

People of African descent in Latin America and the Caribbean

Developing indicators to measure
and counter inequalities



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Foreword

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015, is based on equality and human rights. Those same aspirations underpin the International Decade for People of African Descent (2015–2024), with its theme of recognition, justice and development. Both offer a unique opportunity to make concrete changes in the daily lives of millions of Afrodescendants.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, they are bolstered by agreements among States, such as the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, adopted in 2013 by the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the commitments undertaken at the sessions of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

For centuries, people of African descent were the victims of crimes and slavery practices, racism, structural discrimination and segregation. The consequences of these violations persist to the present day and continue to wreak havoc on our societies and institutions. Racism and racial discrimination continue to be evidenced by the deep inequalities that limit the exercise of Afrodescendants' fundamental rights and freedoms. And despite their significant contributions to the development of nations, people of African descent have been denied recognition of their contributions and their fair share of the benefits of development.

The persistent statistical invisibility of people of African descent is another expression of structural racism. Breaking this statistical silence is one element of the enormous challenges and pending tasks that we face in the region today. In this context, data and information emerge as fundamental tools for the design, implementation and monitoring of actions aimed at guaranteeing the rights of people of African descent. Data and information are also powerful catalysts for progress and essential to the construction of fair and egalitarian societies.

The main objective of this publication is to help States and all those involved in following up on the 2030 Agenda with regard to Afrodescendants and the International Decade. It contains a set of indicators whose purpose is to measure ethnic and racial inequalities and gaps between Afrodescendent and non-Afrodescendent populations. The proposed indicators are underpinned by the indicator

frameworks that measure the 2030 Agenda and other relevant agreements. The guidelines on human rights indicators recommended by human rights mechanisms are also taken into account. Furthermore, in order to guide future work, the publication contains some empirical results, identifying the potential, scope and limitations of the data.

We hope that this proposal will encourage States to redouble their efforts to collect and disaggregate data so that the right to information of and about people of African descent and the premise of the 2030 Agenda that “no one is left behind” becomes a reality for everyone.

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Executive Secretary
of the Economic Commission for
Latin America and the Caribbean

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United Nations High Commissioner
for Human Rights

Introduction

As part of the promotion and protection of the human rights of all persons, in 2013 the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed the International Decade for People of African Descent for the period 2015 to 2024 under the theme “Recognition, justice and development”. In 2015, the General Assembly adopted resolution 70/1, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”,¹ with equality as one of its central themes, which necessarily implies strengthening efforts to combat racial discrimination. In this regard, the 2030 Agenda states:

We envisage a world [...] of respect for race, ethnicity and cultural diversity; and of equal opportunity (p. 4) [...] the responsibilities of all States [...] to respect, protect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind as to race, colour, [...] All people, irrespective of sex, age, race or ethnicity, [...] should have access to [...] opportunities [...] needed to exploit opportunities and to participate fully in society (p. 7).

In turn, as a regional organization, ECLAC has emphasized the central role of equality in development, paying ever-closer attention to the deep inequalities that affect indigenous people and persons of African descent. In recent years, it has also highlighted the fact that ethnic and racial inequalities are one of the structuring axes of the region’s social inequality matrix, which intersects with and is accentuated by socioeconomic, gender, territorial and life cycle inequalities (ECLAC, 2016a). Accordingly, the Montevideo Consensus² —the region’s population and development agenda for the

¹ See [online] <https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/70/1>.

² See [online] https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/21860/4/S20131039_en.pdf. The Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, adopted at the first session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (Montevideo, 2013), contains a set of priority measures that explicitly address Afrodescendent populations; they are examined below.

coming decades— contains a chapter dedicated to the rights of people of African descent that reaffirms the recommendations made at the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, held in 2001 in Durban, South Africa.

Likewise, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), as the coordinator of the International Decade for People of African Descent, and ECLAC, through both its Social Development Division and the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC,³ have been pursuing targeted endeavours for the promotion and protection of the human rights of people of African descent, working on such topics as strengthening the sources of disaggregated data on ethnic and racial self-identification and developing indicators to measure the inequalities and gaps that exist between people of African descent and the population not of African descent in Latin America and the Caribbean.

This publication continues with that line of work and is primarily intended to propose and test a set of indicators for measuring ethnic and racial inequalities in the region, with a particular focus on people of African descent. It takes as its starting point the documents already published by ECLAC and OHCHR,⁴ the official United Nations indicators for the region's follow-up to the 2030 Agenda and the Montevideo Consensus, and the Programme of Activities for the International Decade for People of African Descent.

On this basis, the publication first offers an overview of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and of the regional indicator framework for following up on it, and of the Programme of Activities for the International Decade for People of African Descent and the agenda of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development. It then presents a conceptual framework and a brief description of the legal and regulatory frameworks that underpin the rights of people of African descent and the institutional frameworks and policies in place in the region for promoting racial equality.

Next, the publication proposes a selection of indicators for measuring the inequality and exclusion faced by people of African descent in the region's countries, in accordance with the framework for human rights indicators recommended by international human rights mechanisms (United Nations, 2012 and 2018) and with the commitment made in the 2030 Agenda that it "is to be implemented in a manner that is consistent with the rights and obligations of States under international law" (United Nations, 2015). Lastly, an important feature of this work is that the proposed group of indicators will be tested by processing data from available sources.

³ CELADE is the Population Division of ECLAC; it serves as the technical secretariat of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, the subsidiary body of ECLAC that produced the Montevideo Consensus.

⁴ The most recent of those include OHCHR (n/d and 2014), United Nations (2018) and ECLAC (2017a and 2017b).

I. General study framework

The principles and rights of equality and non-discrimination have been basic elements on the human rights agenda of the United Nations since its creation. Its founding document, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), states that all human beings “are born free and equal in dignity and rights” (article 1) and that they are entitled to all rights and freedoms “without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status” (article 2).

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is the basis for all international rights instruments and declarations that address ethnic and racial matters, including the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Durban Declaration and its Programme of Action, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Programme of Activities for the International Decade for People of African Descent and the Montevideo Consensus. In addition, these instruments and declarations have a strong influence on national agendas, either through their reaffirmation in countries’ domestic laws or in response to the demands of social movements.⁵

A. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

On 25 September 2015, at the United Nations General Assembly, 193 world leaders adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (see box 1) in order to, over the next 15 years:

- End extreme poverty
- Fight inequality and injustice
- Combat climate change

⁵ The regulatory framework covering the rights of people of African descent is broader (see chapter II.A).

Box 1
The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere.
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.
4. Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning.
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.
10. Reduce income inequality within and among countries.
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.^a
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

Source: United Nations, "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" (A/RES/70/1), New York, 2015 [online] <https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/70/1>.

^a Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

With these 17 Sustainable Development Goals, the 2030 Agenda addresses the main issues necessary for achieving sustainable development. The SDGs and their targets are universal, integrated and indivisible, and they cover the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection. The fact that they are integrated can be seen, for example, in how the targets related to sustainable development seek the construction of free and non-discriminatory societies and in how the commitment addresses not only economic issues, but also human rights, including equality and non-discrimination. Their indivisibility is clear, for example, in those targets that, although their explicit purpose is strictly economic or environmental, also have major implications for social development and the full enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights (for example, the conservation of the oceans and their sustainability has a social content, in that those objectives are related to the access of small-scale fishers to marine resources and markets). In the 2030 Agenda, social issues are interwoven with economic, environmental and institutional concerns (referred to as "the extended social pillar"). To summarize, the social dimension covers more than the 10 SDGs with explicitly social contents and targets (Goals 1 to 6 and Goals 8, 10, 11 and 16).

The extended social pillar also includes various targets of the seven other Sustainable Development Goals, for which any progress (or setback) has a direct impact on the chances of improvement in social issues and rights, regardless of whether their content is mainly economic, environmental or institutional (ECLAC, 2017e, p. 23).

Regarding ethnic and racial issues, the preamble to the 2030 Agenda envisages a world of respect for race, ethnicity and cultural diversity and of equal opportunity, permitting the full realization of human potential and contributing to shared prosperity. The new Agenda emphasizes the responsibility of all States to respect, protect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind as to race and colour. The States further commit to providing inclusive and

equitable quality education so that all people, irrespective of sex, age, race or ethnicity, may have access to life-long learning opportunities that help them to acquire the knowledge and skills needed to exploit opportunities and to participate fully in society (pp. 3–7) (United Nations, 2015).

However, although the 2030 Agenda explicitly sets out the States' commitment towards sustainable development and more equal societies in which "no one is left behind", it contains no targets that expressly refer to people of African descent, and only two of its targets (2.3 and 4.5) mention indigenous peoples (ECLAC, 2017e). That notwithstanding, some of the targets dealing with inequality, non-discrimination, cultural diversity and the need for data and statistics disaggregated by race and ethnicity are related to the topic at hand. Those are the following:

4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge (...) needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through (...) appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development (United Nations, 2017, p. 8);

8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products (United Nations, 2017, p. 12);

10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status (United Nations, 2017, p. 14);

10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices (United Nations, 2017, p. 14);

10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality (United Nations, 2017, p. 14);

11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage (United Nations, 2017, p. 15);

12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products (United Nations, 2017, p. 17);

17.18 By 2020 (...) increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts (United Nations, 2017, p. 24).

It should also be noted that there is only one indicator for the ethnic, racial and cultural dimensions: it appears under target 11.4 ("strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage"):

11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship) (United Nations, 2017, p. 15).

Similarly, at the regional level, in its capacity as the technical secretariat of the Statistical Conference of the Americas and at the request of the region's countries, ECLAC is discussing and making progress with the definition of a regional framework of indicators for following up on the SDGs. This is an essential step forward, in consideration of the region's particular situation regarding the different aspects of development. To construct this regional instrument, which has not yet been finalized, a subset of the most relevant indicators for the region were selected from the global indicator framework on the basis of the region's specific situation with regard to the three dimensions of development (social, economic and

environmental); the global framework was subsequently adapted by adding proxy indicators and adjusting it to the reality of the region; and, lastly, those two sets were expanded with indicators to cover follow-up on the central characteristics of the region's development. The outcome was a set of 294 indicators: 141 taken from the global indicator framework, 25 proxies, and 128 complementary regional proposals that address regional development issues (ECLAC, 2017f).

In connection with ethnic and racial issues, the regional framework recognizes the high levels of inequality among socioeconomic groups in terms of access to resources and opportunities, which place some people at a disadvantage on the basis of their gender, ethnicity, age, disability or nationality, for example (ECLAC, 2017c, p. 6).

