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**REPORT OF THE CARIBBEAN TECHNICAL MEETING  
ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A GENDER EQUALITY OBSERVATORY IN LATIN  
AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

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**REPORT OF THE CARIBBEAN TECHNICAL MEETING  
ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A GENDER EQUALITY OBSERVATORY  
IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

**Background**

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) convened a two-day Technical Meeting on the Establishment of a Gender Equality Observatory in Latin America and the Caribbean on 6–7 October 2008 in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago.

This technical meeting was one of the activities in fulfilment of the mandate of the 2007 Quito Consensus to create a gender equality observatory in Latin America and the Caribbean that would help strengthen national gender machineries. The objectives of this meeting were to discuss and elicit recommendations on: (a) the strategic indicators for the observatory in the Caribbean; and (b) the functions each of its components would perform.

Present at the meeting were representatives from national machineries for the advancement of women and national statistical offices from the following Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) member and associate member States: Antigua and Barbuda, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. Also present were representatives from the following organizations and agencies: the Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat. The list of participants is attached to this report as Annex IV.

**Agenda Item 1:  
Welcome and opening remarks**

Mr. Neil Pierre, Director of the ECLAC Subregional Office for the Caribbean, extended a warm welcome to all participants. He underscored the importance of the gender observatory as a tool to support governments in monitoring gender equality issues and policies including the fulfillment of international agreements, such as the Beijing Platform for Action, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Quito Consensus. He outlined the issues of concern relating to the observatory which included:

- (a) Unpaid work, time use and poverty
- (b) Access to decision-making and political representation
- (c) Gender-based violence
- (d) Reproductive health and rights.

He acknowledged the financial support provided by the Agency of International Development Cooperation (AECID) and the Ibero-American Secretariat (SEGIB) of Spain, for the observatory project. He outlined the focus of the technical meeting which was to provide a forum for policy makers from CDCC member and associate member countries and other stakeholders to define and agree on the basic set of indicators of concern to the Caribbean subregion.

The Director noted the growing feminization of HIV/AIDS in the Caribbean subregion among vulnerable women in the 15-45 age group. Against this backdrop, participants were encouraged to consider the inclusion of HIV/AIDS as one of the indicators of the observatory. In addition, he lamented the under-representation of the Caribbean subregion at regional conferences and urged participants to bring to the attention of their respective governments the importance of the region's participation in the upcoming meeting of Presiding Officers, scheduled for 4–5 December 2008, in Santiago, Chile.

The representative of ECLAC, Santiago, welcomed participants on behalf of the Acting Director of the ECLAC Division for Gender Affairs. She noted the importance of the proposed gender observatory as a tool for supporting the timely production of gender diagnostics, the exchange of good practices and the establishment of knowledge networks. She stated that support had been given to the proposed indicators for the observatory at the recently-concluded meeting of Latin American experts in gender statistics in Aguascalientes. She emphasized the role of this technical meeting as a forum for participants to revise and analyze the relevance of the proposed indicators in the Caribbean context and to identify the challenges in the collection of those indicators as well as areas of technical assistance. In closing, she noted the assistance to be provided by international organizations such as PAHO, UNIFEM, UNFPA, CARICOM and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) with data collection for the indicators, in addition to the funds being provided by the main funding agencies for the project.

## **Agenda Item 2**

### **Organization of work and adoption of the agenda**

The agenda, as detailed below, was adopted for the meeting:

1. Welcome and opening remarks
2. Organization of work and adoption of the agenda
3. Presentation on the background to the establishment of the gender observatory
4. Presentation of the ECLAC proposal on the observatory
5. Introduction to the proposed website for the observatory
6. Working groups on critical areas of concern for the Caribbean
7. Presentation from working groups
8. Consideration and adoption of agreements regarding the implementation of the observatory
9. Any other business
10. Closure.

### **Agenda item 3**

#### **Presentation on the Background to the establishment of the gender observatory**

A representative of ECLAC Headquarters provided a general overview of the gender equality observatory and its genesis. He noted that the observatory was the regional tool to assess and examine successes and common challenges on the road to full gender equality and had been established in response to two regional mandates, namely, the Quito Consensus (Regional Conference on Women) and the Working Group on Gender Statistics (Statistical Conference of the Americas).

