Implementing SDGs from a Gender Perspective
Experience of Colombia
12th reunión of IAEG-GS
1. Content

1. Key facts about Colombia (context)
2. National strategy
3. Goal 5
4. Beyond Goal 5
5. Challenges
Quick facts

- Centralized government
- Population: **45.5** million
  - 51.4% women
  - 48.6% men
- **54.5%** of colombian women participated in the labour force (2017)
- **25%** of management positions are occupied by women
- Wage gap: **17.5%**
National Strategy → SDGs

15 national workshops with government entities
400 indicators

Baseline information
216 indicators

National Planning Department prioritized
156 indicators
Insitutional Efforts → Policy Document (CONPES 3918)

Monitoring scheme: reporting and accountability → Statistical strengthening

Territorial implementation → Interagency coordination with non public sectors
What about gender perspective and SDGs? – Goal # 5

- **Global Agenda**
  - 14 indicators

- **National Agenda**
  - 22 indicators
What do the data tell us?

5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work

- 5.4.1 → 71.2% (gap in hours)
- 5.4.2 → 10.7% (gap in valuation) (National Agenda)

Source: DANE, Satellite Account of The Care Economy
What do the data tell us?

5.B Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

5.B.1.P → 86.8%
5.B.2.P → 58.2%
5.B.3.P → 48.5%

Source: DANE, Quality of Life survey
What do the data tell us? – Beyond the Goal 5

8.5.2
Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
What do the data tell us? – Beyond the Goal 5

8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training, by sex

- 30.4% Women
- 13.4% Men

42.5% (women in rural area)
Challenges – Goal 5

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

- There are still indigenous communities that practice female genital mutilation

5.A (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure

- In Colombia there is no information about agricultural population with ownership over land
General Challenges

- Increase the use of administrative records
- Intersectionality
- Coordination with other actors

In order to *achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls* it is enough the disaggregation of statistics between both sexes?
Implementing SDGs from a Gender Perspective

Experience of Colombia
12th reunión of IAEG-GS
National Administrative Statistical Department (DANE)

Leader of the SNN

- Statistical planning
- Regulation
- Certification

Main producer of official statistics