

# The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Regional Gender Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean

## Gender indicators up to 2024

Eighth Meeting of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development



**Gender  
Equality Observatory**  
for Latin America and the Caribbean

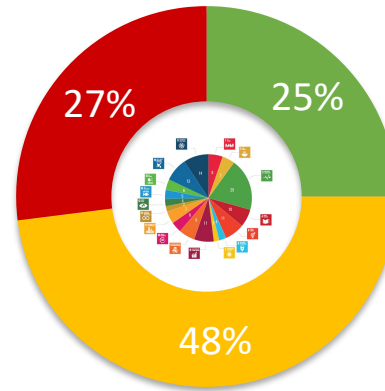


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Thirty years after the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the region has made significant efforts and progress toward gender equality. To consolidate these achievements and fulfill the commitments made, the region *must accelerate its pace*

The 2030 Agenda sets out the urgency of achieving gender equality through the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal 5, with a transformative vision towards sustainable development.



- Goals showing progress that suggests they may be achieved by 2030
- Goals with a positive trend, but insufficient progress to reach the target
- Goals showing a regressive trend

Source: ECLAC (2025)



2030 Agenda

- Gender mainstreaming in the 2030 Agenda is reflected in a set of gender indicators, disaggregated by sex or addressing gender equality as an objective in itself.
- This set of indicators originates from the proposal of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) to the United Nations Statistical Commission.
- At the global level, the report “Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The gender snapshot 2024” (UN Women and DESA) has been produced.

PROGRESS ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS  
THE GENDER SNAPSHOT 2024

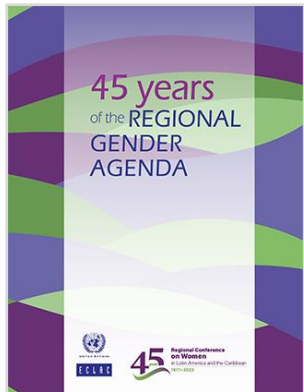


# The Regional Gender Agenda and the indicators of the regional framework



SDGs in Latin America and the Caribbean:  
Statistical knowledge management hub

Data, statistics and institutional resources to follow-up the 2030 Agenda



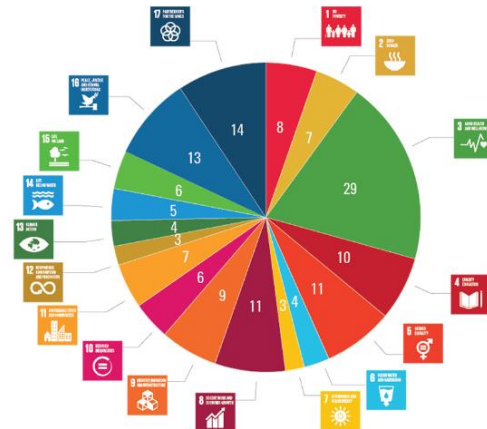
PROGRESS ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS  
THE GENDER SNAPSHOT 2024



UN WOMEN | WOMEN COUNT | United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs



Gender Equality Observatory  
for Latin America and the Caribbean



Descriptive analysis of the current situation of **progress towards gender equality** based on gender indicators for monitoring the SDGs and prioritized indicators from the regional framework, along with other relevant indicators in the context of the **Regional Gender Agenda**.

**SDGs 1, 2, 3, 5, 8 and 17.**

Provide a reference document to boost decision-making processes that accelerate the achievement of equality and the full exercise of rights for women, adolescents, and girls in all their diversity.



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# Gender Indicators for monitoring the SDGs and the Regional Gender Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean

## Main Results



**Gender  
Equality Observatory**  
for Latin America and the Caribbean



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ECLAC

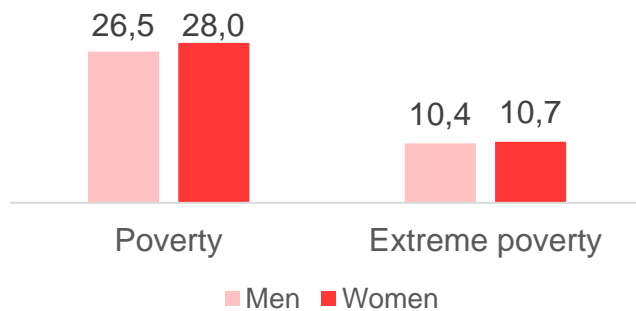


# End poverty in all its forms everywhere

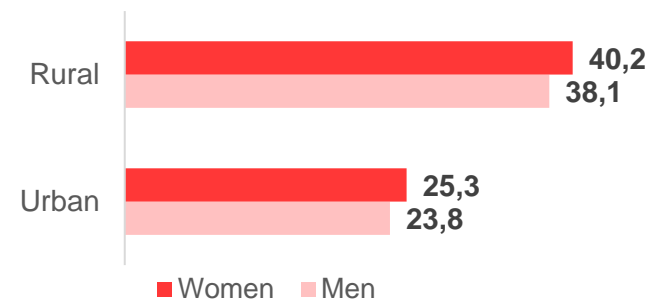
## Target 1.1 Eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere

