UN Women
Americas and the Caribbean
Regional Overview of Work and Priorities
Women’s Political Participation and Leadership

Progress, but not yet parity

**Political Parties**
Although parity exists in terms of membership, it doesn't translate within directory structures

**Countries with parity laws**
- Bolivia
- Costa Rica
- Ecuador
- Mexico
- Nicaragua

**Executive Branch**

- 5 Female Head of States or Government

**Legislative Branch**

**Women occupy 26.6% of seats in parliaments in the Americas**
- 25.6% at the upper house
- 26.8% at the lower house

**Men occupy 76.4% of seats in parliaments**

4 of 10 countries globally with highest female representation are in LAC

**10.2% of female city mayors**

**25% of female counselors**

**22.9% of women ministers in the Americas**
Women’s Political Participation and Leadership:

- **Framework Law on Parity Democracy** drafted together with the Latin American Parliament (PARLATINO) in 2014, expected to be adopted in December 2015
- Support the development and implementation of legislative measures towards achieving parity in Bolivia, Brazil, Guatemala, Mexico
- Support women parliamentarians and gender commissions and networks in Haiti, Jamaica, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Uruguay and Brazil
- Support parliamentarians and Gender Committee of the Central American Parliament (PARLACEN)
- Support **grassroots, civil society, women’s organizations** through training and capacity building to access leadership and decision-making spaces
- Support **local women authorities** in the establishment of networks, through training and capacity strengthening and in the development of public and political agendas
Violence against Women

Femicide rates for Latin America and the Caribbean are THE HIGHEST IN THE WORLD.

1 in 4 women in the region have suffered at least one violent experience perpetrated by her partner.

10.7% of women have suffered sexual violence by someone other than her partner.

Between 17% and 53% of all married women or living with a partner have reported sexual, physical or psychological violence.

Of the 25 countries in the world that feature high and very high femicide rates, 14 are in The Americas.
UN Women’s Response in LAC

**Violence against Women:**

- Latin American Protocol for the Investigation of Femicide (developed in alliance with OHCHR)
- National plans to end violence against women and girls supported in Jamaica, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, the Bahamas, Trinidad & Tobago, Chile and Uruguay
- Flagship regional proposal “For a region free of early and child marriage”, led by UN Women in alliance with UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS and PAHO
- UNiTE Campaign to End Violence against Women (SG Campaign)
- Support to *Ibero-American Courts of Justice* in statistics on violence against women
- LAC Network for the Protection of the Lives of Women and Eradicating Femicide
- *Clique 180* app developed in Brazil and to be replicated in Colombia, Ecuador and Uruguay, with interest expressed also by Chile
- Study on education and prevention of violence against women and girls in 14 countries to be jointly presented with UNICEF
Women's Economic Empowerment

32% of households have a woman as the main source of income.

8% to around 30% of farms in Belize and Guatemala are managed by women.

Labour force participation rate: 54% women, 80% men.

Gender pay gap: 19% for the same work.

29% of women had no access to personal earnings in 2013 compared to 13% of men.

59% of women's jobs are located in the informal sector without labour legislation and social protection.

The economic participation gap between non-indigenous men and indigenous women is as high as 57.5% in Panama and as low as 18% in Uruguay.

Indigenous and Afro-descendant women have to deal with double discrimination.

Female population: 316,748,000

Paid domestic work accounts for 17% of female employment.

Women perform two to five times more unpaid domestic and care work than men.
**Women’s Economic Empowerment:**

- UN Women has spearheaded progress with regard to gender-sensitive statistics in LAC, including satellite accounts to measure the contribution of women’s unpaid work to the economy, time use surveys and surveys on care-giving tasks.

- Flagship Proposal on “Women’s Access to Land” led by UN Women, in alliance with FAO, WFP, UNDP, UNEP and UN Habitat.

- Promotion of the economic empowerment of rural women in Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua in alliance with IFAD.

- Framework Law on the Economy of Care developed and approved together with the Latin American Parliament (PARLATINO) currently in debate in Ecuador.

- Support provided to domestic women workers’ organizations and networks in the run up to the approval of ILO Convention 189.

- LAC Knowledge Gateway on Economic Empowerment (Empowerwomen.org) launched to promote knowledge sharing and resources amongst women entrepreneurs in the region.
Women, Peace and Security:

- UN Women supported the participation of women in the ongoing peace talks between the Colombian Government and FARC in Havana. Two women plenipotentiary negotiators were appointed to the peace talks, while 62% of victims represented in these talks were women.

- First case of sexual slavery in conflict in history (globally) reached national courts in Guatemala (Sepur Zarco case).

- Chile became the first country in LAC to adopt a National Action Plan for the Implementation of UNSCR 1325 in 2009.

- In El Salvador, a multi-sectorial Committee for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 was created.
UN Women’s Response in LAC

**Gender Responsive Budgeting:**

- UN Women has supported initiatives of Budgeting and Planning with a Gender Perspective in **13 countries in LAC**

- UN Women’s regional programme on Gender Responsive Budgeting and Planning contributed to the allocation of **USD 56.3 billion for gender equality in public budgets**

- In Mexico, the national earmarked budget for gender equality and women’s rights reached approximately **USD 1.68 billion** in 2014
THANK YOU!