Similarly, it proposes the explicit incorporation of the ethnic and racial dimension in a number of indicators (ECLAC, 2017c) (see table 1).

Table 1
Indicators that explicitly refer to the ethnic and racial dimension in the regional framework for following up on the Sustainable Development Goals

Target	Indicator No.	Proposed name of regional indicator	Proxy indicator	Complementary indicator
SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere				
1.1	1	Proportion of population living below the regional extreme poverty line, by sex, age, employment status, geographical location (urban or rural) and ethnicity.	(1.1.1) ^a	
1.2	3	Proportion of population living below the regional total poverty line, by sex, age, employment status, geographical location (urban or rural) and ethnicity.		^b
1.2	5	Proportion of population living below the regional multidimensional poverty line, by sex, age, geographical location (urban or rural) and ethnicity.		^c
SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all				
8.3	125	Urban workers in low-productivity sectors of the labour market, by sex, age, income quintile and ethnicity.	(8.3.1) ^d	
SDG 10: Reduce income inequality within and among countries				
10.3	169	Existence of legislation that prohibits discrimination (on the basis of gender, ethnicity, nationality and disability).		^e
10.3	170	Existence of policies that promote equal opportunity and treatment (on the basis of gender, ethnicity, nationality and disability).		^f
SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable				
11.3	186	Proportion of urban and territorial development plans that incorporate the rights, gender and interculturality perspectives.		^g
11.4.1	188	Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship).		

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), *Proposal on a regional framework of indicators for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals in Latin America and the Caribbean* (LC/CEA.9/4), Santiago, 2017.

^a The standard of US\$ 1.25 per day used by the World Bank is very low compared with actual conditions in many of the region's countries. The ECLAC measurement of extreme poverty is based on a stricter standard suited to the regional context.

^b This indicator facilitates comparisons among the region's countries and calculation of the regional aggregate.

^c This indicator facilitates comparisons among countries and calculation of the regional aggregate, which is not possible using national definitions.

^d There are no direct measurements of informal employment. In the region, the most frequently used proxy indicator for measurement of informal employment is employment in low-productivity sectors.

^e This indicator provides information on the level of formal protection of social groups subject to discrimination.

^f This indicator helps to identify the efforts made by States to prevent and address discrimination.

^g This is one of the proposed indicators included in the final report of the ad hoc working group for the preparation of a proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development.

B. International Decade for People of African Descent (2015–2024)

In its resolution 68/237 of 23 December 2013, the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed 2015–2024 the International Decade for People of African Descent (United Nations, 2014a), which represents a major commitment in the fight against racism. Its programme of activities, also adopted by the General Assembly (United Nations, 2014b), calls for the eradication of exclusion and for efforts to facilitate full participation in society, in equal conditions, by people of African descent. Achieving that requires not only equal access to and enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights, but also justice and legal protections (such as the elimination of racial profiling and police violence). Efforts must also be made to combat illegal and baseless ideas of racial superiority and the incitement to racial hatred, and to put an end to stereotypes rooted in such ideas. In addition, affirmative action must be taken in the realms of education and employment; and special attention has to be paid to groups that suffer heightened discrimination and xenophobia, such as women and girls of African descent—who face multiple, aggravated and intersecting forms of discrimination on the grounds of gender—and migrants.

The Decade is an opportunity to build greater understanding, appreciation and respect towards people of African descent and their contributions to humankind, to fight racial discrimination, and to guarantee the equal enjoyment of human rights by all people and strengthen the rule of law and democracy. It is a historic opportunity to gain an understanding of the harm caused by discrimination and to work for its eradication. In short, the Decade should serve to make progress with laws and policies that combat racial discrimination, to ensure their enforcement and to foster a greater understanding of the cultural heritage of people of African descent and their contributions to the advancement of humankind (United Nations, 2014b).

The main objective of the International Decade is to promote respect, protection and fulfilment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by people of African descent, as recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It aspires, in particular:

- (a) To strengthen national, regional and international action and cooperation in relation to the full enjoyment of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights by people of African descent and their full and equal participation in all aspects of society;
- (b) To promote a greater knowledge of and respect for the diverse heritage, culture and contribution of people of African descent to the development of societies;
- (c) To adopt and strengthen national, regional and international legal frameworks in accordance with the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and to ensure their full and effective implementation (United Nations, 2014b).

In 2014, the General Assembly endorsed the programme of activities for the International Decade, which describes specific measures to be adopted by governments in particular areas (see box 2 below).

Box 2	
Programme of activities for the implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent (2015–2024)	
1. Recognition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Right to equal treatment and non-discrimination B. Education on equality and awareness-raising C. Information-gathering D. Participation and inclusion

2. *Justice*

- A. Access to justice
- B. Special measures / Affirmative action

3. *Development*

- A. Right to development and measures against poverty
- B. Education
- C. Employment
- D. Health
- E. Housing

4. *Multiple or aggravated discrimination*

States should provide effective protection for people of African descent who suffer from multiple, aggravated or intersecting forms of discrimination based on other related grounds, such as age, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, social origin, property, disability, birth or other status.

Source: United Nations, "Programme of Activities for the Implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent" [online] <http://www.un.org/es/events/africandescentdecade/plan-action.shtml>.

C. The Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development

The Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development was the outcome of the first session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Montevideo in 2013. It represents the most significant intergovernmental agreement signed on population and development in the region and constitutes the regional agenda for those topics over the coming decades. It is also a key piece in the process of reviewing the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and its follow-up beyond 2014, as it brings both instruments into line with the region's needs (ECLAC, 2017g). It contains around 100 priority measures for following up on the ICPD Programme of Action (Cairo, 1994), and one of its chapters deals specifically with the rights of people of African descent and with combating racism and ethnic and racial discrimination (see box 3).

Box 3

**Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
Montevideo Consensus (2013)**

I. Afrodescendants: rights and combating racial discrimination

Reaffirming that the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted at the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, provide a comprehensive human rights framework for the well-being and development of Afrodescendent persons and a solid foundation for combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance,

Convinced that racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance occur on the grounds of race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin and that victims can suffer multiple or aggravated forms of discrimination based on other related grounds, such as gender identity, sexual orientation, language, religion, political or other opinion, social origin, economic status, birth or other situation,

Underscoring the contribution that Afrodescendent populations make to the development and well-being of humanity as a whole and that cultural diversity should be valued, enjoyed, genuinely accepted and embraced as a permanent feature which enriches societies,

Deeply concerned at the disadvantaged position of Afrodescendent persons and communities in the areas of education, employment, health, housing, child mortality and life expectancy, in particular when the inequality is due to racism and racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance,

Agree to:

92. Respect and implement the provisions of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, by adapting the legal frameworks and formulating the policies necessary for their implementation, with the full participation of Afrodescendent persons.

93. Address gender, racial, ethnic and intergenerational inequalities, bearing in mind the way these dimensions overlap in situations of discrimination affecting women, especially young Afrodescendent women.

94. Consider the special demographic and sociocultural dynamics of Afrodescendent populations in the design and implementation of public policies, ensuring their full participation and the development of disaggregated statistics.

95. Ensure that Afrodescendent persons, in particular Afrodescendent girls, adolescents and women, can exercise the right to health, especially the right to sexual health and reproductive health, taking into account the specific socioterritorial and cultural features and the structural factors, such as racism, that hinder the exercise of their rights.

96. Promote the development of Afrodescendent populations by implementing public policies, establishing standards and creating institutions to guide and carry forward affirmative action policies, plans and programmes at the sectoral level, whereby the principles of equality and non-discrimination can be incorporated into all levels of government, with organized civil society participating throughout the process of design, implementation and evaluation of those instruments.

97. Ensure that policies and programmes are in place to raise the living standards of Afrodescendent women, by fully enforcing their rights, in particular their sexual rights and reproductive rights.

98. Generate knowledge and reliable and timely information with a gender perspective and disaggregated by sex, age and socioeconomic status, among other variables, on Afrodescendent populations through participatory processes, paying attention to the international requirements and recommendations relating to the issue.

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), *Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development* (LC/L.3697), Santiago, 2013.

The importance of the Montevideo Consensus lies chiefly in the fact that it reaffirms the guidelines set at the World Conference against Racism (Durban, 2001), which provided “a comprehensive human rights framework for the well-being and development of Afrodescendent persons and a solid foundation for combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance”. Furthermore, States undertook to “respect and implement the provisions of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, by adapting the legal frameworks and formulating the policies necessary for their implementation, with the full participation of Afrodescendent persons” (ECLAC, 2013, pp. 31–32).

Under the Montevideo Consensus, States agreed on a series of actions to promote the rights of people of African descent, including adapting their legal frameworks and designing policies with Afrodescendent participation; tackling ethnic and racial inequalities; taking the demographic and sociocultural dynamics of Afrodescendent populations into account in policymaking; ensuring the right to health; promoting Afrodescendent development through policies that pursue ethnic and racial equality and the creation of lead institutions with civil society participation; and, lastly, generating —through participatory processes— reliable and timely information on Afrodescendent populations, broken down by sex, age, socioeconomic status and other variables (ECLAC, 2017a).

Several agencies have set about defining the indicators needed to follow up on the actions proposed in the Montevideo Consensus. At its second session (Mexico City, 2015), the Regional Conference on Population and Development endorsed the *Operational guide for implementation and follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development* (ECLAC, 2015), which marked a major step forward in the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus at the national level and in developing synergies with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the efforts of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean. At their third meeting (Santiago, 2016), the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Population and Development reviewed the proposed set of indicators and drew up a metadata proposal for the region’s follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus. Finally, the special meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (Santiago, November 2017) was presented with a proposed set of indicators for following up on the Montevideo Consensus in the region (ECLAC, 2017f).

For people of African descent —a segment of the population to which chapter I is exclusively dedicated— the indicators proposed by the Montevideo Consensus were defined in the framework of international human rights instruments, primarily the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action. Table 2 shows the indicators selected for that chapter. In this process, attention was also drawn to the need to disaggregate indicators from other chapters of the Montevideo Consensus by ethnic and racial self-identification in order to raise the profile of people of African descent in a range of different areas.⁶

Table 2
Indicators in chapter I of the Montevideo Consensus for following up on the situation of people of African descent

Indicator No.	Indicators
I.1	Existence of a State policy, plan or strategy that includes the provisions of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.
I.2	Existence of a national mechanism governing racial equality policies.
I.3	Percentage of the public budget earmarked/executed for actions aimed at guaranteeing the rights of the Afrodescendent population, by sector, and percentage allocated to a governing institution on Afrodescendent affairs.
I.4	Existence of intercultural sexual and reproductive health services, including preventive measures and culturally and linguistically relevant information.
I.5	Percentage of relevant data sources that include self-identification of Afrodescendants, such as censuses, surveys and administrative records in the different sectors.
I.6	Existence of mechanisms that guarantee Afrodescendants' full participation in the production of official statistics.
I.7	Number and percentage of Afrodescendent experts (male and female) working on information production and analysis in government offices.
I.8	Proportion of seats held by Afrodescendent people in national parliaments and local governments.