**Latin America.** Percentage of the population living below the regional extreme poverty line. SDG Indicator P-1.1.1, 2023 (In percentages)

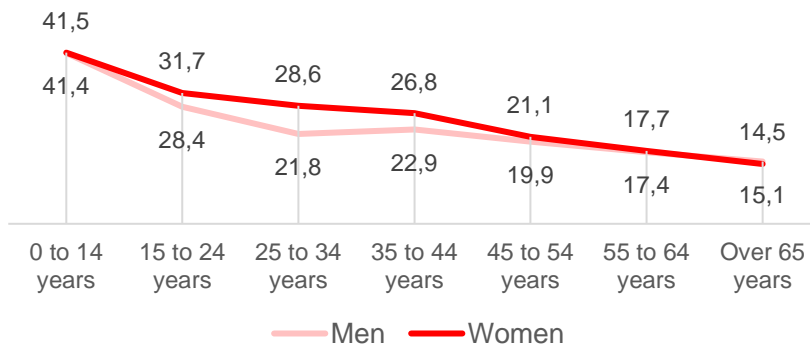
### Population living in poverty and extreme poverty by sex



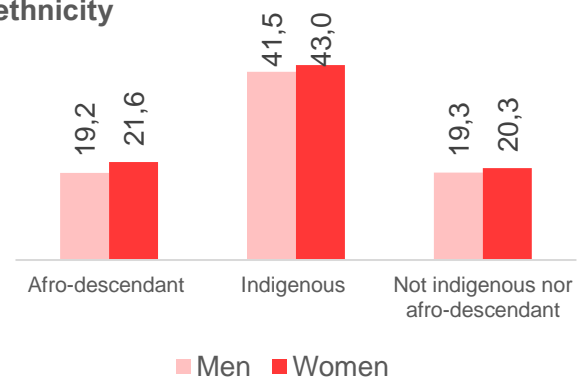
### Population living in poverty by sex and geographical area



### Population living in poverty by sex and age group



### Population living in poverty by sex and ethnicity



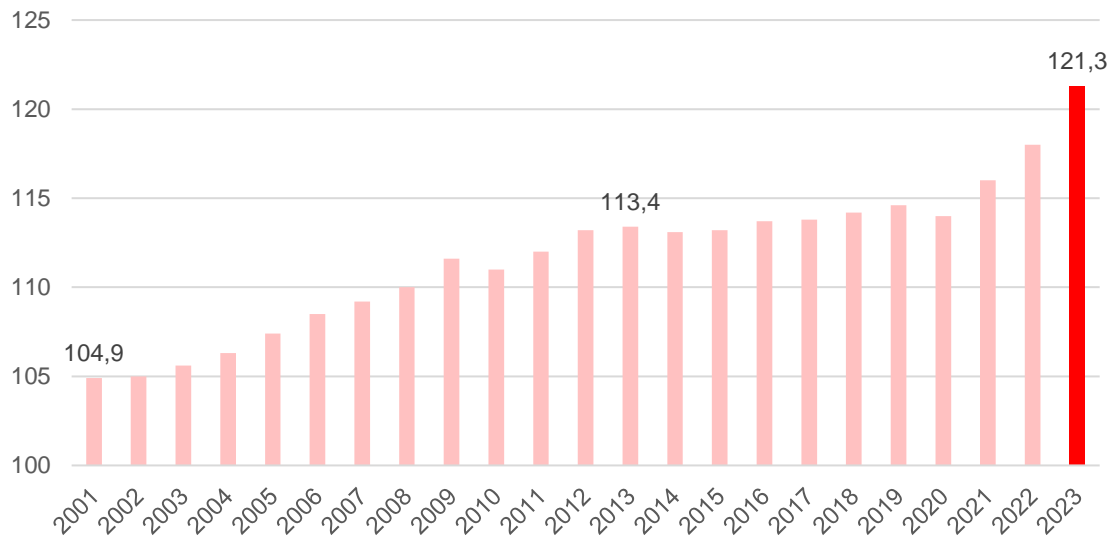
- In 2023, **3 out of 10 women in Latin America were living in poverty**, and **1 out of 10 in extreme poverty**.
- The incidence of **poverty is higher among women than men**, with the gap widening between the ages of 25 and 44.
- Poverty rates are higher among young women, **Indigenous and Afro-descendant women, and those living in rural areas**.



