



EMERGING

- Analytical thinking and innovation
- Active learning Creativity, originality, and initiative
- Technological design and programming
- **Critical thinking**
- Resolution of complex problems
- Leadership and social influence
- Emotional intelligence
- Reasoning and design
- System analysis and evaluation

WEF (2018)

IN DECLINE

- Manual dexterity, resistance, and precision
- Memory, spatial, verbal and auditory abilities
- Financial and material resource management
- Installation and maintenace of technology
- Reading, writing, math, and active listening
- Quality control
- Time management
- Use and monitoring of technology

WEF (2018)

Emerging and declining abilities

DP

Empowered lives

Resilient nations

Emerging

133 million 1. Data scientists

2. Al and ML specialists

3. General and operations managers

4. Software and app developers and analysts

5. Sales and marketing professionals

6. Big Data specialists

7. Digital transformation specialists

8. New technology specialists

9. Organizational development specialists

10. Information and technology services

1. Data assistants

2. Accounting and payroll assistants

3. Administrative and executive secretaries

4. Assembly line workers

5. Customer service workers

6. Service Managers

7. Accountants and auditors

8. Inventory assistant

9. General and operations managers

10. Messengers

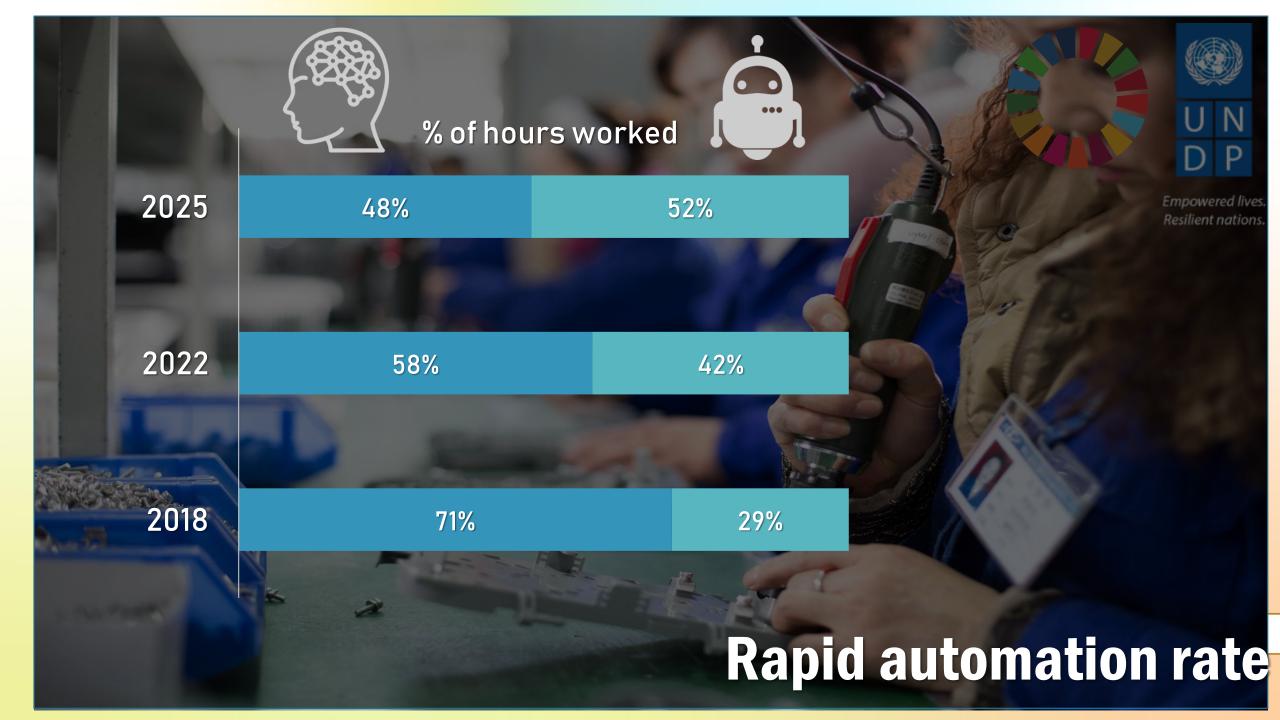
Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

75

million

In declin

Emerging and declining occupations







UN

P

Participation rate



LAC

ILO (2018)

