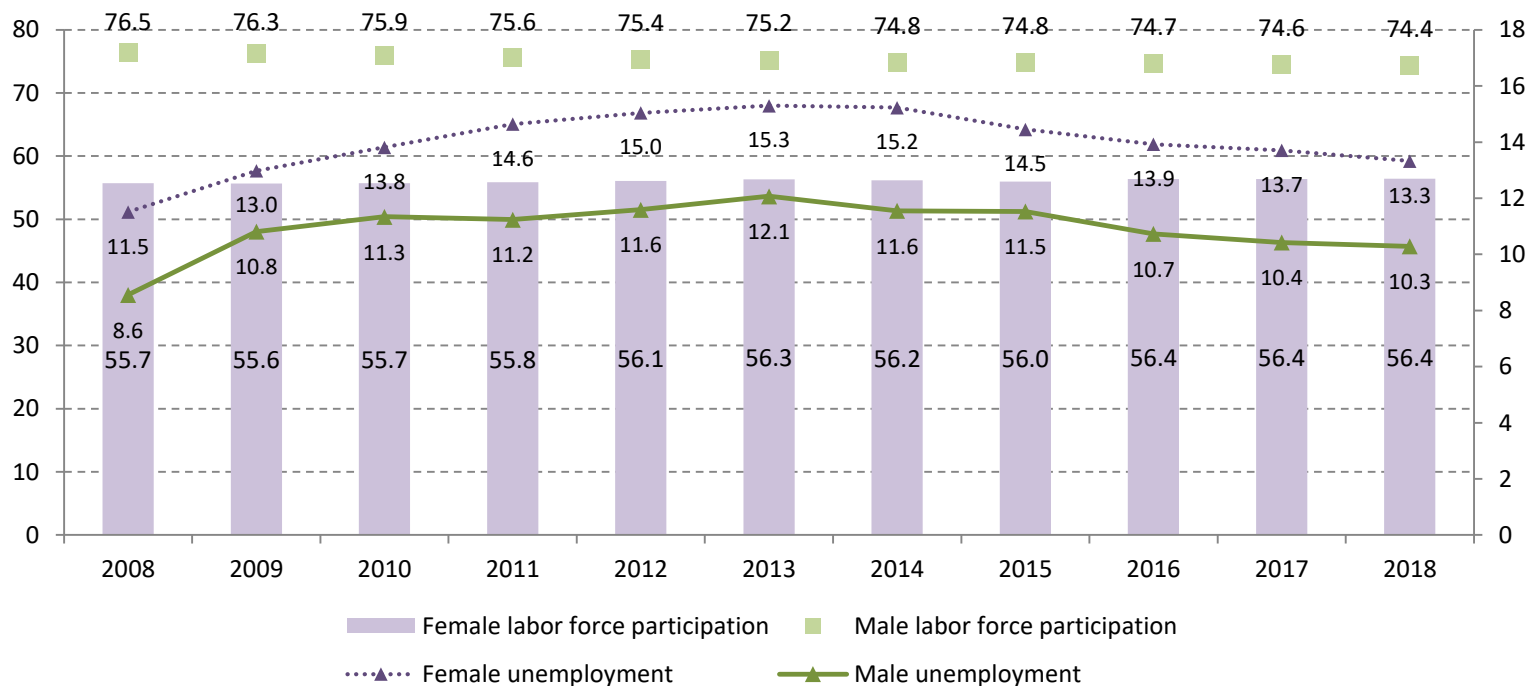


Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean [online] <http://oig.cepal.org/en>.

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.

Women's labor force participation stagnates and their unemployment remain higher than men

The Caribbean (weighted average of 9 countries): evolution of labor force participation rate and unemployment rate by sex, 2008-2018
(Percentages)