**The femininity index of poverty has increased, and a quarter of women still do not receive any type of income of their own**  
*Indicators from the Gender Equality Observatory of Latin America and the Caribbean*

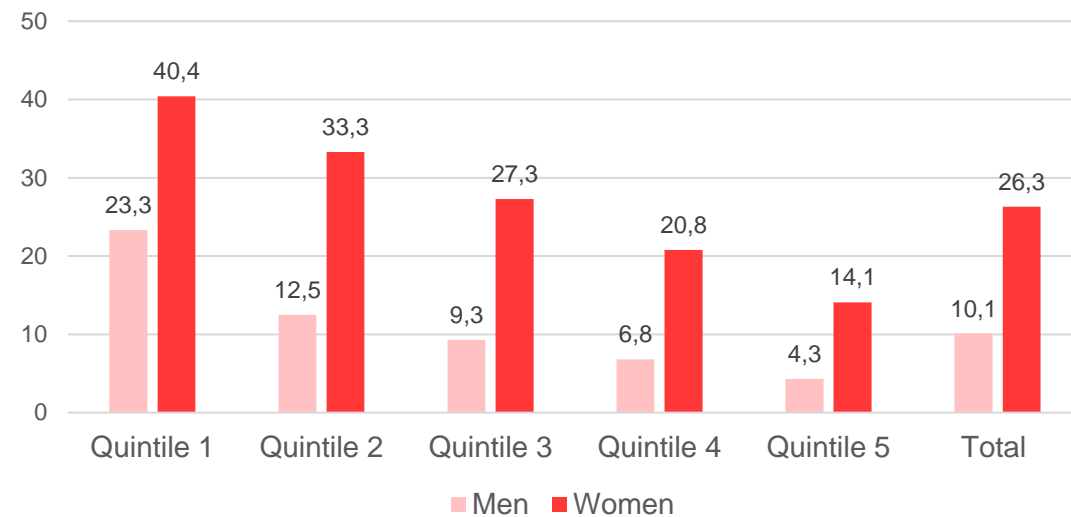


**Latin America. Poverty Femininity Index, National, 2001-2023 (Weighted average)**



- Inequality and the **feminization of poverty** are persistent structural features in the region
- There are **121.3 women in poverty for every 100 men** in this situation.

**Latin America. Population aged 15 and over without their own income, by sex and household income quintiles, simple average, 2023. (In percentages)**



- **1 in 4 women** in Latin America do not have their own income, compared to 1 in 10 men.
- **40.4%** of women in the lowest income quintile do not receive any type of monetary income of their own compared to 23.3% of men.