With regard to the activities of the observatory, he indicated that the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean had direct responsibility for implementing all activities. However, he added that other United Nations organizations (UNFPA, UNIFEM, PAHO, INSTRAW) and other cooperating institutions (French Government, AECID, SEGIB) had created an inter-institutional working group and would also provide support to the observatory in the Caribbean. He noted that the observatory's activities spanned to 2015 and he outlined some of the ongoing activities which were being implemented ahead of its targeted launch in 2009. These included the convening of: (a) a technical meeting with National Statistical Offices (NSOs) and Machineries for the Advancement of Women (MAWs) to discuss the selected indicators in Aguascalientes, Mexico, on 2-3 October 2008; and (b) the technical meeting in Port of Spain on 6-7 October 2008 to integrate the subregion's interests and to fully involve the Caribbean into the observatory; and (c) the XLII Meeting of Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women to be convened in Santiago, Chile, on 4-5 December 2008.

He indicated that it is expected that the topic of the Observatory's first annual report will be discussed and selected by countries. A fourth activity will be the drafting of the first report of the observatory and technical assistance that should be presented at the beginning of 2010. Finally, there will be the development of a technological platform to monitor strategic indicators in the form of a website. He then presented the test version of this website, tentatively named 'El Mirador'.

#### ***Discussion***

The representative of Trinidad and Tobago commended ECLAC for initiating the establishment of the observatory and pointed to its usefulness in addressing the region's need for data for policy formulation and in giving direction to the focus of work for the region.

The Statistician at the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean drew the meeting's attention to some existing internationally agreed sources of indicators such as the MDGs and Internationally Agreed Development Goals (IADGs). He went on to highlight the importance of fostering closer collaboration between the national gender machineries and the NSOs that are the prime producers of the statistics or indicators to be used in the observatory. He also underscored the need to sensitize governments to the relevance of statistics, in particular gender statistics, for development.

The representative of Antigua and Barbuda joined in applauding ECLAC for the initiative. In light of the challenges with data availability in the subregion, she appealed to ECLAC to consider the coordination of the definition of indicators with institutions outside of the United Nations, such as the Inter-American Commission on Women (CIM). The representative of ECLAC Santiago supported the latter recommendation and informed the meeting of synergies that were already underway between CIM and ECLAC. The representative of the ECLAC/CDCC secretariat, emphasized that while at the onset the focus would be on the national machineries, in the later stages the net would widen to include NSOs and other institutions such as CARICOM.

The representative of Suriname noted the challenge of data collection and raised questions about whether consideration had been given to the standard of the statistics to be collected. This issue was assigned as part of the tasks of the working groups which would be convened in a later session.

#### **Agenda Item 4**

#### **Presentation of the ECLAC proposal on the observatory**

A representative of the ECLAC/CDCC Secretariat presented the proposal for the gender equality observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean. She reiterated the purpose of the observatory as an analytical tool to support governments and civil society groups in their assessment of gender equality realities in Latin America and the Caribbean, through the development of strategic gender indicators and relevant analytical tools to assist with policy-making. She explained that it would assist not only in monitoring gender policy but would also provide technical support and training to MAWs, national statistical agencies and other producers of official statistics in countries that requested such assistance. The goal of the observatory in strengthening relations among producers of information, MAWs and other public entities in the design of gender-equality policies was also underscored. In addition, the observatory would also serve as a technological platform for ready access to systematically organized information through an online portal.

The observatory would also develop certain selected indicators that would promote follow-up to commitments undertaken and mandates established at the international and regional levels. The proposed indicators by main thematic area are:

- (a) Economic autonomy:
  - Population groups without income of their own
  - Total workload of paid and unpaid work
  
- (b) Physical autonomy:
  - Intimate femicide
  - Unmet demand for family planning
  - Teenage pregnancy

- (c) Decision-making autonomy:
- Proportion of women in the legislature
  - Proportion of women in ministerial cabinet positions
  - Proportion of elected mayors who are female
  - Countries that have ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

In concluding, she stressed some other components of the observatory as a medium for promoting and disseminating information on good practices within each thematic area.

Finally, an outline of the roles of the four working mechanisms of the observatory was given: (a) the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean; (b) an inter-institutional working group; (c) the working group on gender statistics (Statistical Conference of the Americas); and (d) the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean as a technical secretariat. In closing, she reiterated the significance of the Caribbean's participation at forums such as the meetings of Presiding Officers held twice annually and noted the membership of Jamaica, Suriname and Turks and Caicos Islands.

### **Agenda Item 5**

#### **Introduction to the proposed website for the observatory**

The representative of ECLAC Headquarters demonstrated the full functionality of *El Mirador*, the proposed website for the gender observatory. Information on the website will be available in four languages, English, French, Spanish and Portuguese and will provide access to statistical and analytical information, documentation on good practices as well as links to NSOs and MAWs. He also showed how the site could be navigated to generate "parity profiles" for individual countries or the region by indicator or thematic area. At the end of his demonstration, he asked the meeting to assist with identifying an appropriate English name for the website.