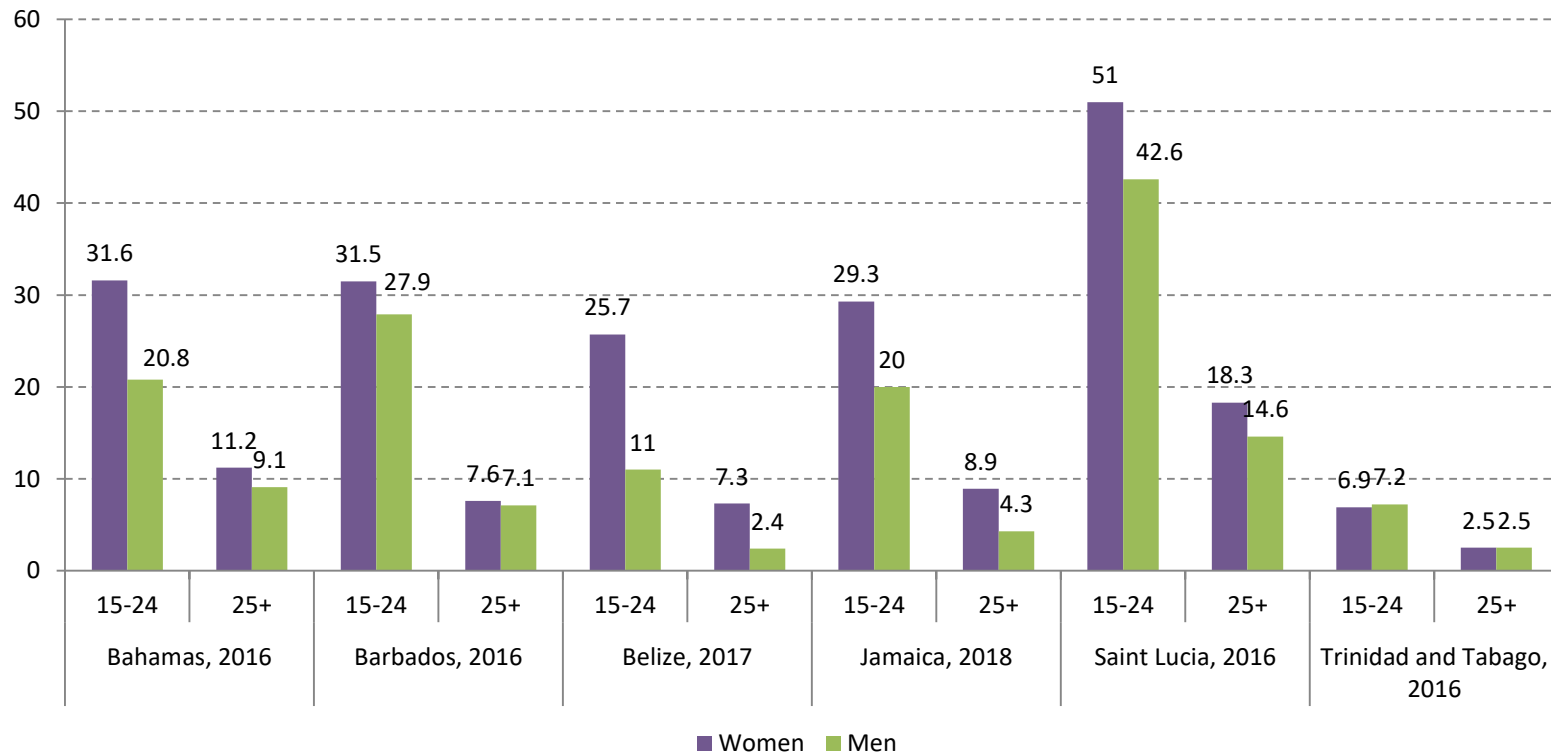


Source: World Bank, on the basis of information from the International Labour Organization (ILO). Available on <https://data.worldbank.org/>.

Note: regional average includes Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago and United States Virgin Islands.

Intersecting inequalities: young women face unemployment rates of over 30%

The Caribbean (6 countries): unemployment rate by age and sex, most recent data available
(Percentages)