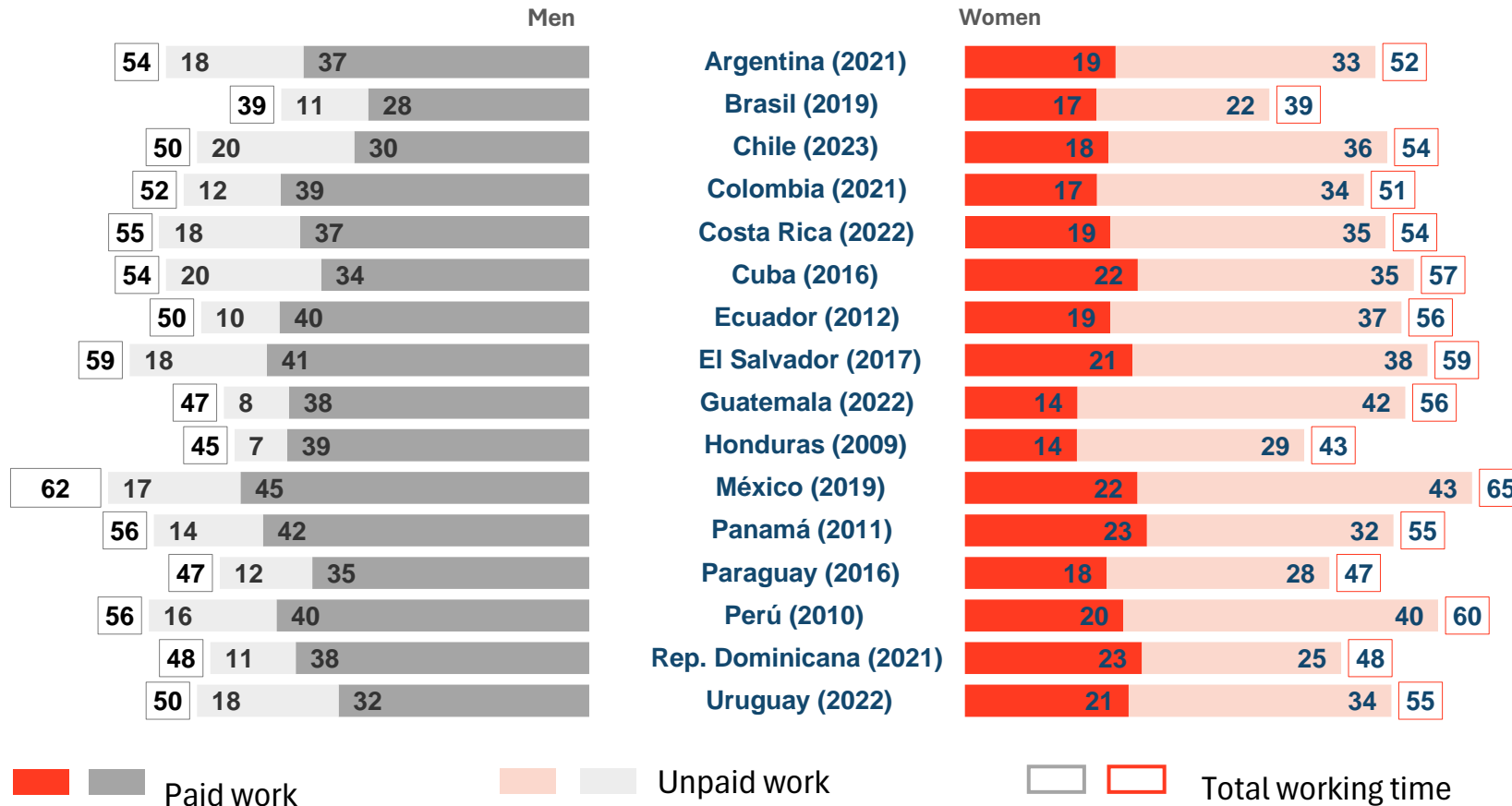
# Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

*The sexual division of labour and the unequal social organization of care continue to limit women's autonomy*



## Target 5.4. Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work

**Latin America.** Average weekly hours spent on paid and unpaid work, by sex, population aged 15 years and over, latest available data (Indicator C-5.4) *(In number of hours per week)*



- In 16 countries in Latin America with this indicator, **women** dedicate between **22 and 42 hours per week to unpaid domestic and care work**, while **men** dedicate between **7 and 20 hours**.
- Women **do not receive compensation** for most of their working hours and **spend two to three times more time on unpaid work than men**.

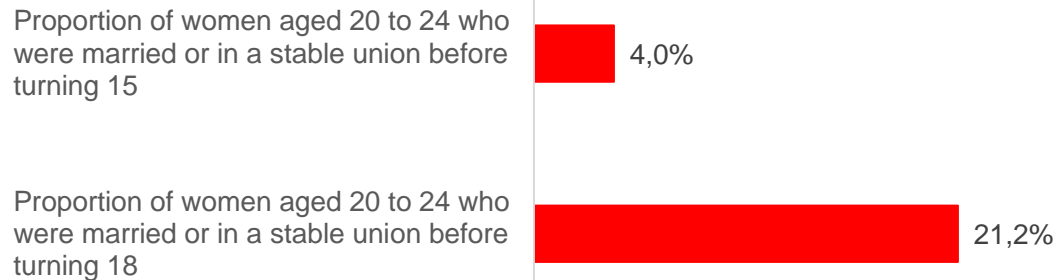
Sources: ECLAC, United Nations. SDGs in Latin America and the Caribbean: Statistical knowledge management hub, and Time Use Repository of the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean.  
 Note: A regional average is not provided due to methodological differences between countries. The data are not strictly comparable across countries for this reason.





### Target 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

**Latin America and the Caribbean.** Proportion of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a stable union before the age of 15 and 18, 2023 (Indicator 5.3.1) (In percentages)



- **1 in 5 women** between the ages of 20 and 24 **were married or in union before their 18th birthday.** Girls and adolescents in lower-income households are more affected by this practice, which is linked to the interruption of schooling.
- **14 countries and territories** in the region have banned child marriage without exceptions.

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

**8.3%** of women and girls aged 15 to 49 in Latin America and the Caribbean have experienced **physical or sexual violence, or both**, at the hands of a current or former **partner** in the last 12 months, 2018 (SDG 5.2.1).