In concluding, he presented the main conclusions of the Technical Meeting on Gender Statistics held in Aguascalientes from 2-3 October 2008:

- (a) Endorsement of the relevance of the conceptual framework of the observatory and the proposed indicators within the context of the Quito Consensus;
- (b) A consensus to focus on the proposed indicators with an expectation to extend this list in the medium and long term to include new indicators that are relevant to the region

#### ***Discussion***

The Statistician at the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean provided overviews of two projects which are currently being implemented by the office, namely the *Improving Household Surveys Project* and the project on the *Measurement of the Informal Sector*

*and Informal Employment*. He outlined the main objective of the former which is to ensure the harmonization of methodologies, concepts and definitions of household surveys in the region. He noted that household surveys were especially useful as they served as an important source of gender statistics. However, he made a call to countries to share micro datasets with ECLAC, acknowledging that this was a main challenge of the project. With regard to the project on the *Measurement of the Informal Sector and Informal Employment*, he highlighted that the pilot survey being conducted in Saint Lucia. He noted that this survey was crucial not only in measuring the size of the informal sector in the country, but even more so in identifying women involved in the informal sector and informal employment who would otherwise be left out of the Labour Force Survey. In closing, he alluded to an initiative taken by CARICOM to set up Social Indicators and Millennium Development Goals (SIMDG) Committees in the subregion and agreed that these committees could serve as a forum for linking counterparts in the National Statistical Offices.

In response, the representative of ECLAC Headquarters concurred on the usefulness of household surveys as a tool for collecting the indicators required for the observatory. She noted that the main indicators to be sourced from the national machineries would be: (a) women in executive power; and (b) violence. She identified PAHO as a source for the indicators on physical autonomy and CARICOM and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) as a source for indicators on HIV/AIDS.

The UNIFEM representative congratulated ECLAC for forging forward with the initiative to establish the observatory in the region. She, however, expressed some conceptual concerns regarding the principles that guided the development of the indicators, which was tied to the use of comparative or relative indicators that covered both women and men. In addition, the generation of some of the indicators could be affected owing to the lack or unavailability of data. In particular she pointed to time use surveys which had proven to be fairly unreliable in the region.

The representatives of ECLAC Headquarters responded that it should also be stated in the report of the working group if data was not yet available, but might become available in the future. Time use surveys will be held, though there is no harmonization yet. One of the goals is to come to a single comparable definition of key concepts such as unpaid domestic and care work, and the activities that should be included in time-use questionnaires. It was added that ECLAC was willing to provide technical support and assist countries that wanted to produce time use data.

The representative of Jamaica joined in complimenting ECLAC on the establishment of the observatory and for the work done on the website. However, she expressed concern that the images used on the website were not reflective of the Caribbean subregion. The representatives of ECLAC Headquarters subsequently agreed to revise it and make necessary changes.

With regard to the question raised by the representative of Jamaica on time lines for the publication of data, the ECLAC representatives informed that the intent was to publish a report in March on International Women's Day and that a date would be decided for data delivery.



The representatives Jamaica and Antigua and Barbuda highlighted the fact that abortion was not reflected in any indicator on maternal health. If the issue of safe abortion was important, it should be highlighted to the working groups. It was further remarked that in the collection of data on violent deaths, more effort was needed, especially regarding the need of training of police officers.

The representative of ECLAC Headquarters informed that ECLAC coordinated an interregional project on “Enhancing capacities to eradicate violence against women through networking of local knowledge communities” which was about to receive funding from the Development Account and would address the issue of measurement methodologies in collaboration with the UN Statistical Commission toward the harmonization and dissemination of agreed indicators.

The issue of the source of data for paid and unpaid work was raised by the representative of Antigua and Barbuda. She also raised concerns about whether or not the agencies or institutions which would have responsibility for collecting the data would receive training so as to enhance the quality of the data collected. She further suggested that greater efforts should be made to collaborate with other agencies on training programmes which would be beneficial and as such avoid duplication of efforts.

The representative of Trinidad and Tobago issued concerns on the comparability of data and said that for example consistency in the definition of economic autonomy was needed. It was further asked if there are ways to measure gender representation in the private sector as it was perceived that the public sector was more equal. In response, a representative of ECLAC (Santiago) remarked on the importance of the private sector but also pointed out the challenge in getting information from that sector. Notwithstanding that, the inclusion of an indicator for the medium term should be considered.