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), *Report on the activities conducted by the technical secretariat of the Regional Conference on Population and Development during the period 2015-2017* (LC/MDP-E/DDR/2), Santiago, 2017.

In conclusion, it should be noted that promoting and guaranteeing the human rights of people of African descent and attaining the ultimate objective of the 2030 Agenda —ensuring that no one is left behind— requires disaggregated data that identify specific population groups. Consequently, indicators broken down by ethnic and racial origin play a key role in analysing, monitoring and evaluating the policies adopted, and in successfully ensuring and promoting the rights of groups facing discrimination and marginalization, such as people of African descent.

There has been progress in this area, with a greater number of countries using ethnic and racial self-identification questions, particularly in their censuses and household surveys.⁷ However, they have not yet defined or agreed on a set of indicators for the systematized, comparable and reliable portrayal of the levels of inequality and discrimination on ethnic and racial grounds that exist in Latin America. Such a set of indicators would be an important tool for monitoring the policies implemented for combating ethnic and racial inequality and would serve as a guide for furthering the pursuit of equality, which is a matter of increasing urgency in the region. This publication aims to help close that gap.

⁶ "All the indicators in chapter A must be disaggregated, but indicators A.1 to A.5, A.7 to A.14 and A.17 to A.21, in particular, must be disaggregated by ethnic and racial background and by sex in order to reveal the extent to which inequalities overlap. Given the focus of the Consensus on the situation of boys, girls, young people and women with regard to the rights to health and to a life free from violence, the disaggregation by race and ethnicity, sex and age of the indicators set out in chapters B, D and E is particularly important. Specifically, indicators B.1 (on child mortality), D.8 (on maternal mortality) and D.16 (on care in childbirth) clearly point to the urgent need to include the identification of Afrodescendants in vital statistics and health records. Strengthening data sources to include ethnic and racial identification is one of the main challenges facing the region in terms of developing the proposed indicators" (ECLAC, 2017g).

⁷ For more details, see ECLAC, 2017a, chapter V.

II. Promotion and protection of the rights of people of African descent

A. Legal and regulatory frameworks

In addition to being enshrined in the general human rights framework, the rights of persons of African descent are further underpinned by international instruments that specifically address ethnic and racial issues. These include the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966), the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid (1973), the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (1990) and ILO Conventions Nos. 111 on Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation (1958) and 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (1989).

In addition to these instruments, there are also international declarations intended to promote the rights of people of African descent, such as the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (2001) and, more recently, general recommendation No. 34 (2011) of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (2013) and the Programme of Activities for the Implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent (2015–2024).⁸ The first of these constitutes a fundamental framework for the design and implementation of policies to ensure the historical redress, development and well-being of people of African descent. As noted earlier, in addition to reaffirming the Durban Programme of Action, the second document contains a dedicated chapter on the rights of people of African descent and on combating racism and racial discrimination. In turn, the Programme of Activities for the International

⁸ The United Nations has previously proclaimed three decades to combat racism and racial discrimination (1973–1982, 1983–1992 and 1994–2003) and has held three global conferences against racism and racial discrimination (1978, 1993 and 2001) (see [online] <http://www.un.org/es/events/pastevents/cmcr/background1.htm>).

Decade for People of African Descent is built around three pillars: recognition (ensuring the equal enjoyment of all human rights—economic, social, cultural, civil and political—including the right to development and promoting a greater knowledge of and respect for the heritage and contribution of people of African descent to the development of societies), justice (preventing and punishing all violations of the rights of people of African descent and ensuring their full and equitable access to justice) and development (guaranteeing the free and active participation of all persons in development and in the fair distribution of its fruits). Furthermore, general recommendation No. 34, adopted by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in 2011, deals specifically with the promotion and protection of the rights of people of African descent (Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, 2011).

As part of the process of monitoring and evaluating countries' internationally assumed commitments, a number of agencies have gradually brought people of African descent into their scope. That was the case, for example, with some of the subsidiary bodies of ECLAC, such as the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (through the Montevideo Consensus), the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean⁹ and the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean.¹⁰

Within the regional framework, mention should also be made of the Inter-American Convention against Racism, Racial Discrimination and Related Forms of Intolerance, adopted by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS) in 2013, whose preamble recognizes people of African descent as being among the specific groups that are victims of racism, racial discrimination and related forms of intolerance in the Americas. The Inter-American Convention against All Forms of Discrimination and Intolerance, also adopted in 2013, further notes that religious communities "with African roots" are targets of intolerance and violence.

At the subregional level, the Andean countries (the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and the Plurinational State of Bolivia) are signatories to the Andean Charter for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (2002), which has a section devoted exclusively to "indigenous peoples and communities of African descent" that enshrines a number of individual and collective rights. Within the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR),¹¹ 2015 saw the creation of the Meeting of Authorities on Afrodescendent Rights (RAFRO).¹²

⁹ In 2017 the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean adopted the Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030, which recognizes the need for the active engagement of Afrodescendent civil society and states that gender equality depends on overcoming patterns of discrimination that exclude, in particular, Afrodescendent women (ECLAC, 2017h).

¹⁰ In resolution I(1) of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (Lima, 2015), the governments acknowledged that ethnic and racial inequalities made up one of the structuring axes of the region's social inequality matrix and agreed to address the gaps identified in that matrix to break down the barriers to access to social services and well-being faced by a number of groups, including Afrodescendants (ECLAC, 2016b). Resolution II(2) of the Conference (Montevideo, 2017) reaffirmed the programme of activities for the implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent (2015–2024); recognized that the region has structural inequalities that intersect and concatenate throughout the life cycle, affecting the Afrodescendent population with particular intensity; reiterated its commitment to eradicate inequality in all its forms and dimensions through social policies that are inclusive and difference-aware and have a gender, ethnicity, race, intersectoral, intercultural and human-rights perspective; and, finally, called on States to address the situation of particular inequality, discrimination and social and economic exclusion that affects the Afrodescendent population (ECLAC, 2018c).

¹¹ MERCOSUR has six member States (Argentina, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Paraguay, the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Uruguay) and six associate members (Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru and Suriname).

¹² See decision 9/15 of the Council of the Common Market (CMC) [online] <https://www.mercosur.int/documentos-y-normativa/normativa/>.

Finally, national legal and regulatory frameworks can have different levels of specificity regarding the protection and promotion of the rights of people of African descent and the orientation of policies towards people and communities of African descent, through either explicit references (as holders of individual and/or collective rights) or as part of anti-discrimination laws. The constitutions of more than a dozen of the region's countries forbid discrimination on the grounds of race, ethnicity or colour. In addition, some countries have specific legal and regulatory frameworks that recognize and defend the rights of people of African descent and laws that prohibit and punish acts and expressions of racism, racial discrimination, and related forms of intolerance.¹³

B. Institutional framework and policies

The social organization of people of African descent has a long history in the region, and it received a major boost during preparations for the Durban Conference, which mobilized communities of African descent and helped with the creation and consolidation of national, regional and cross-border partnerships and networks. During that process, new government mechanisms were created to promote ethnic and racial equality, to design, implement and coordinate policies for people of African descent and to monitor and uphold the commitments assumed by States in connection with the rights of people of African descent (ECLAC, 2017b). Today, more than a dozen of the region's countries have such mechanisms; it must be acknowledged, however, that they face constraints on account of their sensitivity to economic and political cycles. That situation limits their powers and their management and coordination capacities and places the mechanisms in a constant dynamic of progress and setbacks (ECLAC, 2017a; ECLAC, 2017b; Rangel, 2017).

As a corollary of this process through which people of African descent were mobilized and mechanisms for racial equality were established, the region has deployed an array of policies to promote ethnic and racial equality and to combat racism in a number of areas, including preventing and countering its manifestations, cultural reappraisal, strengthening traditional communities, and supporting their participation in decisions and inclusion in national development plans (for further details on these policies, see ECLAC, 2017a; ECLAC, 2017b; and Rangel, 2017).

It should be noted in this regard that pursuant to the recommendations of the Durban World Conference against Racism (United Nations, 2001) and the Durban Review Conference (United Nations, 2009) urging States to adopt national action plans against racial discrimination, and in light of the multiple requests for technical assistance for the design of such plans lodged with it, OHCHR prepared the guidebook *Developing National Action Plans Against Racial Discrimination: A Practical Guide* (OHCHR, 2014). Its purpose is to support States and other stakeholders in fulfilling the recommendations issued by these conferences, which, in turn, reflect earlier commitments arising from the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Several States are already developing or implementing such plans, and their positive outcomes for the victims of racism prove that a strategy of this kind can be an effective mechanism to counter racial discrimination (OHCHR, 2014).

¹³ For further details, see, in particular: ECLAC, 2017a; ECLAC, 2017b; and Rangel, 2017.

C. Human rights and indicators for measuring their fulfilment¹⁴

Human rights were first enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and have been codified in numerous international instruments adopted following the Second World War.¹⁵ Those rights are universal legal guarantees that serve to protect all individuals and groups against actions and omissions that could undermine freedoms, fundamental rights and human dignity; they are also inherent to all persons and are based on respect for the dignity of all human beings without discrimination of any kind.

Human rights are universal, inalienable, interconnected, interdependent and indivisible. Taken together, those characteristics guarantee that all human rights are to be upheld (civil, political, economic, social, cultural and collective rights, and so forth). The denial of one right invariably impedes the enjoyment of the others and the improvement in the exercise of one right must not lead to an impairment of any of the other rights. Accordingly, the fulfilment of civil rights, for example, is of the same importance as the realization of economic rights.

It should also be noted that the duty of promoting and protecting human rights falls primarily on States, which are required to respect, protect and fulfil human rights. States should therefore refrain from undermining or endangering the enjoyment of human rights, prevent private actors or third parties from violating human rights and take positive measures, including the adoption of appropriate legislation, policies and programmes, to ensure the realization of human rights.