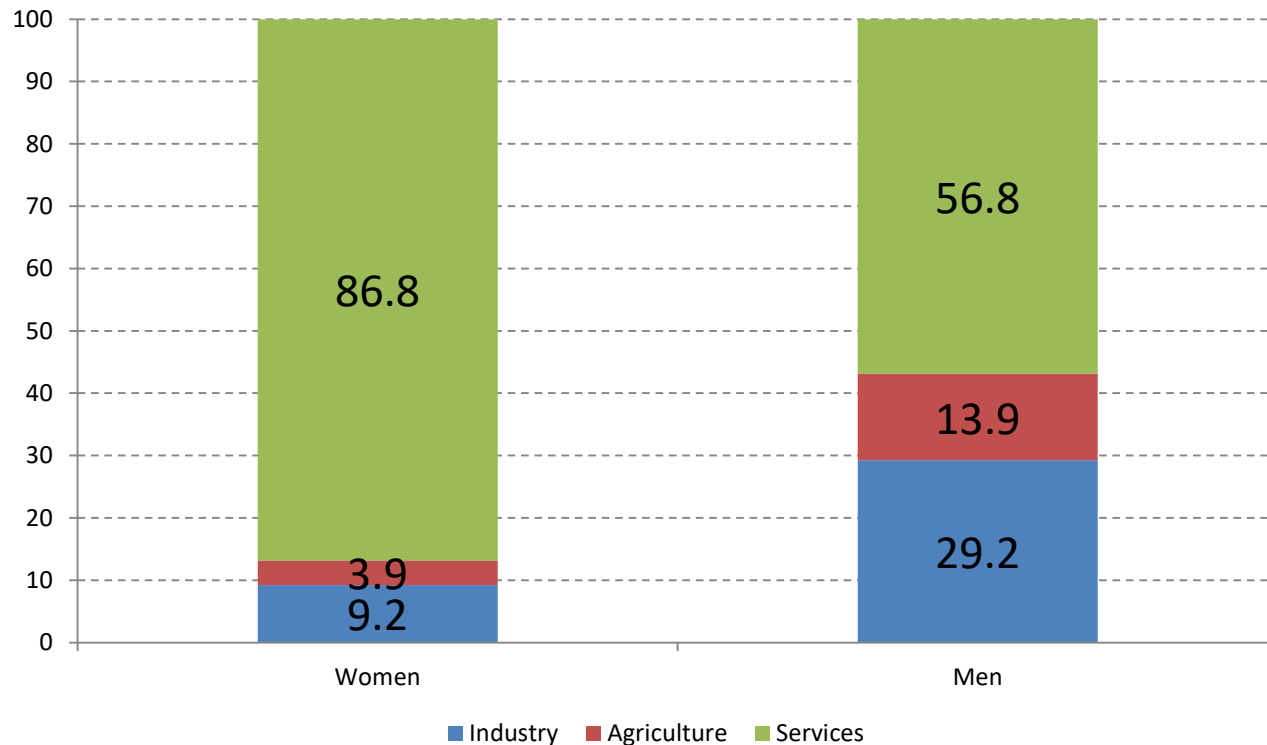


Source: International Labour Organization (ILO). Available on <https://www.ilo.org/ilostat>.

Women are concentrated in the services sector

The Caribbean (weighted average of 9 countries): distribution of employment by economic sector and sex, 2018

(Percentages)

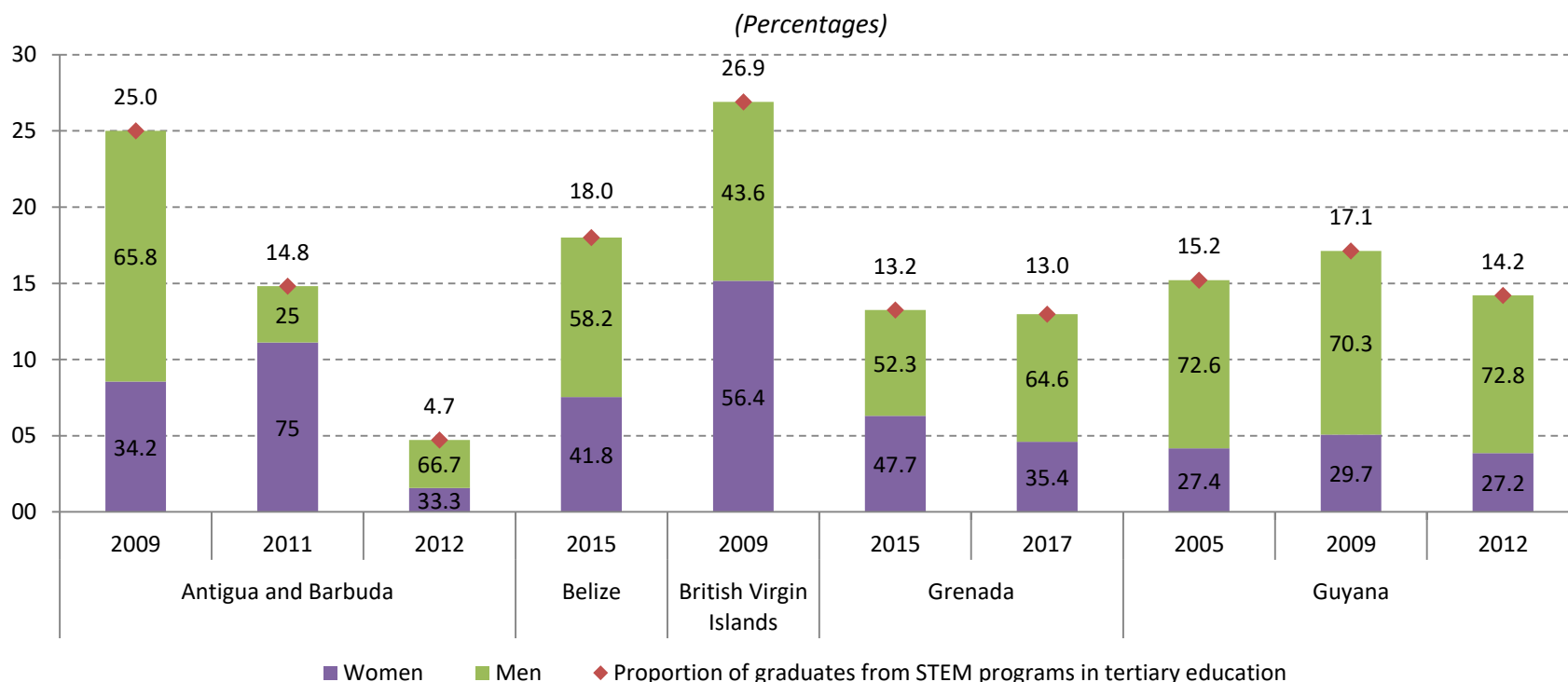


Source: World Bank, on the basis of information from the International Labour Organization (ILO). Available on <https://data.worldbank.org/>.