The representative of PAHO supported the inclusion of HIV/AIDS as a relevant indicator in the Caribbean, but added that estimates, especially by gender, were difficult in small populations. In addition, she stressed the increasing prevalence of non-communicable diseases and noted that it might be more prudent to consider the inclusion of such an indicator which might be of greater pertinence to the region.

The need for standing presence of the Caribbean at all decision-making, gender-related forums was highlighted by the representative of St. Kitts and Nevis.

### **Agenda Item 6**

#### **Working groups on critical areas of concern for the Caribbean**

Three working groups were convened on the three autonomy issues of the observatory to: (a) discuss and identify challenges which could be encountered in data collection; and (b) to put forward recommendations for the indicators under the three thematic areas.

**Agenda Item 7**  
**Presentation from working groups**

The conclusions and recommendations of the working groups that were submitted to the meeting are outlined in Annexes I, II and III.

**Agenda Item 8**  
**Consideration and adoption of agreements regarding the implementation of the observatory**

*Recommendations and conclusions*

(a) The meeting commended the ECLAC for establishment of the gender observatory in the region and recognized the usefulness of the proposed indicators albeit the generation of a few of the indicators might prove to be a challenge.

(b) A call was made for the participation of representatives from the gender machineries in the Caribbean subregion at the upcoming meeting of Presiding Officers scheduled for 4 – 5 December 2008 in Santiago.

(c) Taking into account the challenges with data availability in the subregion, consideration should be given to the inclusion of indicators produced by produced or suggested by institutions outside of the United Nations such as the CARICOM Secretariat and the Inter-American Commission on Women (CIM).

(d) Revisions should be made to the images used on El Mirador, the proposed website for the observatory, so that it is more reflective of the Caribbean situation.

(e) Recognizing that the successful generation of indicators for the observatory relied on data availability and access, efforts should be made to forge stronger relationships between NSOs and National Mechanisms for the Advancement of Women.

(f) With regard to the proposed indicators for the observatory, it was agreed that as far as possible, all the indicators should be relational. In addition, the following points were noted:

i. HIV/AIDS: given the increased feminization of HIV/AIDS, consideration should be given to the inclusion of an HIV/AIDS indicator. Despite the magnitude of HIV/AIDS infections, consideration should be given to the inclusion of an indicator for non-communicable diseases.

ii. Sexual and reproductive health: concerns were raised about the inclusion of (unsafe) abortions as a factor of maternal mortality

iii. Levels within governmental hierarchy: the definition of this indicator was questioned. The task of devising an appropriate definition was assigned as a task of the working group.

iv. Intimate femicide: femicides should be placed in the context of overall levels of violence in a country. Other indicators on violence against women that are more readily available might also be considered, as for example the number of reports on sexual violence which result in charges and prosecution.

(g) The English-speaking Caribbean should be represented at all forums related to gender issues; a standing presence is needed at any decision-making body.

(h) Reliable data on unpaid work from time use surveys might not be available in the short term. Other indicators should therefore still be considered, as the proxy proposed by the working group on economic autonomy. It was recognized that even though time use surveys were not the most reliable source of data at present, it should still be kept as a vital source of data since the methodology was improving and the availability of good data seemed feasible for the middle and long term.

The meeting endorsed the recommendations of the working groups which would then be tabled at the meeting of the Presiding Officers in Santiago. In addition, there was a consensus that the name of the website would be “*Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean*”.

### **Agenda Item 9** **Any other business**

The representative of Antigua and Barbuda raised concern regarding the convening the CIM meeting and the XLII meeting of Presiding Officers in Santiago, Chile in November and December 2008, and noted the challenge that this posed to participation of the Caribbean at both forums. The representative of UNIFEM recalled an agreement that elected Presiding Officers rotate their participation in meetings of the Presiding Officers by networking more actively with their counterparts in other countries and jointly mobilizing and sharing available financial resources.

The representative of Antigua and Barbuda expressed that Caribbean countries would welcome the convening of upcoming meetings of Presiding Officers in the Caribbean to facilitate the participation of a larger Caribbean contingent. In response, the representative of ECLAC (Santiago) noted that venue of meetings depended on the invitation of member countries and to ease costs the Presiding Officers decided to alternate meetings every year between a host country and ECLAC headquarters either in Santiago, Mexico or Port-of Spain. She recalled meetings that had been held in the Caribbean in the past and explained that a new invitation would certainly be welcomed at the next meeting of the Presiding Officers in December. The Director of ECLAC Subregional Office gave the assurance that ECLAC (Port of Spain) would host one of the upcoming meetings of the Presiding Officers once funds could be identified.