International law makes a distinction between immediate obligations and those that States can implement progressively. For example, the obligation of not discriminating between different population groups in the fulfilment of human rights is an immediate obligation, whereas the majority of civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights entail both immediate obligations and others that are to be put in place progressively. However, when rights are to be fully implemented over time:

States have an immediate obligation to satisfy a 'minimum essential level' of those rights and to take deliberate, concrete and targeted steps towards their full realization. In addition, States have the duty to demonstrate that all their available resources, including through requests for international assistance, as needed, are being called upon to fulfil economic, social and cultural rights (United Nations, 2012, p. 12).

Finally, the international human rights framework includes cross-cutting provisions or principles, such as non-discrimination and equality, participation, access to redress and to information, accountability, the rule of law and good governance. Those provisions must guide States and other duty bearers in the enforcement of human rights. Translating the international legal framework into indicators requires building a conceptual and methodological framework that takes full account of the provisions governing human rights. Such indicators must be related to the relevant articles and treaties, interpret the legal rule applicable to the right from different angles and, in addition, include cross-cutting human rights principles such as participation, equality and non-discrimination (Páez, 2011).

¹⁴ Based on United Nations, 2012.

¹⁵ The international regulatory framework for human rights comprises the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979), the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1984), the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (1990) and, finally, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006) and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (2006). In addition to those treaties, it also includes the observations and recommendations adopted by the respective oversight committees.

Accordingly, the United Nations has developed a conceptual and methodological framework with indicators that interconnect with the provisions governing rights and the comments of the committees, in other words, human rights indicators (United Nations, 2012). That framework measures the efforts made by duty bearers with respect to their obligations, considers all human rights equally and reflects the key issues that influence the selection of indicators and their evaluation. On this basis, indicators for evaluating and monitoring human rights were established. These are divided into three categories: structural, process and outcome indicators.

Structural indicators reveal the State's commitment to the adoption of measures to promote and protect the human rights that it has assumed by ratifying international human rights instruments. The percentage of human rights instruments a State has ratified can be used as an indicator, along with other related metrics.

Process indicators measure interventions from beginning to end and are directly related to activity follow-up. They thus serve to measure States' efforts to uphold the human rights of the population acquired through the ratification of human rights instruments. For example: budgetary allocations, the coverage of certain population groups in public programmes, complaints received and specific actions taken or reparations ordered, along with indicators reflecting the actions of agencies responsible for the exercise of rights.

Outcome indicators measure the impact on the population groups concerned of actions taken for promoting and realizing human rights. They can measure the situation regarding the enjoyment of human rights, at both the collective and individual levels. For example: the proportion of the workforce with social security, the number of reported cases of denials of justice, the percentage of victims receiving timely redress and the educational achievements (literacy rates among young people and adults) of the target population group.

The use of these indicators has an impact on overall governance, and they can be used to generate and allocate resources, to influence other stakeholders' actions or to monitor the actions of the State. In that case they are called "governance indicators" and are used to establish standards for measuring the performance of a given government. Human rights indicators minimize the burden of processing information for decision-making, thus helping reduce the institutional cost of overall governance (Ureña, 2014).

III. Proposed indicators

Indicators help describe different aspects of a situation and serve as a basic tool for measuring inequality and monitoring progress towards its eradication. They measure targets and progress towards the achievement of development goals, the distribution of well-being and how those factors evolve over time; among other benefits, they enable decisions to be made on the basis of empirical evidence and allow policies to be monitored and assessed. To perform those functions, they must meet certain basic characteristics: for example, they must be exact, measurable, relevant, easy to interpret, reliable,¹⁶ timely and punctual,¹⁷ economic, accessible, comparable, participatory¹⁸ and generated with levels of frequency and punctuality that allow public policies to be supervised and decisions to be made (Cecchini, 2005).

The set of indicators proposed in this publication must comply with the features described above, with the rules for defining human rights indicators and with the OHCHR document *A human rights-based approach to data: leaving no one behind in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (United Nations, 2018). Indicators must be collected in a participatory fashion, disaggregated, based on self-identification, transparent, respectful of privacy and in compliance with the obligation of accountability.

The proposal presented below is based on the Programme of Activities for the International Decade for People of African Descent and on the indicators already defined in the regional framework for the SDGs and the Montevideo Consensus. Although some of these indicators may not yet be final—because they are being drawn up through ongoing consultations and discussions—this publication uses the most up-to-date versions available. The following steps were used to arrive at the list of indicators shown below (see table 3):

¹⁶ They must yield similar conclusions with repeat measurements or equivalent sources.

¹⁷ Timeliness refers to the delay between the study period and the presentation of the results. Punctuality refers to the difference between the actual date on which the results become available and the date specified on the calendar (Cecchini, 2005, p. 19).

¹⁸ They must be developed in partnership with the community being studied.

- All the SDG indicators and the indicators in the SDG regional framework that, in their definitions, explicitly address the ethnic and racial dimension were selected, taking into consideration the focus areas of the Programme of Activities for the International Decade for People of African Descent.
- The Montevideo Consensus indicators were added (not only those for chapter I, which deals exclusively with Afrodescendants, but also the indicators from other chapters with cross-cutting implications for the ethnic and racial dimension).
- Those indicators for SDG targets “that refer to specific population groups or approaches for analysis” (ECLAC, 2017e, p. 146) and that were highlighted by the second session of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean were then also added.

Table 3

Indicators selected on the basis of the Programme of Activities for the International Decade for People of African Descent (PADA), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Montevideo Consensus (MC) to measure inequalities between people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population

PADA ^a	SDGs	MC	Indicator name
SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere			
3.A, 4	1.2.1	A.2	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
3.A, 3.C, 3.D, 4	1.3.1	C.4	Proportion of employed population enrolled in a social protection system, by sex, age, geographical location (urban or rural) and income quintile (proxy)
SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture			
3.D	2.1.2		Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale
SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages			
3.D	3.1.1	D.8	Maternal mortality ratio
3.D, 4	3.1.2	D.16	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
3.D	3.2.1	B.1	Under-5 mortality rate
4		A.8	Life expectancy at birth, by sex
3.D, 4		B.18	Percentage of adolescents who have live-born children, by number of children (OG ^b 15.3)
3.D, 4		D.3	Indicator for monitoring eradication of the epidemic: (i) percentage of persons living with HIV; (ii) percentage of persons with HIV who are receiving treatment; and (iii) percentage of persons undergoing comprehensive HIV treatment who succeed in suppressing the viral load (OG ^b 38.1)
3.D, 4		D.6	Rate of use of contraceptive methods by women and men, by method (modern or traditional) (OG ^b 44.2)
SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning			
3.B, 4	4.1.1	B.5	Percentage of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3, (b) at the end of primary, and (c) at the end of lower secondary, achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex
SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls			
1.A, 1.D, 2.B, 4	5.5.1	E.6	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments
1.A, 1.D, 2.B, 4	5.5.2	E.7	Proportion of women in managerial positions
3.C, 4		E.8	Total time worked (number of working hours, paid and unpaid), by sex (OG ^b 64.1)
SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all			
3.E, 4	6.1.1		Proportion of population with access to improved water sources, by sex, age and geographical location (urban or rural)
3.E, 4	6.2.1		Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, by sex, age and geographical location (urban or rural) (proxy)
SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all			
3.E	7.1.1		Proportion of population with access to electricity

PADA ^a	SDGs	MC	Indicator name
SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all			
3.C, 4	8.3.1	A.12	Proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural employment, by sex
1.A, 3.C, 4	8.5.1	A.13	Average hourly income of females and males in employment, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities
3.C, 4	8.5.2	A.14	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
3.B, 3.C	8.6.1	B.7	Percentage of youth (aged 15–24 and 25–29) not in education, employment or training
3.B, 3.C, 4	8.7.1		Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age
SDG 10: Reduce income inequality within and among countries			
3.A, 4	10.2.1	A.4	Proportion of people living below 50% of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities
1.A	10.3.1 (same as 16.b.1)	A.20	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
3.A		A.5	Gini coefficient
SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable			
3.C	11.6.1	G.9	Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities
SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels			
1.A, 4	16.1.1	A.18	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
1.A	16.1.3	A.19	Proportion of population reporting having been subjected to physical violence in the previous 12 months
SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development			
3.B, 3.E, 4	17.8.1		Proportion of population aged 15 years and over using the Internet, by sex, age group and area of residence
1.A		1.1	Existence of a State policy, plan or strategy that includes the provisions of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action
1.A		1.2	Existence of a national mechanism governing racial equality policies
1.A		1.3	Percentage of the public budget earmarked/executed for actions aimed at guaranteeing the rights of the Afrodescendent population, by sector, and percentage allocated to a governing institution on Afrodescendent affairs
1.C		1.5	Percentage of relevant data sources that include self-identification of Afrodescendants, such as censuses, surveys and administrative records in the different sectors

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of ECLAC, *Proposal on a regional framework of indicators for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals in Latin America and the Caribbean* (LC/CEA.9/4), Santiago, 2017; ECLAC, "Proposed metadata sheets for the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development" (LC/MDP-E/DDR/1), Santiago, 2017; ECLAC, *Proposal for a virtual platform to contribute to regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development* (LC/CRPD.3/4), Santiago, 2018; and United Nations, "Programme of Activities for the Implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent", New York, December 2014 [online] <http://www.un.org/en/events/africandescentdecade/plan-action.shtml>.

^a See the Programme of Activities for the International Decade for People of African Descent in box 2.

^b Refers to Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), *Operational guide for implementation and follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development* (LC/L.4061(CRPD.2/3)/Rev.1), Santiago, September 2015.

This yielded a total of 33 indicators, of which 17 are common to the regional indicator framework for the SDGs and the Montevideo Consensus, 5 appear exclusively in the regional SDG framework, 11 belong to the Montevideo Consensus alone, and all are related to the Programme of Activities for the International Decade for People of African Descent (table 3). Table 4 presents an adaptation of those indicators to the reality of the existing sources. It also indicates whether or not they can be disaggregated: not only as regards Afrodescendancy, but also by the other forms of breakdown identified for certain indicators. Lastly, for illustrative purposes, the table also indicates the countries and sources for which indicator results—either complete or partial—have been obtained.