- **Between 63% and 76%** of women have experienced some form of gender-based violence in some area of their lives at some point.
- All LAC countries and territories have **laws to prevent and eradicate violence against women**, and **14 countries** have adopted **comprehensive laws** to address all manifestations of violence in different spaces in which it occurs.
- It is necessary to **strengthen the systems for the production and integration of statistical information** with a focus on gender, intersectionality and interculturality, which include greater frequency in the reporting of data for monitoring, prevention and punishment.

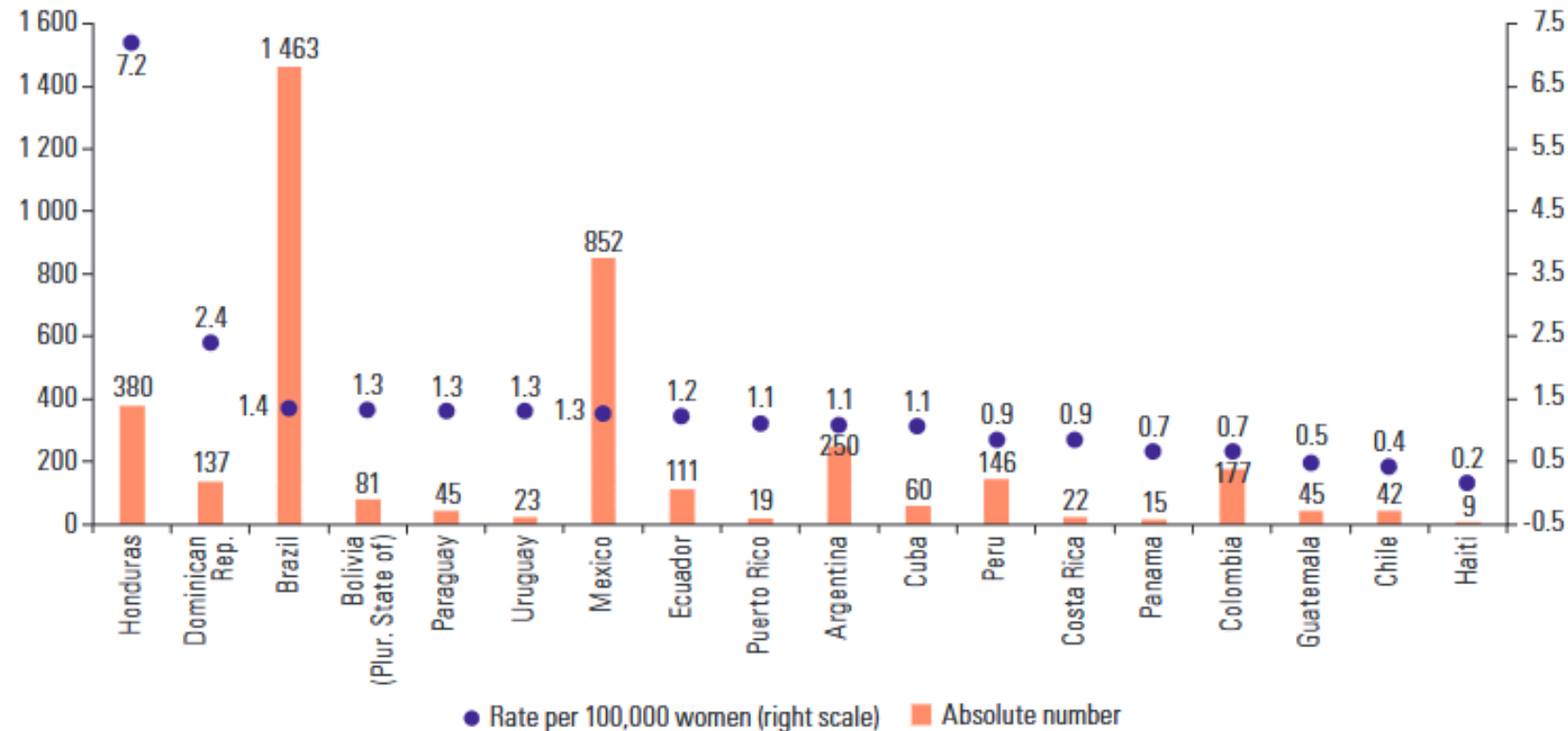




## Target 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls

### Latin America and the Caribbean (18 countries and territories): Femicide or femicide, 2023 (SDG Indicator C-5.2)

(In absolute numbers (left axis) and rates per 100,000 women (right axis))



- At least **3,897 women** were victims of femicide or femicide in 28 countries and territories in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2023.
- This represents at least **11 violent deaths of women due to gender every day**
- **19 countries and territories** have included the criminalization of femicide or femicide in their legislation, through amendments to the Penal Code or specific laws