### **Agenda Item 10 Closure**

The representative of ECLAC Headquarters thanked the participants for the enthusiasm shown for the establishment of the observatory in the region. She concluded by urging Caribbean participation at the Working Group on Gender Statistics of the Statistical Conference of the Americas which Executive Committee would be convened in the Dominican Republic at the end of October.

In his closing remarks, the Director of the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean underscored the relevance of the meeting for setting the agenda for Latin America and the Caribbean and drew the meeting's attention to the impact of the observatory in the region. He noted the overriding importance of the observatory in providing indicators that would support evidence-based decision-making and policy formulation in the region. He ended by pledging the support of ECLAC, other United Nations agencies and CARICOM to the national machineries.

## Annex 1

### **PRESENTATIONS OF WORKING GROUP ON DECISION-MAKING AUTONOMY**

#### **General comments and proposals**

Proposed indicators were analyzed and found to be relevant to the regional gender equality agenda. Percentage of women in the legislative power and in ministerial cabinet positions were accepted, while it was recognized that the indicator on access to local power (percentage of women elected mayors in relation to the total number of elected majors) was considered relevant only to Caribbean countries that had elected representatives at such level (Belize, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago).

Access to decision-making in other realms (private sector, boards, foreign service, commissions, heads of departments, autonomous commissions such as public prosecutors, public service, teaching service commissions and ombudsman, and the non profit sector) should be included and indicators should be developed progressively, the most important being the presence of women within the judiciary, which should be considered as a priority (See Table). For this to be possible, national machineries should develop, implement and regularly update a questionnaire with possible official information sources (labor departments, chief statistical offices, gender affairs, judiciary, planning units, foreign service, etc.) and provide resulting data to the Observatory.

In general, it is recommended that NSOs include (and regularly update) within their databases, electoral data at all levels disaggregated by sex. This implies not only that National Statistics Institutes should be granted the necessary budgetary and technical means, but also that data collection systems ought to be put in place with primary sources (electoral commissions, national machineries and other relevant ministries). More importantly, regular collaboration between national machineries and statistical offices is a major challenge.

It was also recommended that when conducting case studies, observation missions (Organization of American States (OAS) and the Commonwealth Secretariat) are important sources of information.

<b>Additional areas of interest</b>	<b>Possible Indicators</b>
Judiciary branch ( <i>priority</i> )	% of women among magistrates, judges, chief of justice, and number of women within the Caribbean Court of Justice
Other levels of the government	% of women in public boards and commissions, the Foreign Service, heads of departments etc.
Other non-elected governmental Bodies	% of women within constitutionally-based autonomous commissions and other bodies (Boards and commissions; public prosecutors, public service, teaching service commissions, ombudsman offices etc.)
Ratification of Optional Protocol	Complement with the monitoring of timely delivery of national reports to the CEDAW Committee
Private sector	% of businesses owned by women, % of women among high-level managerial positions % of women in main professional occupations; % of women on boards of private sector organizations

Finally, the indicator on the hierarchical standing of MAWs was reformulated into three levels, instead of four, to better adapt to the subregion's institutional structures.

In future analysis and reports, ethnic and subregional heterogeneity should be important dimensions to be included.

<b>RECOMMENDATIONS AND CHALLENGES</b>	
<b>Thematic area:</b> Autonomy in decision-making	
<b>INDICATOR:</b> Legislative branch	
General observations	-Relevant -Quota laws: only in Guyana. In other cases, implementing quota laws implies complex reform of the electoral system.
Possible sources of data	-Inter-parliamentary Union -Electoral Commissions and Ministries responsible for organizing elections. -Other Subregional organizations such as Caribbean Institute for Women in Leadership
<b>INDICATOR:</b> Ministerial Cabinet positions	
General observations	-Relevant: it shows high variability from one government to the next. -It is very important to follow up the kind of ministries held by women