Table 4
Indicators selected on the basis of the Programme of Activities for the International Decade for People of African Descent (PADA), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Montevideo Consensus (MC) adapted to measure inequalities between people of African descent and the population not of African descent

PADA ^a	SDGs	MC	Indicator name	Source			
				Census	HS	DHS	Other
SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere							
3.A, 4	1.2.1	A.2	Population living under the national poverty line, by sex and age, for people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous population)		4 countries 2014		
3.A, 3.C, 3.D, 4	1.3.1	C.4	Proportion of population covered by social protection and social assistance floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable, for people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous population)		Brazil 2015		
SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture							
3.D	2.1.2		Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale among people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous population)				X ^b
SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages							
3.D	3.1.1	D.8	Maternal mortality rate among people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous population)				3 countries 2011
3.D, 4	3.1.2	D.16	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel among people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous population)			4 countries 2010	
3.D	3.2.1	B.1	Under-5 mortality rate among people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous population)	8 countries 2010			
4		A.8	Life expectancy at birth, by sex, for people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous population)				Brazil 2000
3.D, 4		B.18	Percentage of adolescents who have live-born children, by number of children, among people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous population) (OG ^c 15.3)	Brazil 2010			
3.D, 4		D.3	Indicator for monitoring eradication of the epidemic: (i) percentage of persons living with HIV; (ii) percentage of persons with HIV who are receiving treatment; and (iii) percentage of persons undergoing comprehensive HIV treatment who succeed in suppressing the viral load, among people of African descent and the non - Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous population) (mortality proxy) (OG ^c 38.1)			Brazil 2007– 2015	
3.D, 4		D.6	Rate of use of contraceptive methods by women and men, by method (modern or traditional), among people of African descent and the non - Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous population) (OG ^c 44.2)				X ^b
SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning							
3.B, 4	4.1.1	B.5	Proportion of adolescents and young people who (a) have finished secondary school, (b) are in higher education, by sex, among people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous population)		Brazil 2015		
SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls							
1.A, 1.D, 2.B, 4	5.5.1	E.6	Proportion of seats held by women of African descent and non-Afrodescendent women in national parliaments and local governments (excluding the indigenous population)				Brazil 2016

PADA ^a	SDGs	MC	Indicator name	Source			
				Census	HS	DHS	Other
1.A, 1.D 2.B, 4	5.5.2	E.7	Proportion of women of African descent and non-Afrodescendent women in managerial positions (excluding the indigenous population)		Brazil 2015		
3.C, 4		E.8	Total time worked (number of working hours, paid and unpaid), by sex, by people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous population) (OG ^c 64.1)				X ^b
SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all							
3.E, 4	6.1.1		Proportion of population with access to improved water sources, by sex, age and geographical location (urban or rural), for people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous population)	Brazil 2010			
3.E, 4	6.2.1		Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, by sex, age and geographical location (urban or rural), for people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous population)	Brazil 2010			
SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all							
3.E	7.1.1		Proportion of population with access to electricity among people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous population)	Brazil 2010			
SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all							
3.C, 4	8.3.1	A.12	Proportion of persons engaged in informal employment, by sex, among people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous population)			X ^b	
1.A, 3.C, 4	8.5.1	A.13	Average hourly income of persons in employment, by sex, age and education level, for people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous population)		Brazil 2015		
3.C, 4	8.5.2	A.14	Youth and adult unemployment rates, by sex, for people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous population)		Brazil 2015		
3.B, 3.C	8.6.1	B.7	Proportion of youth of African descent and non - Afrodescendent youth (aged 15–24 and 25–29) not in education or employment (excluding the indigenous population)		Brazil 2015		
3.B, 3.C, 4	8.7.1		Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age, among people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous population)		Brazil 2015		
SDG 10: Reduce income inequality within and among countries							
3.A, 4	10.2.1	A.4	Proportion of people living below 50% of median income, by age group and sex, among people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous population)		Brazil 2015		
1.A	10.3.1 (same as 16.b.1)	A.20	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law, among people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous population) ^d				X
3.A		A.5	Distribution of the population by quintiles of per capita household income among people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous population)		Brazil 2015		
SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable							
3.C	11.6.1	G.9	Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities, for people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous population)	Brazil 2010			

PADA ^a	SDGs	MC	Indicator name	Source			
				Census	HS	DHS	Other
SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels							
1.A, 4	16.1.1	A.18	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age, among people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous population)				Brazil 2016
1.A	16.1.3	A.19	Proportion of population reporting having been subjected to physical violence in the previous 12 months among people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous population)			X ^b	
SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development							
3.B, 3.E, 4	17.8.1		Proportion of population aged 15 years and over using the Internet, by sex, age group and area of residence, among people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous population)	Costa Rica 2011			
1.A		1.1	Existence of a State policy, plan or strategy that includes the provisions of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action				Ecuador
1.A		1.2	Existence of a national mechanism governing racial equality policies				Latin America 2016
1.A		1.3	Percentage of the public budget earmarked/executed for actions aimed at guaranteeing the rights of people of African descent, by sector, and percentage allocated to a governing institution on Afrodescendent affairs				Brazil 2016
1.C		1.5	Percentage of relevant data sources that include self-identification of Afrodescendants, such as censuses, surveys and administrative records in the different sectors				Latin America 2018

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of ECLAC, *Proposal on a regional framework of indicators for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals in Latin America and the Caribbean* (LC/CEA.9/4), Santiago, 2017; ECLAC, "Proposed metadata sheets for the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development" (LC/MDP-E/DDR/1), Santiago, 2017; ECLAC, *Proposal for a virtual platform to contribute to regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development* (LC/CRPD.3/4), Santiago, 2018; and United Nations, "Programme of Activities for the Implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent", New York, December 2014 [online] <http://www.un.org/en/events/africandecentdecade/plan-action.shtml>.

Note: HS: household survey; DHS: demographic and health survey.

^a See the Programme of Activities of the Decade for People of African Descent in box 2.

^b Potential data sources for calculating these indicators were identified, but processing the data was not feasible since they are specialized surveys—for example, time-use surveys—that require expertise surpassing the scope of this publication.

^c Operational guide for the implementation and follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (ECLAC, 2015).

^d This question recently was included on the multiple indicator cluster surveys (MICS), but there are as yet no results available for Latin America (<http://mics.unicef.org/surveys>).

IV. Indicators processed from available sources

The following section presents summarized entries for each of the indicators listed in table 4 for which results are available, either because they were calculated by ECLAC for this publication or because they have already been published elsewhere (albeit not necessarily with all the required disaggregations). Among the indicators processed exclusively for this publication, a particular emphasis was placed on data from Brazil because the number of situations involving Afrodescendancy allows a higher level of disaggregation and because Brazil has a long tradition of data disaggregation by race and ethnicity. It must be borne in mind, of course, that these are only examples intended to illustrate the indicators' feasibility.

SDG 1		
End poverty in all its forms everywhere		
Indicator: Population living under the national poverty line, by sex and age, people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous population) (PADA: 3.A, 4/ SDGs: 1.2.1/ MC: A.2).		
Latin America (4 countries): population living below the poverty line, by sex and age, people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population, 2014 (Percentages)		
Country	People of African descent	Non-Afrodescendent population (excluding indigenous and Asian populations)
Brazil	22.0	9.9
Ecuador	42.2	27.1
Peru	21.3	14.2
Uruguay	11.1	4.0

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of Household Survey Data Bank (BADEHOG).

Definition: The national poverty rate is the percentage of the total population living below the national poverty line. The rural poverty rate is the percentage of the rural population living below the national poverty line (or in cases where a separate, rural poverty line is used, the rural poverty line). Urban poverty rate is the percentage of the urban

population living below the national poverty line (or in cases where a separate, urban poverty line is used, the urban poverty line). Complete metadata are available at: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-02-01.pdf>.

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), *Proposed indicators and metadata for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development* (LC/CRPD.3/DDR/1), Santiago, 2018.

Comments:

1. For additional details on the poverty line as used by ECLAC, see: http://interwp.cepal.org/sisgen/SisGen_MuestraFicha.asp?indicador=182&id_estudio=362.
2. ECLAC is working on a new methodology for measuring poverty; once it has been defined, this indicator will be processed with sex and age disaggregations.

Indicator: Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and vulnerable, for people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous population) (**PADA:** 3.A, 3.C, 3.D, 4/ **SDGs:** 1.3.1/ **MC:** C.4).

Brazil: people paying into social security systems, by age group and sex, people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population, 2015
(Percentages)

Age group	People of African descent		Non-Afrodescendent population (excluding indigenous and Asian populations)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
15–29 years	32.3	22.9	41.3	35.0
30–64 years	48.6	34.2	61.8	45.9
65 years and over	6.6	2.6	12.2	4.3

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of Household Survey Data Bank (BADEHOG).

Brazil: people receiving contributory pensions, by age group and sex, people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population, 2015
(Percentages)

Age group	People of African descent		Non-Afrodescendent population (excluding indigenous and Asian populations)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
15–29 years	1.1	3.6	1.6	3.8
30–64 years	9.3	16.1	12.1	18.0
65 years and over	85.9	82.7	88.5	81.3

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of Household Survey Data Bank (BADEHOG).

Comments:

1. This is a proxy, because the implementation of the indicator has not yet been fully determined; in addition, the number of cases in the sample does not allow a breakdown of all the variables identified in the indicator.
2. For further information, see full metadata at: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-03-01a.pdf> and <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-03-01b.pdf>.

SDG 3

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Indicator: Maternal mortality rate among people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous population) (PADA: 3.D/ SDGs: 3.1.1/ MC: D.8).

Brazil, Colombia and Ecuador: maternal mortality rate, people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population, around 2011
(Number of deaths per 100,000 live births)

Country	People of African descent	National total
Brazil (2011)	68.8	50.6
Colombia (2010–2013)	152.9	66.5
Ecuador (2010–2013)	272.5	69.1

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of data from Ministry of Health of Brazil [online] http://portalsaude.saude.gov.br/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=15580&Itemid=803; and in the cases of Colombia and Ecuador, databases of vital statistics supplied by the statistical institutes of each country.

Definition: Ratio between (i) **numerator:** annual number of deaths among women for any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy itself or its care (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and delivery, or within 42 days after termination of pregnancy regardless of duration and location of the pregnancy, and (ii) **denominator:** number of live births in a given time period. This indicator is expressed per 100,000 live births, in a specified time period.

Source: The maternal mortality rate can be calculated directly from data collected through civil registration systems, household surveys or other sources.

Comments:

1. The official indicator refers to the "ratio", but here "rate" has been used.
2. For further information, see full metadata at: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-01-01.pdf>.
3. See [online] http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/43628/S1800404_en.pdf.

Indicator: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel among people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous population) (PADA: 3.D, 4/ SDGs: 3.1.2/ MC: D.16).