**Target 5.5** Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

### Women, leadership and political participation

<b>35.8%</b>	Proportion of seats in national parliaments held by women in 2024 (Indicator 5.5.1a). Globally, this percentage is 26.9%.
<b>27.2%</b>	Proportion of elected seats in local government deliberative bodies held by women in 2023 (Indicator 5.5.1b). The global average of the indicator is 35.5%
<b>36.3%</b>	Proportion of women in management positions in the labour market, 2022 (Indicator 5.5.2)
<b>13.0%</b>	Proportion of countries with systems for monitoring gender equality and women's empowerment and allocating public funds for that purpose, 2021 (SDG 5.c.1)

In **70% of 20 Latin American countries**, the Machineries for the Advancement of Women are at ministerial level or equivalent. In **18 Caribbean countries, this percentage is 16.7%** (2024) (OIG Indicator)

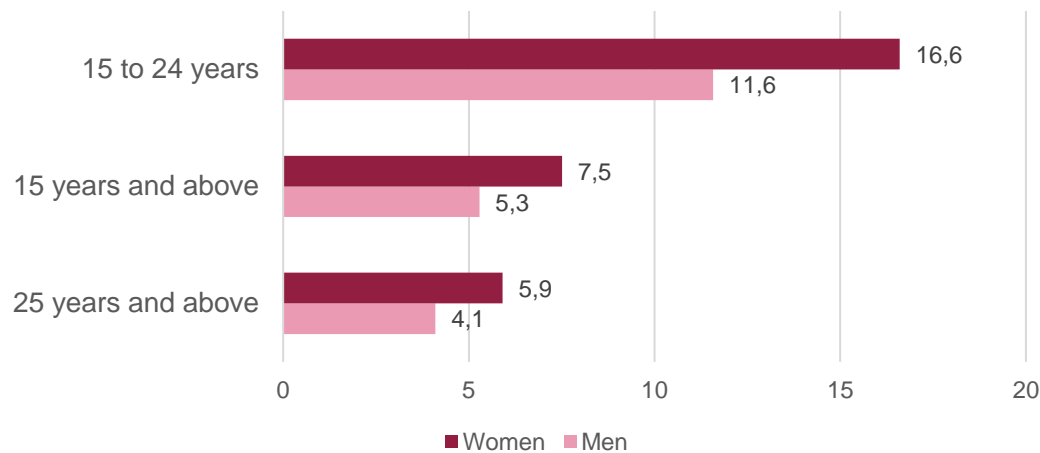
- As of 2024, **18 countries had constitutional and legislative mandates to promote women's political participation** at the national or local level, and 9 of them had passed gender parity laws.
- **Women account for 45% of elected deliberative seats in local governments** (indicator 5.5.1b) in countries with parity measures that include robust mechanisms for their implementation, compared to an average of 32% in countries with other measures.
- We have made progress, **but we have not reached parity.**



## Women's unemployment rate in Latin America and the Caribbean continues to exceed that of men, and women's labour income remains only a fraction of that of men.

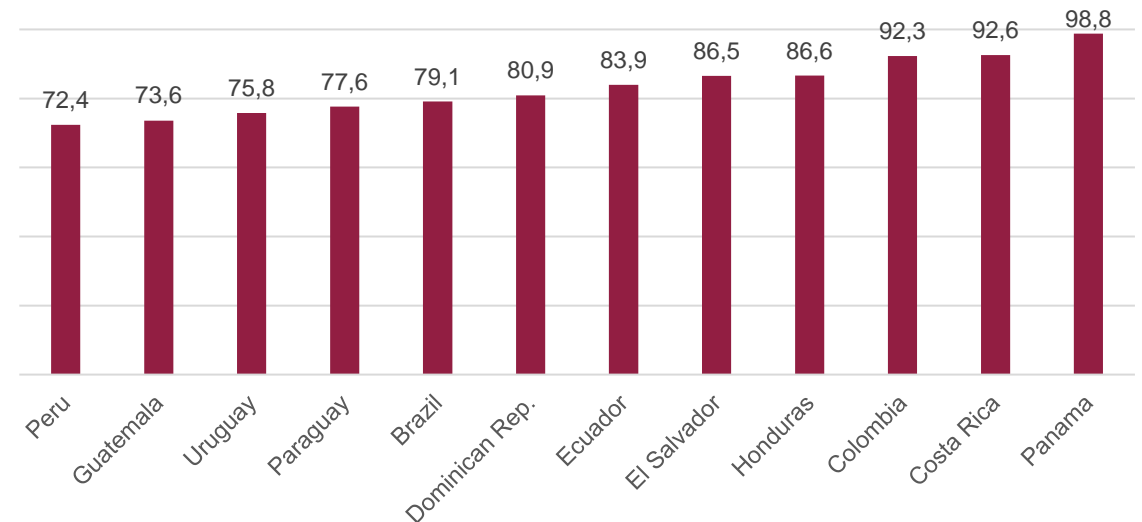
**Target 8.5** Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