	(social, economic and political). Although slowly changing, women are more probably placed in social ministries. -Important to capture the entire composition of a given government during a certain period. -Important national machineries commit themselves to gather information.
Possible sources of data	-National Machineries
Necessary resources to access this data	-Detailed information on ministerial changes all along the duration of a government
Identify needs of technical assistance from ECLAC and other UN agencies	-Clarify and share the classification of ministries (political, social, economic, other).
<b>Thematic area:</b> Autonomy in decision-making	
<b>INDICATOR:</b> Access to local power (% of woman elected as mayor)	
General observations	-Few Caribbean countries have municipal elected authorities, except Trinidad and Tobago, Belize, Guyana, Haiti, Suriname, Jamaica. -In some cases these authorities are appointed. -Countries have one source (electoral commissions) but NSO and Machineries should be involved in gathering data on a regular basis: more contact needed among these institutions.
Possible sources of data	-Electoral commission - Statistics Offices
Necessary resources to access this data	-More intersectoral cooperation between institutions (maybe through inter institutional commissions gathering NSI, MAW and Electoral Commissions)
Identify needs of technical assistance from ECLAC and other UN agencies	-Provide assistance to better inter-institutional cooperation -Explore if INSTRAW or AECID may help the process
Challenges for National Statistical Institutes	-More coordination with MAW and Electoral Commissions
Challenges for National Women Machineries	-Promote more coordination in gathering the data and making it available in time to ECLAC (particularly for countries that do have elected local authorities)
Challenges for the Working Group on Gender Statistics of the Statistical Conference of the Americas	-Promote coordination between MAW, electoral commissions and NSI

<b>INDICATOR:</b> Hierarchical standing of National Machineries for the Advancement of Women	
General observations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Notion that if the bureau is attached to the Prime Minister or President is positive in itself, but this isn't always the case.</li> <li>-Only the highest level really relevant to fully influence decision-making.</li> <li>-Important to redefine the indicator in three (and not four) levels:  Level 1: Ministry or Head of Machinery with full cabinet participation  Level 2: Head of Machinery without ministerial level, but directly reporting to the Prime Minister.  Level 3: Head of Department (reports to a Minister)</li> <li>-Other dimensions should be included in defining the standing of National Machineries: human and financial/budget capacities of machineries or budgetary importance of gender equality plans; legal mandate behind national machinery (constitution, law, decree, governmental appointment).</li> </ul>
Possible sources of data	-National Machineries.
Necessary resources to access this data	-Coordination between Machineries and ECLAC to keep updated information.
Identify needs of technical assistance from ECLAC and other UN agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Keeping an updated database that follows institutional changes</li> <li>-Institutional development and capacity-building.</li> </ul>
Challenges for National Statistical Institutes	-Sustainable institutional and technical capacities.
<b>Thematic area:</b> Autonomy in decision-making	
<b>INDICATOR:</b> Ratification of the Optional Protocol to the CEDAW	
General observations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Previous steps are also important: implementing the CEDAW and applying it through proper mechanisms.</li> <li>-A complementary indicator might be the timely delivery of national reports to the CEDAW Committee.</li> </ul>
Possible sources of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-National Machineries and CEDAW website.</li> <li>-Ministries of Foreign Affairs</li> <li>-UNHCHR</li> </ul>
Identify needs of technical assistance from ECLAC and other UN agencies	-Keeping an updated database of countries ratifying the Optional Protocol and request information on concrete steps to apply CEDAW at the national level.
Challenges for National Women Machineries	-Inform of the delivery of reports to the CEDAW Commission



Annex II**Presentation of Working Group on Physical Autonomy**

<b>RECOMMENDATIONS AND CHALLENGES</b>	
<b>Thematic area:</b> Physical Autonomy	
<b>INDICATOR:</b> Teenage Pregnancy	
General observations	Gender inequality sustains teenage pregnancy. The inability to negotiate safe sex increases vulnerability of teenagers to HIV-STI. Teen pregnancy is also linked to poverty and economic autonomy, since teenage mothers are often not able to finish their education, thereby limited their employment opportunities. It is recommended to include a measure of the percentage of teen mothers and pregnant teenagers who were able to continue their education.
Possible sources of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Service-based data</li> <li>-Vital statistics</li> <li>-Ministry of Education</li> <li>-Social development &amp; human services</li> <li>-Fertility data</li> </ul>
Necessary resources to access this data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Financial resources</li> <li>-Human resources</li> <li>-Capacity building of participating agencies</li> </ul>
Identify needs of technical assistance from ECLAC and other UN agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Technical assistance to conduct survey (multi-agency)</li> </ul>
Challenges for National Statistical Institutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Getting access to reliable data sources</li> <li>-Generating data on what happens to teenage mothers on ongoing basis (do they return to school, do they stay in school, etc.)</li> </ul>
Challenges for National Women Machineries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Access to reliable data</li> </ul>
Challenges for the Working Group on Gender Statistics of the Statistical Conference of the Americas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Ensure participation of Caribbean in the Working Group</li> </ul>