Latin America (4 countries): births attended by specialized health personnel among people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population, around 2010
(Percentages)

Country	People of African descent	Non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous population)
Colombia (2010)	88.4	95.9
Costa Rica (2011)	100.0	99.2
Panama (2014)	99.1	98.3
Uruguay (2012–2013)	95.6	99.6

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) for Costa Rica, Panama and Uruguay; and Demographic and Health Survey for Colombia.

Definition: Ratio of (i) **numerator:** total number of births attended by skilled health personnel (usually doctors, midwives or nurses), and (ii) **denominator:** total number of births. The indicator is expressed per 100 births.

Source: Administrative records of births and perinatal care services. Specialized surveys (DHS, MICS, etc.). For Colombia, DHS data were used.

Comments:

1. See [online] http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/43628/S1800404_en.pdf.

Indicator: Under-5 mortality rate among people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous population) (**PADA:** 3.D/ **SDGs:** 3.2.1/ **MC:** B.1).

Latin America (8 countries): infant mortality rate (first year of life), people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population, 2010

Country	People of African descent	Non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous and Asian populations)
Argentina	12.5	14.0
Brazil	24.2	18.7
Colombia	26.3	16.0
Costa Rica	10.1	9.0
Ecuador	25.0	20.5
Panama	13.8	10.4
Uruguay	16.9	11.8
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	18.4	14.3

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of indirect estimations from census microdata.

Definition: Probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5 years, if subject to age specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1,000 live births. The under-five mortality rate as defined here is, strictly speaking, not a rate (i.e. the number of deaths divided by the number of people at risk during a certain period of time) but a probability of death derived from a life table and expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births. For further information, see full metadata at: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-02-01.pdf>.

Source: Population and housing censuses, and demographic and health surveys. Brazil's figures are an indirect estimate calculated by applying demographic methods to the 2010 population and housing census.

Indicator: Life expectancy at birth, by sex, for people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous population) (**PADA:** 4/ **MC:** A.8).

Brazil: life expectancy at birth, by sex, for people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population, 2000

Sex	People of African descent	Non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous and Asian populations)
Male	63.2	68.2
Female	69.5	73.8

Source: United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)/Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA), "Brasil: retrato das desigualdades gênero e raça" [online] <http://www.ipea.gov.br/retrato/pdf/primeiraedicao.pdf>.

Definition: Life expectancy at birth represents the average life span of individuals in a hypothetical birth cohort, subject at all ages to the mortality risks prevailing in the study period.

Source: The information needed to calculate life expectancy at birth is obtained from vital statistics, and population data are required to calculate it.

Comments:

1. The calculation requires the construction of life tables to reveal mortality rates and patterns by sex and age within the study population.
2. No more recent result has been published.
3. In 2010 life expectancy for Afrodescendent people was 73.2 years, compared to 75.3 for non-Afrodescendants (excluding populations of indigenous and Asian origin) (<http://www.br.undp.org/content/dam/brazil/docs/IDH/desenvolvimento-alem-das-medias.pdf>).
4. See [online] http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/43628/S1800404_en.pdf.

Indicator: Percentage of adolescents who have live-born children, by number of children, among people of African descent and the non-Afrodescent population (excluding the indigenous population) (PADA: 3.D, 4/ MC: B.18).

Brazil: adolescent women who have live-born children, by number of children and age group, for the Afrodescent and non-Afrodescent populations, 2010
(Percentages)

	Age group / Number of children	People of African descent	Non-Afrodescent population (excluding the indigenous and Asian populations)
	No children	91.8	95.0
15–17 years	One child	7.3	4.6
	Two children or more	0.9	0.5
	No children	76.5	85.2
18–19 years	One child	18.4	12.5
	Two children or more	5.1	2.3
	No children	85.9	91.1
15–19 years	One child	11.6	7.8
	Two children or more	2.5	1.2

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of special processing of census microdata.

Definition: Ratio between the population under 20 years of age by number of live-born children (including zero) and the total population under 20 years of age (<https://crpd.cepal.org/3/es/documentos/propuesta-indicadores-sus-metadatos-seguimiento-regional-consenso-montevideo-poblacion>).

Source: Surveys (DHS, MICS, household) or censuses with questions on the number of live-born children.

Indicator: Indicator for monitoring eradication of the epidemic: (i) percentage of persons living with HIV; (ii) percentage of persons with HIV who are receiving treatment; and (iii) percentage of persons undergoing comprehensive HIV treatment who succeed in suppressing the viral load, among people of African descent and the non-Afrodescent population (excluding the indigenous population) (mortality proxy) (PADA: 3.D, 4/ MC: D.3).

Brazil: cases of HIV infection recorded between 2007 and 2015 among people of African descent and the non-Afrodescent population
(Percentages)

Sex	People of African descent	Non-Afrodescent population (excluding the indigenous and Asian populations)	Total ^a
Men	52.8	46.1	100.0
Women	59.6	39.2	100.0

Source: Ministry of Health of Brazil, *Boletim Epidemiológico HIV/AIDS 2016*, 2017.

^a Does not necessarily total 100 because of the exclusion of the indigenous and Asian populations from the calculation.

Definition:

- Ratio between (i) **numerator:** total number of people living with HIV, and (ii) **denominator:** total population.
- Ratio between (i) **numerator:** total number of people with HIV infection currently receiving antiretroviral treatment, and (ii) **denominator:** total number of people with HIV infection.
- Ratio between (i) **numerator:** total number of people with antiretroviral treatment who succeeded in suppressing the viral load, and (ii) **denominator:** total number of people receiving comprehensive treatment.
- The three indicators are expressed per 100 people.

Source: Administrative records of the health information system, records of special programmes or special surveys.

Comments:

1. Proxy indicating cases of HIV infection based on information published by the Brazilian Ministry of Health.
2. See [online] http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/43628/S1800404_en.pdf.

SDG 4**Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning**

Indicator: Proportion of adolescents and young people who (a) have finished secondary school, (b) are in higher education, by sex, among people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous population) (PADA: 3.B, 4/ SDGs: 4.1.1/ MC: B.5).

**Brazil: adolescents who have finished secondary school, by sex,
people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population, 2015**
(Percentages)

People of African descent		Non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous and Asian populations)	
Female	Male	Female	Male
41.3	34.4	40.9	37.8

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of Household Survey Data Bank (BADEHOG).

**Brazil: young people aged 18 to 24 who are in higher education, by sex,
people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population, 2015**
(Percentages)

People of African descent		Non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous and Asian populations)	
Female	Male	Female	Male
40.3	33.0	57.2	50.4

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of Household Survey Data Bank (BADEHOG).

Definition: Percentage of children and young people in Grade 2 or 3 of primary education, at the end of primary education and the end of lower secondary education achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics. The minimum proficiency level will be measured relative to new common reading and mathematics scales currently in development.

Source: School records and standardized tests of mathematics and reading skills.

Comments:

1. This is a proxy because it is easier to access household surveys than the school records and the standardized reading and mathematics tests required by the original indicator.
2. For further information, see full metadata at: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-04-01-01.pdf>.
3. See [online] http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/43628/S1800404_en.pdf.

SDG 5

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Indicator: Proportion of seats held by women of African descent and non-Afrodescendent women in national parliaments and local governments (excluding the indigenous population) (PADA: 1.A, 1.D, 2.B, 4/ SDGs: 5.5.1/ MC: E.6).

Brazil: seats held by women of African descent and non-Afrodescendent women in national parliaments and local governments, 2016
(Percentages)

Parliament type	People of African descent	Non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous and Asian populations)
Lower house (deputies)	2	8
Upper house (senators)	4	10

Source: Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), "The effects of money, gender and race on electoral success", 16 April 2015 [online] <https://blogs.iadb.org/y-si-hablamos-de-igualdad/2015/04/16/the-effects-of-money-gender-and-race-on-electoral-success/>.

Definition: The proportion of seats held by women in (i) national parliaments, currently as at 1 February of reporting year, is currently measured as the number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats.

Source: Administrative records.

Comments:

1. For further information, see full metadata at: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-05-01a.pdf> and <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-05-01b.pdf>.
2. See [online] http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/43628/S1800404_en.pdf.

Indicator: Proportion of women of African descent and non-Afrodescendent women in managerial positions (excluding the indigenous population) (PADA: 1.A, 1.D, 2.B, 4/ SDGs: 5.5.2/ MC: E.7).

Brazil: people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendants in managerial positions, by sex, 2015
(Percentages)

People of African descent		Non-Afrodescendants (excluding indigenous and Asian populations)	
Women	Men	Women	Men
1.3	2.2	3.0	5.8

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of Household Survey Data Bank (BADEHOG).

Definition: This indicator refers to the proportion of females in the total number of persons employed in senior and middle management. For the purposes of this indicator, senior and middle management correspond to major group 1 in both ISCO-o8 and ISCO-88 minus category 14 in ISCO-o8 (hospitality, retail and other services managers) and minus category 13 in ISCO-88 (general managers), since these comprise mainly managers of small enterprises. If statistics are not disaggregated at the sub-major level, then major group 1 of ISCO-88 and ISCO-o8 could be used as a proxy.

Source: Labour force surveys, household surveys (including employment modules), establishment surveys, or administrative records to obtain information on required groups.

Comments:

1. Percentages for men also calculated in order to highlight any gender gaps.
2. For further information, see full metadata at: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-05-02.pdf>.
3. See [online] http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/43628/S1800404_en.pdf.

SDG 6

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Indicator: Proportion of population with access to improved water sources, by sex, age and geographical location (urban or rural), for people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous population) (PADA: 3.E, 4/ SDGs: 6.1.1).

Brazil: population living in households with access to improved water sources, by sex, age and geographical location, for people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population, 2010
(Percentages)

Sex / age / geographical location		People of African descent	Non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous and Asian populations)
Sex	Men	80.3	88.7
	Women	81.3	89.4
Age	0–14	77.6	86.9
	15–29	80.7	88.9
	30–64	82.7	90.0
	65 and over	82.2	90.5
Area	Urban	85.7	91.5
	Rural	59.7	71.0

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of special processing of census microdata.

Comments:

1. This is a proxy. Improved water sources were taken as meaning: in urban areas, the provision of water by the public network to the household parcel; and, in rural areas, the provision of water by the public network, a well or public tank or standpipe.
2. For further information, see full metadata at: http://interwp.cepal.org/sisgen/SisGen_MuestraFicha.asp?indicador=260&id_estudio=9.

Indicator: Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, by sex, age and geographical location (urban or rural), for people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous population) (PADA: 3.E, 4/ SDGs: 6.2.1).