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Women are underrepresented as graduates from STEM programs in tertiary education in the Caribbean

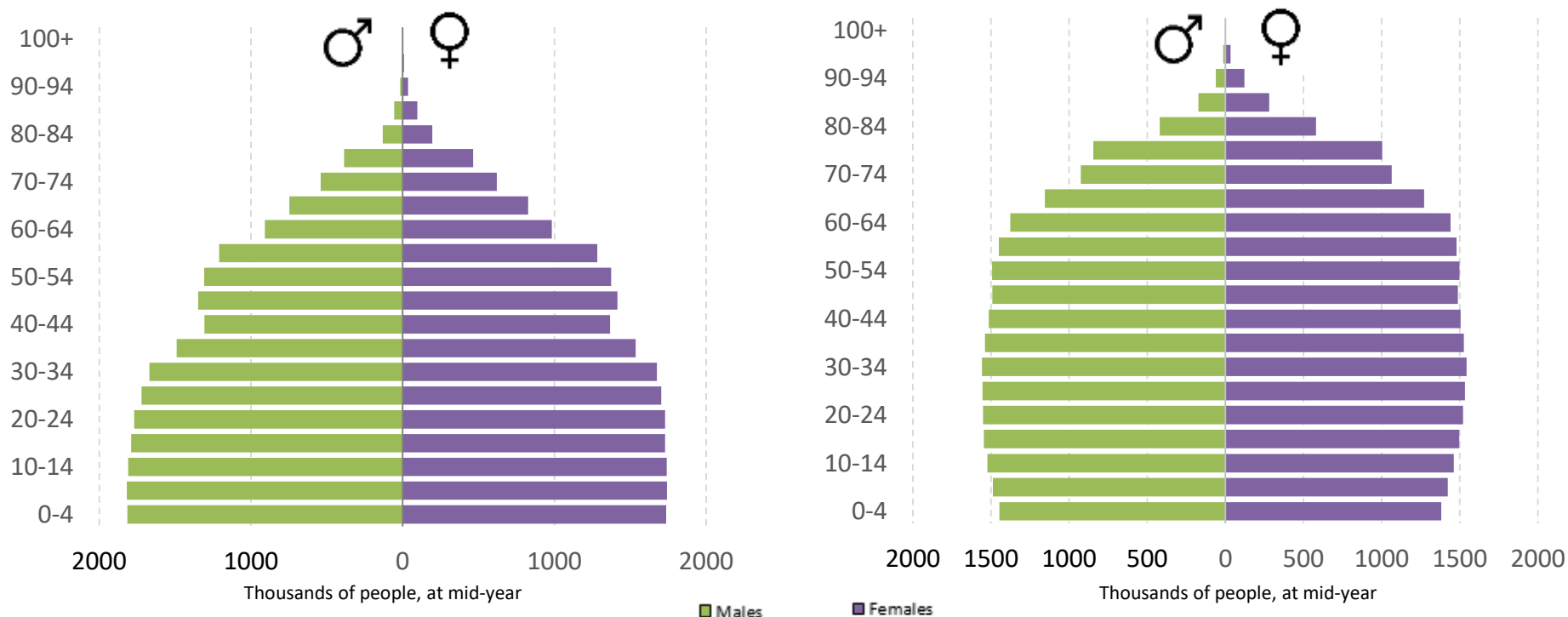
The Caribbean (5 countries): graduates from STEM programs, by sex, and graduates from STEM programs in tertiary education, both sexes, most recent data available



Source: United Nation Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Data for Sustainable Development Goals available on <http://data.uis.unesco.org/>

The Caribbean is projected to experience a decrease and aging of its population

The Caribbean (26 countries): distribution of the population by age group, 2020 and 2050
Percentages, at mid-year



Source: UNPD, World Population Prospects. The 2017 Revision.

Notes: Includes 26 countries: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Caribbean Netherlands, Cuba, Curacao, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Haiti, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Martin (French part), Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, and United States Virgin Islands.

10 implementation pillars to achieve the RGA, BPfA and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development





Follow up of Montevideo Strategy towards 2030

- 1 Countries are able to report on progress in the implementation of the Strategy in one of the two annual meetings of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean.



- 2 In each of the sessions of the Regional Conference, a follow-up report about implementation of Montevideo Strategy will be made.



XIV RCW
2019

XV RCW
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XVI RCW
2025

XVII RCW
2028



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

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