<b>INDICATOR:</b> Women's death at the hand of their partners or former partners	
General observations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-In small communities there are potential barriers to deal with cases of domestic violence and/or disclose names of perpetrators</li> <li>-Recommended to formulate this indicator more gender specific, since men are also killed by the hand of their partner.</li> <li>The new indicator should read- <i>number of deaths at the hand of the intimate partner by sex.</i></li> <li>-It is also important to capture Gender-based violence, in addition to this indicator, for example rape that leads to murder outside of an intimate relationship</li> </ul>
Possible sources of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Police records</li> <li>-Vital registry</li> <li>-Court data</li> </ul>
Necessary resources to access this data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Financial resources</li> <li>-Human resources</li> <li>-Capacity building</li> </ul>
Identify needs of technical assistance from ECLAC and other UN agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Training for police to capture the data (pre- and in-service)</li> </ul>
Challenges for National Statistical Institutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Death certificates &amp; police records might not contain sufficient details to identify cases of death by the hand of intimate partner.</li> </ul>
Challenges for National Women Machineries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Cannot access the data, and can therefore not assess the magnitude of the problem</li> <li>-Cannot make or propose relevant policies due to lack of data</li> </ul>
Challenges for the Working Group on Gender Statistics of the Statistical Conference of the Americas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Development of protocols for uniformity in data collection</li> </ul>
<b>INDICATOR:</b> Unmet demand for family planning	
General observations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Change the definition beyond couples to include all women aged 15-49, who are sexually active.</li> <li>- The rights principle is important, recognizing the right to control one's own sexuality and reproductive live.</li> <li>- Proposal for new indicators- 1). Mortality causes by sex and age group, and 2) HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24, 25-34, 35-44</li> </ul>
Possible sources of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys</li> <li>- Contraceptive prevalence surveys</li> </ul>

Necessary resources to access this data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Financial resources</li> <li>- Human resources</li> <li>- Capacity building</li> </ul>
Identify needs of technical assistance from ECLAC and other UN agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Identify and share best practices</li> <li>-invest in in-house training for national women machineries and statistical offices for gender statistics</li> </ul>
Challenges for National Statistical Institutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of recent data</li> <li>- Cost of national survey</li> </ul>
Challenges for National Women Machineries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited access to data specialists to support monitoring and interpretation of gender data (i.e. statistician).</li> </ul>

Annex III**Presentation of Working Group on Economic Autonomy**

<b>RECOMMENDATIONS AND CHALLENGES</b>	
<b>Thematic area:</b> Economic autonomy	
<b>INDICATOR:</b> People without incomes of their own	
General observations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This indicator is not being calculated and might be difficult to build in the Caribbean.</li> <li>- A proxy is preferred while collection and processing efforts are carried out.</li> </ul>
Possible sources of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Population and Household Census</li> <li>- Labour force surveys (preferred)</li> <li>- Household budgetary surveys – but they are not held regularly in all countries</li> </ul>
Necessary resources to access this data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Financial resources to held Household budgetary surveys</li> <li>- May need a special module that would be user-friendly to collect more information on incomes.</li> </ul>
Identify needs of technical assistance from ECLAC and other UN agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conceptual and methodological assistance would be needed.</li> <li>- Advocacy to the Member countries (Convening Rules)</li> </ul>
Challenges for National Statistical Institutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To obtain trustful response from the population because of the common fear that answering questions on income may have negative consequences on taxes and subsidies.</li> </ul>
Challenge for the UN system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To mobilize resources to insure participation of the Caribbean countries in all the meetings</li> </ul>
Challenges for National Women Machineries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen their technical capacity in relation to awareness of indicators and data analysis</li> <li>Difficulties in coordinating with NSO officers to obtain information.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of financial resources if the NSO is semi-public or private.</li> <li>-</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Challenges for the Working Group on Gender Statistics of the Statistical Conference of the Americas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To better communicate with Caribbean countries to insure that they will integrate the working group on gender statistics.</li> </ul>