Brazil: population living in households with access to improved sanitation services, by sex, age and geographical location, for people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population, 2010
(Percentages)

Sex / age / geographical location		People of African descent	Non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous and Asian populations)
Sex	Men	56.5	69.7
	Women	57.1	70.5
Age	0–14	52.0	65.2
	15–29	56.1	69.0
	30–64	59.8	72.2
	65 and over	61.0	75.5
Area	Urban	55.1	68.9
	Rural	64.2	79.0

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of special processing of census microdata.

Comments:

1. This is a proxy. Improved sanitation was taken as meaning: in urban areas, connections to the public sewage network; and, in rural areas, septic tanks in addition to connections to the sewage network.
2. For further information, see full metadata at: http://interwp.cepal.org/sisgen/SisGen_MuestraFicha.asp?indicador=260&id_estudio=9.

SDG 7**Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all**

Indicator: Proportion of population with access to electricity among people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous population) (PADA: 3.E/ SDGs: 7.1.1).

**Brazil: population living in households with access to electricity,
people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population, 2010**
(Percentages)

People of African descent	Non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous and Asian populations)
97.9	99.4

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of special processing of census microdata.

Comments:

1. Those households with street lighting were deemed to have access to electricity.
2. For further information, see full metadata at: http://interwp.cepal.org/sisgen/SisGen_MuestraFicha.asp?indicador=260&id_estudio=9.

SDG 8**Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth,
full and productive employment and decent work for all**

Indicator: Average hourly income of persons in employment, by sex, age, and education level, for people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous population) (PADA: 1.A, 3.C, 4/ SDGs: 8.5.1/ MC: A.13).

**Brazil: average hourly income per week of persons in paid employment, in PPP^a dollars at 2010 prices, by level
of schooling, age group and sex, people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population, 2015**

Schooling / Age group	Women		Men		
	People of African descent	Non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous and Asian populations)	People of African descent	Non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous and Asian populations)	
Primary (incomplete)	15–24 years	2.0	4.3	2.3	5.4
	25–64 years	2.8	3.8	2.8	4.0
	65 years and over	2.5	2.5	3.6	5.3
Secondary (incomplete)	15–24 years	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.2
	25–64 years	3.4	3.6	4.3	5.0
	65 years and over	3.8	5.3	5	6.9
Secondary (complete)	15–24 years	2.9	3.3	4.1	4.0
	25–64 years	4.1	5.4	5.9	7.0
	65 years and over	3.9	15.4	10.1	11.9
Tertiary (incomplete)	15–24 years	4.9	6.7	5.7	5.7
	25–64 years	9.0	12.5	12.5	15.7
	65 years and over	19.8	17.3	15.5	31.4

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of Household Survey Data Bank (BADEHOG).

^a PPP is defined at: <https://www.cepal.org/es/noticias/cepal-publica-estimaciones-de-las-paridades-de-poder-adquisitivo-de-los-paises-de-la-region>.

Definition: This indicator provides information on the mean hourly earnings from paid employment of employees by sex, occupation, age and disability status. (No metadata yet.)

Source: Household surveys.

Comments:

1. The number of cases in the sample prevents a breakdown for persons with disabilities.
2. For further information, see full metadata at: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-05-01.pdf>.
3. See [online] http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/43628/S1800404_en.pdf.

Indicator: Youth and adult unemployment rates, by sex, for people of African descent and the non-Afrodescent population (excluding the indigenous population) (PADA: 3.C, 4/ SDGs: 8.5.2/ MC: A.14).

Brazil: unemployment rate, by age group and sex, people of African descent and the non-Afrodescent population, 2015

Age group	Women		Men	
	People of African descent	Non-Afrodescent population (excluding the indigenous and Asian populations)	People of African descent	Non-Afrodescent population (excluding the indigenous and Asian populations)
15–24 years	14.6	13.0	12.9	11.3
25–64 years	6.2	4.6	5.4	4.3
65 years and over	0.4	*	0.5	0.5

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of Household Survey Data Bank (BADEHOG).
* Insufficient sample.

Definition: The unemployment rate conveys the percentage of persons in the labour force who are unemployed.

Source: Household surveys.

Comments:

1. The number of cases in the sample prevents a breakdown by persons with disabilities.
2. For further information, see full metadata at: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-05-02.pdf>.

Indicator: Proportion of youth of African descent and non-Afrodescent youth (aged 15–24 and 25–29) not in education or employment (excluding the indigenous population) (PADA: 3.B, 3.C/ SDGs: 8.6.1/ MC: B.7).

Brazil: youth not in education or employment, by age group and sex, people of African descent and the non-Afrodescent population, 2015
(Percentages)

Age group	People of African descent		Non-Afrodescent population (excluding the indigenous and Asian populations)	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
15–24 years	30.7	17.3	23.3	14.9
25–29 years	38.7	15.0	29.4	11.4

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of Household Survey Data Bank (BADEHOG).

Definition: Number of young persons not in education, employment or training as a percentage of the total youth population. NEET rate = (Youth – Youth in employment – Youth not in employment but in education or training)/Youth*100.

Source: Household surveys, and population and housing censuses.

Comments:

1. For further information, see full metadata at: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-06-01.pdf>.
2. See [online] http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/43628/S1800404_en.pdf.

Indicator: Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age, among people of African descent and the non-Afrodescent population (excluding the indigenous population) (PADA: 3.B, 3.C, 4/ SDGs: 8.7.1).

**Brazil: children aged 5–17 engaged in child labour, by sex,
people of African descent and the non-Afrodescent population, 2015**
(Percentages)

People of African descent		Non-Afrodescent population (excluding the indigenous and Asian populations)	
Female	Male	Female	Male
4.6	9.2	4.4	7.4

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of Household Survey Data Bank (BADEHOG).

Definition: Proportion (and number) of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour is the number of children aged 5–17 years who are reported to have been engaged in child labour in the past week divided by the total number of children aged 5–17 in the population.

Source: Household surveys.

Comments:

1. For further information, see full metadata at: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-07-01.pdf>.
2. See [online] http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/43628/S1800404_en.pdf.

SDG 10

Reduce income inequality within and among countries

Indicator: Proportion of people living below 50% of median income, by age group and sex, among people of African descent and the non-Afrodescent population (excluding the indigenous population) (PADA: 3.A, 4/ SDGs: 10.2.1/ MC: A.4).

**Brazil: people living below 50% of median income, by age group and sex,
people of African descent and the non-Afrodescent population, 2015**
(Percentages)

Age group	People of African descent		Non-Afrodescent population (excluding the indigenous and Asian populations)	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
0–14 years	86.2	86.2	65.6	65.6
15–24 years	77.9	74.4	55	51.8
25–64 years	66.6	61.9	41.1	38.9
65 years and over	59.4	61.2	36.1	38.4

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of Household Survey Data Bank (BADEHOG).

Comments:

1. The number of cases in the sample prevents a breakdown by persons with disabilities.
2. For further information, see full metadata at: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/tierIII-indicators/files/Tier3-10-02-01.pdf>.

Indicator: Distribution of the population by quintiles of per capita household income among people of African descent and the non-Afrodescent population (excluding the indigenous population) (PADA: 3.A/ MC: A.5).

**Brazil: distribution of the population by quintiles of per capita household income,
people of African descent and the non-Afrodescent population, 2015**

Income quintile	People of African descent	Non-Afrodescent population
Quintile I	33.7	17.0
Quintile II	25.8	19.1
Quintile III	17.3	17.5
Quintile IV	14.8	22.4
Quintile V	8.4	24.2

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of Household Survey Data Bank (BADEHOG).

Comments: This is a proxy indicator for the Gini coefficient.

SDG 11**Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**

Indicator: Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities, for people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous population) (PADA: 3.C/ SDGs: 11.6.1/ MC: G.9).

**Brazil: households with regular collections of solid waste in urban areas,
Afrodescendent and non-Afrodescendent heads of household, 2010**
(Percentages)

People of African descent	Non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous and Asian populations)
87.4	93.5

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of special processing of census microdata.

Comments:

1. This is a proxy because population and housing censuses cannot be used to calculate the proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated.
2. For further information, see full metadata at: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-06-01.pdf>.
3. See [online] http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/43628/S1800404_en.pdf.

SDG 16**Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels**

Indicator: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age, among people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent populations (excluding the indigenous population) (PADA: 1.A, 4/ SDGs: 16.1.1/ MC: A.18).

**Brazil: number of homicide victims and homicide rate^a per 100,000 population, by age group and sex,
people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent populations, 2016 and 2017**

Sex / Age group	People of African descent	Non-Afrodescendent population
Male (2016)	42 354 (76.2)	13 354 (30.4)
Female (2016)	3 005 (5.3)	1 488 (3.1)
Youth aged 15–29 (2017)	-	35 783 (69.9)
Male (2017)	-	33 772 (13.4)
Female (2017)	-	-

Source: Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA)/Fórum Brasileiro de Segurança Pública (FBSP), *Atlas da Violência 2018*, Rio de Janeiro, 2018.

^a Ratio between the total number of cases in the year, divided by the population recorded that same year, multiplied by 100,000 inhabitants.

Definition: The indicator is defined as the total count of victims of intentional homicide divided by the total population, expressed per 100,000 population. Intentional homicide is defined as the unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury (Source: International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, ICCS 2015); population refers to total resident population in a given country in a given year.

Comments:

1. Regrettably, the breakdown of the rates for Afrodescendent and non-Afrodescendent youth is not available.
2. For further information, see full metadata at: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-01-01.pdf>.
3. See [online] http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/43628/S1800404_en.pdf.

SDG 17**Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development**

Indicator: Proportion of population aged 15 years and over using the Internet, by sex, age group and area of residence, among people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population (excluding the indigenous population) (PADA: 3.B, 3.E, 4/ SDGs: 17.8.1).

Costa Rica: population aged 15 years and over who have used the Internet in the past three months, by age group, sex and area of residence, people of African descent and the non-Afrodescendent population, 2011
(Percentages)

Age group	Sex	People of African descent		Non-Afrodescendent population	
		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
15–17 years	Male	66.0	40.7	73.9	49.8
	Female	65.1	41.6	73.7	51.9
18–24 years	Male	59.5	32.1	70.2	42.7
	Female	59.3	33.5	70.6	44.8
25–54 years	Male	44.2	19.1	55.9	25.4
	Female	40.7	18.9	52.3	24.0
55 and over	Male	17.7	5.8	25.2	8.7
	Female	13.1	4.5	18.2	6.6

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of special processing of census microdata.

Definition: The indicator proportion of individuals using the Internet is defined as the proportion of individuals who used the Internet from any location in the last three months.