**Latin America and the Caribbean:** Unemployment rate, by sex and age, 2023 (Indicator 8.5.2) *(In percentages)*



- Women have higher unemployment rates than men in all age groups. This reflects structural barriers to access to paid work.
- **Only half (51.6%) of women (aged 15 and over) participate in the labour market** in Latin America in 2023, compared to 76.9% of men in this age.

**Latin America:** Average Labour Income Ratio of Women to Men, 2023



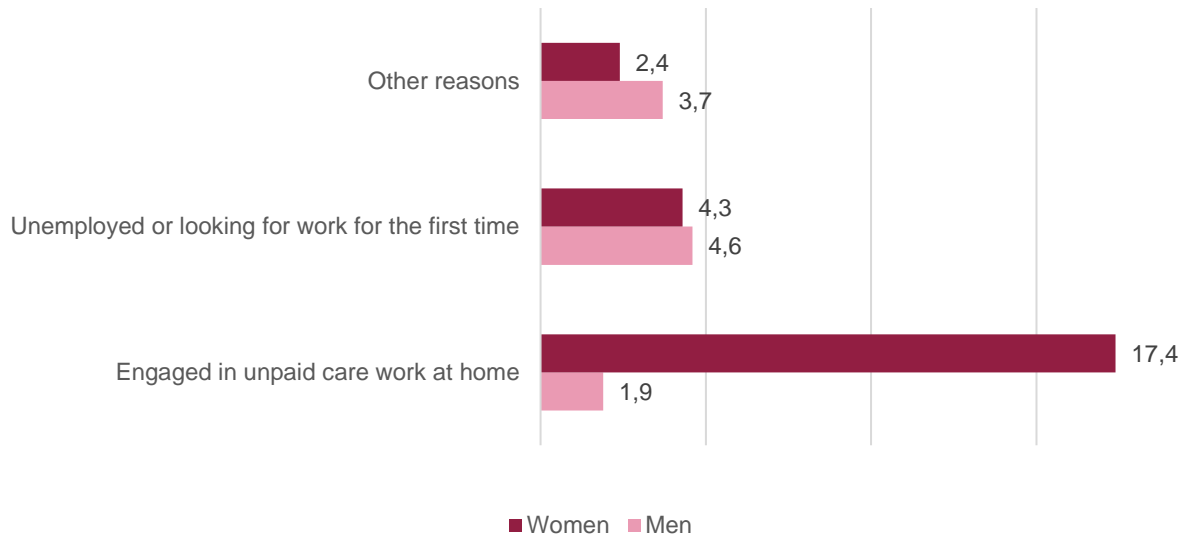
- The **gender pay gap persists** in all countries with information.
- For every **100 monetary** units that employed men (dependents) received as labor income in 2023, **employed women received 82.**



# The sexual division of labour and the unequal social organization of care limit young women's educational and labour opportunities

## Target 8.6 Substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

**Latin America:** Population aged 15 to 24 who are not in education or employed in the labour market, by sex and reason, simple average, 2023 (Indicator C-8.6) *(In percentages)*



### Of young people (15 to 24 years old), in 2023:

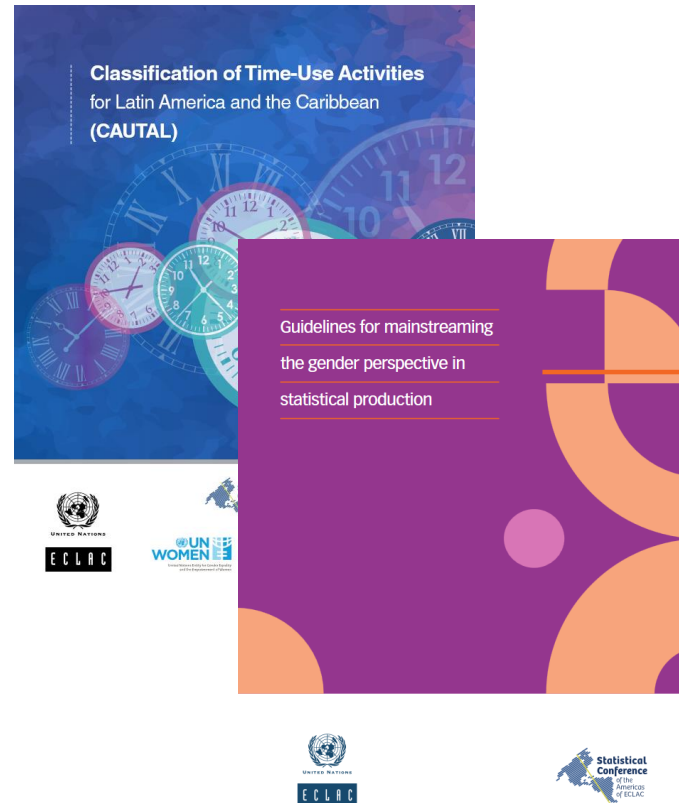
- **24.1% of women** are not in education or employed in the labour market. This percentage is **10.2% in the case of men**.
- **17.4% of women** are neither in education nor employed in the labour market and are **mainly engaged in unpaid care work in the home**, compared to 1.9% of men (Indicator C-8.6)



# Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Integrating the gender perspective in the production and generation of timely data as a fundamental element to monitor the SDGs

- 20-year trajectory of the Working Group on Gender Statistics in the framework of the Statistical Conference of the Americas (SCA).
- Group coordinated by **Mexico** (INEGI) and **15 countries participate**, with ECLAC and UN Women as the technical secretariat.
- This has led to the formation of communities of practice and the adoption of regional standards in a synergistic manner between the SCA and the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean.

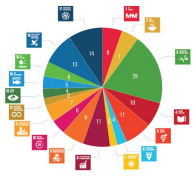


Some strategic alliances to move towards the **Care Society**

- 1 Buenos Aires Commitment (2022)
- 2 Global Alliance for Care (2021)
- 3 The Bi-regional Pact for Care between Latin America and the Caribbean and the European Union (2023).

Develop **technical, operational, political and prospective capacities (TOPP)** to move towards the care society and the implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda (proposed in the document)

**Moving towards a Global Partnership for Sustainable Development also means moving towards a care society, where people are guaranteed the right to care, to be cared for and to practice self-care**



# Progress in meeting the SDG Targets by 2030: Latin America and the Caribbean

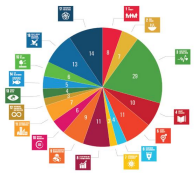


With the current trend, **the need to accelerate efforts** to achieve the SDG targets and achieve gender equality becomes evident



**Of the SDG 5 targets, with available data:**

Only 1 goal allows us to foresee its fulfillment in 2030. Most (4) show a correct trend, but progress is too slow to reach it.



# Final thoughts



It is necessary to redouble efforts to guarantee progress and promote transformations that ensure substantive equality and the full exercise of rights of women and girls in their diversity.



Women are more likely to **experience poverty** (SDG 1) and **food insecurity** (SDG 2).



They have **fewer opportunities** to invest **time and energy** in activities related to **self-care**, personal **development**, paid work, and **participation** in public **decision-making spaces** (SDG 5).

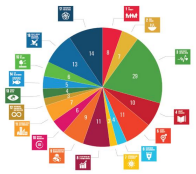


**Although women have high average years of schooling** and high gross completion rates for primary education and enrollment in higher education (SDG 4), **this does not translate into better outcomes** in terms of employment participation, escaping unemployment or achieving equal pay in the labor market (SDG 8).



**The challenge of ensuring the right to a life free from violence persists** (SDG 5 and SDG 16). The prevalence of these human rights violations remains high **despite progress in legal frameworks**.





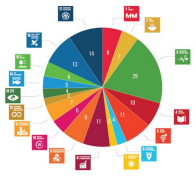
## Final thoughts



- Despite progress towards gender equality, **the structural challenges of gender inequality identified in the Montevideo Strategy continue to be barriers** to the exercise of women's and girls' autonomy.
- **At the current rate of progress, these challenges are unlikely to be dismantled** to achieve substantive equality by 2030.
- The commemoration of 30 years of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the region's commitment to the Regional Gender Agenda **reinforce the importance of accelerating the implementation of effective public policies, with an intersectional approach and based on the evidence provided by official data and statistics.**

**The paradigm of the Care Society, adopted in the Buenos Aires Commitment (2022), is the horizon to travel the path towards sustainable development and gender equality in Latin America and the Caribbean.**

- These challenges include: 1) socioeconomic inequality and the persistence of poverty; 2) discriminatory and violent patriarchal cultural patterns and the predominance of the culture of privilege; 3) the sexual division of labour and the unjust social organization of care, and 4) the concentration of power and hierarchical relations in the public sphere.



Thanks!