<b>INDICATOR:</b> Percentage of unemployed males and females heads in single parents and extended households [without other source of income]	
General observations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Proxy for the indicator “people without incomes of their own”. This is proposed because there are strong doubts about the possibility of building the indicator proposed by ECLAC in the Caribbean</li> <li>- This proxy also has the advantage to included persons who have family responsibility, making the link between vulnerability and reproductive workload, which is a very important situation in the Caribbean.</li> </ul>
Possible sources of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Census</li> <li>- Labor force surveys (preferred one)</li> <li>- Household surveys</li> <li>- Poverty assessments</li> </ul>
Necessary resources to access this data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Available at the national statistical offices but it needs special calculations because the NSO do not included it in their general reports.</li> <li>- By law, calculation must be available upon request in countries where the NSO is public but will have a financial cost in those where the NSO is private or semi-public.</li> </ul>
Identify needs of technical assistance from ECLAC and other UN agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Since this is a new indicator formulated by the working group, technical missions would be necessary to assess the availability of national information and to insure the harmonization and comparability of calculation among countries.</li> <li>- If ECLAC would dispose of the databases it could calculate this indicator and technical missions would not be necessary for this specific reason.</li> </ul>
Challenges for National Statistical Offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Even though this indicator relies on established surveys, it could be difficult to build it if funding is not available one particular year.</li> <li>- Data collection in rural or interior areas is very difficult in some countries.</li> <li>- To ensure to use the same Census frame for the Labour Force survey in order to link the data items among other things.</li> </ul>
Challenges for National Women Machineries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen their technical capacity in relation to awareness of indicators and data analysis</li> <li>- Difficulties in coordinating with NSO officers to obtain information.</li> <li>- Lack of financial resources if the NSO is semi-public or private</li> </ul>
Challenges for the Working Group on Gender Statistics of the Statistical Conference of the Americas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To reach an agreement to share Census, Households and Labour Surveys with ECLAC on a regular basis to build a collective database of official information.</li> <li>- To reach agreements to harmonize periodicity of the implementation of surveys</li> <li>- To coordinate with Dev-info to be sure that they include the indicators of the Observatory in the information that is collected</li> </ul>

<b>INDICATOR:</b> Total workload	
General observations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The importance allowed to this indicator by the working-group is medium to low.</li> <li>This indicator cannot be developed at this time, that would be possible only on medium-term after time-use survey be developed in the region</li> <li>- Census are not the adequate tool, specific time-use surveys are necessary</li> <li>- Participants see as very difficult to develop time-use surveys in the region.</li> </ul>
Possible sources of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The possible sources would be a Stand-alone survey or special module on Time-use attached to another survey, preferably a Labour Force Survey.</li> <li>- This decision would depend on the priority accorded to this kind of survey in the country.</li> </ul>
Necessary resources to access this data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Financial and human resources to hold a pilot survey in one or two countries.</li> </ul>
Identify needs of technical assistance from ECLAC and other UN agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ECLAC should insure that NSO and NWO receive all information on the conclusions and recommendations of the Statistical Conference and the Gender statistics working group regarding advances on Time-use surveys.</li> <li>- Agencies that have regular communication with NWO, like CARICOM gender programme and UNIFEM, should be used as communication channels.</li> </ul>
Challenges for National Statistical Institutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Capacity and resources</li> </ul>
Challenges for National Women Machineries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen their technical capacity in relation to awareness of indicators and data analysis</li> <li>- Difficulties in coordinating with NSO officers to obtain information.</li> <li>- Lack of financial resources.</li> </ul>
<b>Thematic area:</b> Economic autonomy	
<b>INDICATOR:</b> Distribution of household by type of household and sex of the head (as a proxy for total workload)	
General observations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Proxy for total workload in the absence of time-use surveys. This proxy shows that the majority of women heads of household live in single</li> </ul>

	<p>parents and extended household, which means that they mostly assume alone the reproductive workload.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It also shows that men heads of households live in single person and nuclear households where there women are mostly in the role of spouse – assuming the reproductive workload.</li> </ul>
Possible sources of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Census – data has already calculated for a few countries in the two phases of the gender indicator project (1990 and 2000)</li> </ul>
Necessary resources to access this data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Available at the national statistical offices but it needs special calculations because the NSO do not included it in their general reports.</li> <li>- By law, calculation must be available upon request in countries where the NSO is public but will have a financial cost in those where the NSO is private or semi-public.</li> </ul>
Identify needs of technical assistance from ECLAC and other UN agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Since this is a new indicator formulated by the working group, technical missions would be necessary to assess the availability of national information and to insure the harmonization and comparability of calculation among countries.</li> <li>- If ECLAC disposes of the databases it could calculated this indicator and technical missions would not be necessary for this specific reason.</li> </ul>
Challenges for National Statistical Institutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To get clean data to be able to link the household data with person data</li> </ul>
Challenges for National Women Machineries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen their technical capacity in relation to awareness of indicators and data analysis</li> <li>Difficulties in coordinating with NSO officers to obtain information. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of financial resources if the NSO is semi-public or private</li> <li>-</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Challenges for the Working Group on Gender Statistics of the Statistical Conference of the Americas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To reach an agreement to share Census, Households and Labour Surveys with ECLAC on a regular basis to build a collective database of official information.</li> <li>- To reach agreements to harmonize periodicity of the implementation of surveys</li> <li>- To coordinate with Devinfo to be sure that they include the indicators of the Observatory in the information that is collected</li> </ul>

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