Source: Housing and population censuses.

Comments:

1. For further information, see full metadata at: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-08-01.pdf>.

Indicator: Existence of a State policy, plan or strategy that includes the provisions of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (PADA: 1.A/ MC: I.1).

Ecuador: policies enforced in the country within the framework of the Durban Programme of Action

Plurinational Plan to Eliminate Racial Discrimination and Ethnic and Cultural Exclusion 2009–2012, Decree 60 of 2009.

Organic Comprehensive Penal Code of 2009, as amended in 2014, with offences related to racism, discrimination, xenophobia and racial hatred.

Communications Act, with punishments for discrimination offences in the media.

Land Act of 2016.

Presidential Decree on the International Decade of African Descent.

National Equality Councils Act.

National Agenda for the Equality of Peoples and Nationalities.

Ministerial Agreements on Ethnic Education, National Education Ministry.

Organic Higher Education Act and quota policies.

2008 Constitution includes the right to affirmative action and redress for victims of past discrimination.

Inclusion of a self-identification variable in census forms.

Source: J. Antón, *Afroecuatorianos y políticas de inclusión en la revolución ciudadana*, Quito, Ediciones Abya Yala, 2018.

Definition: Existence of a State policy, plan or strategy that includes the promotion and implementation of the provisions of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.

Indicator: Existence of a national mechanism governing racial equality policies (**PADA:** 1.A/ **MC:** 1.2).

Latin America: national mechanisms governing ethnic and racial equality policies

Country	Name
1. Argentina	National Institute against Discrimination, Xenophobia and Racism (INADI)
2. Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Committee against Racism and Discrimination
3. Brazil	Special Secretariat for Policies to Promote Racial Equality (SEPPIR)
4. Colombia	Office of Black, Afro-Colombian, Raizal and Palenquera Community Affairs Populations Office (for all populations, including black communities)
5. Costa Rica	National Afro-Costa Rican Commission to Celebrate the Year of African Descent in Costa Rica
6. Ecuador	National Council for Equality, Peoples and Nationalities
7. Guatemala	Presidential Commission against Discrimination and Racism against Indigenous Peoples in Guatemala (CODISRA)
8. Honduras	Directorate of Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Peoples (DINAFROH)
9. Mexico	National Council to Prevent Discrimination (CONAPRED)
10. Nicaragua	Secretariat for Indigenous and Afrodescendent Affairs (SAIA)
11. Panama	Secretariat of Black Ethnicity
12. Peru	Directorate of Policies for the Afro-Peruvian Population
13. Uruguay	Honorary Commission against Racism, Xenophobia and All Other Forms of Discrimination
14. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	National Institute against Racial Discrimination (INCODIR)

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), *Social Panorama of Latin America, 2016* (LC/PUB.2017/12-P), Santiago, 2018.

Definition: Existence of a mechanism directed by a State organization, agency or department that guarantees the promotion, application and monitoring of racial equality policies.

Source: Ministry or body responsible for coordinating said mechanism.

Comments:

1. See [online] http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/43628/S1800404_en.pdf.

Indicator: Percentage of the public budget earmarked/executed for actions aimed at guaranteeing the rights of people of African descent, by sector, and percentage allocated to a governing institution on Afrodescendent affairs (**PADA:** 1.A/ **MC:** 1.3).

**Brazil: financial resources available for the Special Secretariat
for Policies to Promote Racial Equality^a (SEPPIR), 2014**

	Brazil
Total country population	190 755 799
Population of African descent	97 171 614
Percentage population of African descent	50.9
Budget of SEPPIR (dollars)	14 519 804
Budget of SEPPIR (percentages of total budget)	0.003
Budget of SEPPIR (percentages of GDP)	0.001

Source: M. Rangel, Latin American Afrodescendants: institutional framework and public policies", *Institutional frameworks for social policy in Latin America and the Caribbean*, ECLAC Books, No. 146 (LC/PUB.2017/14-P), R. Martínez (ed.), Santiago, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2017.

^a Now called the National Secretariat for Policies to Promote Racial Equality (Provisional Measure No. 768/2017).

Definition: Ratio between: (i) **numerator:** public expenditure earmarked/executed for actions aimed at guaranteeing the rights of the Afrodescendent population, and for the institution responsible for Afrodescendent affairs, and, (ii) **denominator:** total public expenditure. Expressed as a percentage.

Source: The information may be provided by the institutions responsible for Afrodescendent affairs or other relevant agencies in each country. It should be included in the national reports.

Comments:

1. Only the expenditure of the institutions responsible for Afrodescendent affairs in Brazil has been presented.
2. See [online] http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/43628/S1800404_en.pdf.

Indicator: Percentage of relevant data sources that include self-identification of Afrodescendants, such as censuses, surveys and administrative records in the different sectors (**PADA:** 1.C/ **MC:** 1.5).

Latin America: relevant data sources that include Afrodescendent self-identification, 2018

Countries	Afrodescendent self-identification						Percentage (using the 6 sources)
	Censuses		Surveys		Vital statistics ^a		
	Population and housing censuses (last two)	Agricultural censuses	Demographic and Health Surveys and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (around 2010 and latest available)	Household surveys (employment, income and the like) (around 2010 and latest available)	Deaths	Births	
Argentina	2010						17
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2012	2013		2011, 2015			50
Brazil	2000, 2010		2006	2011, 2015	X		67
Chile	–						
Colombia	2005, 2018	2014	2010, 2015	2007, 2015	X	X	100
Costa Rica	2000, 2011	2014	2011	^b			67
Cuba	2002, 2012						17
Dominican Republic	–						
Ecuador	2001, 2010		2012	2010, 2015	X	X	83
El Salvador	2007		2014				33
Guatemala	2002, ^c 2018		^c	^c	^c	^c	83
Haiti	–						
Honduras	2001, 2013		2011-2012	^b	X		67
Mexico	2015 ^d						17
Nicaragua	2005	2011	2011	^b	X	X	100
Panama	2010			2015			33
Paraguay	2012						17
Peru	2017			2012, 2016			33
Uruguay	2011		2013	2010, 2016			50
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2011						17

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), *Draft first regional report on the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development* (LC/CRPD.3/3), Santiago, 2018.

^aSelf-identification is not applicable. With respect to deaths, respondents declare the ethnicity of the deceased. With respect to births: in Colombia, parents declare the ethnicity of newborns; in Ecuador, Guatemala (Garifunas only) and Nicaragua, it is determined by the self-identification of the newborn's mother.

^bThese countries have included indigenous self-identification in household surveys on at least one occasion in the 2000 decade: Costa Rica (2002), Honduras (2004) and Nicaragua (2005).

^cGuatemala identifies the Afro-indigenous Garifuna people, but not all Afrodescendent groups, in demographic and health surveys, surveys on living conditions and vital statistics.

^dFrom the Intercensal Survey.

Definition: Ratio between: (i) **numerator:** number of data sources of the national statistical system that include Afrodescendent identification, and (ii) **denominator:** total number of data sources of the national statistical system. Expressed as a percentage.

Source: National statistical institutes and the statistical units of sectoral ministries (health, education, housing, among others).

Comments:

1. Only the expenditure of the institutions responsible for Afrodescendent affairs in Brazil has been presented.
2. See [online] http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/43628/51800404_en.pdf.

V. Concluding observations

This exploratory publication follows up on the work of OHCHR and ECLAC towards a proposal for selecting and adapting indicators to measure inequalities between people of African descent and non-African descent, within the framework of the 2030 Agenda, the Programme of Activities for the International Decade for People of African Descent and the Montevideo Consensus, to ensure that “no one is left behind”.

Accordingly, OHCHR, as the coordinator of the International Decade for People of African Descent, and ECLAC, through both its Social Development Division and CELADE, have been pursuing targeted endeavours to promote and protect the human rights of people of African descent, to strengthen sources of disaggregated data and to construct indicators for measuring the inequalities and gaps that exist between people of African descent and non-African descent.

The guiding principle is that, to promote and guarantee the human rights of people of African descent and to attain the aspiration of the 2030 Agenda of leaving no one behind, data need to be disaggregated by ethnic and racial origin at source. Data disaggregation by ethnic and racial origin will facilitate the construction of indicators with a view to assessing the situation of people of African descent and tailoring, monitoring and evaluating public policies.

The publication proposes a minimum selection of indicators needed to provide an overview of the situation of inequality and exclusion faced by people of African descent in the region’s countries, within the framework of the SDGs and the Montevideo Consensus. The selection made yielded a total of 33 indicators, all of which are related to the Programme of Activities for the International Decade for People of African Descent, 17 are common to the regional indicator frameworks for the SDGs and the Montevideo Consensus, 5 appear exclusively in the regional SDG framework, and 11 belong to the Montevideo Consensus alone. The publication then provides an adaptation of those indicators to existing sources and considers the feasibility of their disaggregation by both Afrodescendancy and other variables of interest. All of this is intended for illustrative purposes.

This exercise demonstrated the feasibility of obtaining many of the selected indicators, albeit not with all the disaggregations required by the SDGs and the Montevideo Consensus. This was because of limitations within the data sources, including the following: (i) not all the countries' data sources use questions that allow Afrodescendent self-identification, so the necessary disaggregations cannot be obtained; and (ii) even for those countries that have several data sources with Afrodescendent self-identification, the samples are not always large enough to provide indicators disaggregated by other factors, such as age and area of residence.

Ensuring that a greater number of countries and data sources incorporate Afrodescendent self-identification and improving the sampling design for a closer analysis of the gaps that separate people of African descent from the population not of African descent are essential steps for strengthening the statistics and for more closely monitoring the progress of the rights of people of African descent within the framework of the SDGs, the Programme of Activities for the International Decade for People of African Descent and the Montevideo Consensus. Doing so will ensure that every possible action is being taken towards guaranteeing that no one is left behind.

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People of African descent have become active political and social actors during this century. They have managed to put their historical claims and revindications on public agendas, creating new State obligations to guarantee their fundamental rights and achieve greater levels of equality. There is therefore an urgent need to end the statistical invisibility of populations of African descent, which is an example of structural racism. Information is thus a fundamental tool for policies and for actions undertaken by Afrodescendent organizations, as well as for monitoring regional and international agreements.

Within this context, this publication contains a set of indicators, the purpose of which is to measure ethnic and racial inequalities and gaps between Afrodescendent and non-Afrodescendent populations in line with international and regional commitments. Accordingly, the proposal has been formulated on the basis of the Sustainable Development Goals, the Programme of activities for the implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent and the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development.