77%

52%

ILO (2018)

n

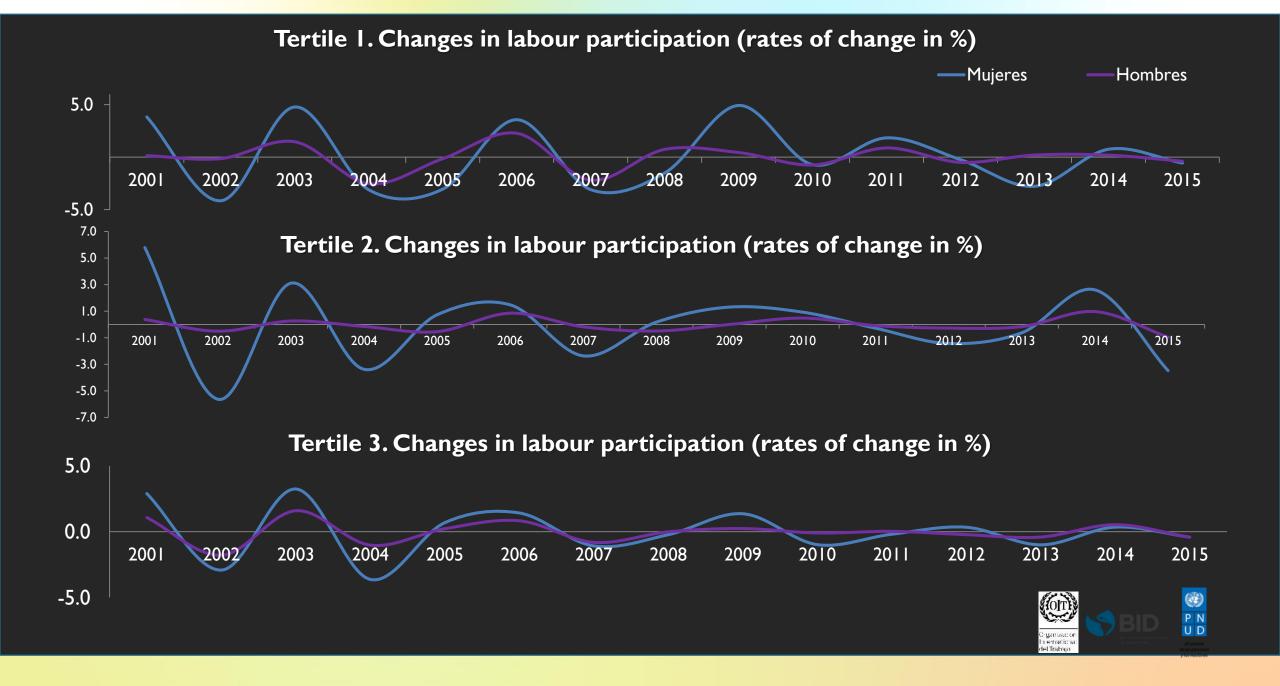
Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

Digital industry 2015

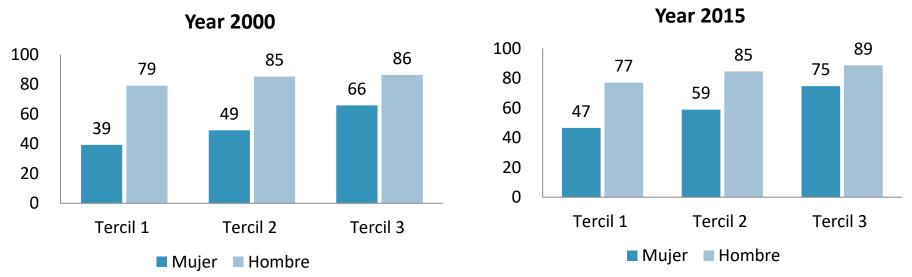
31%

Of all industry profiles registered in the world

We are not building the necessary skills



The labour supply: Gaps by gender and among women



Activity rate by sex according to household income (%)

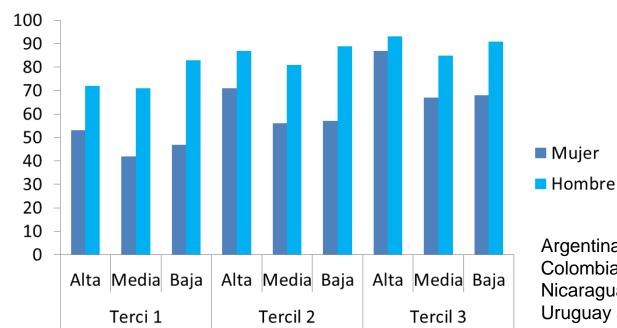
Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela

The gap in the activity rates of women and men is strongly associated with gender restrictions; the gaps between women are also associated with socio-economic inequalities.





Economically active population by education level according to sex and tertile of household income (in %)



Año 2015

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela

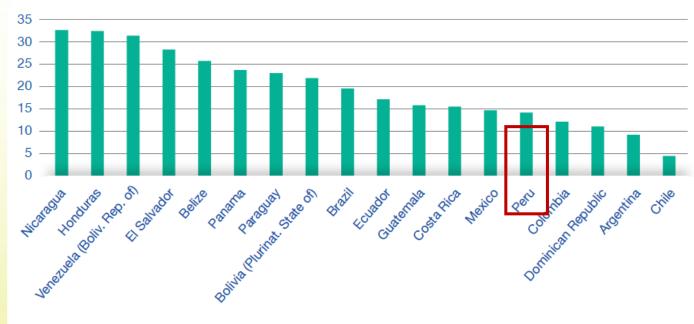
Education is a strong determinant of labour participation by women, diminishing social and gender inequalities, <u>but it is insufficient</u>







BUSINESSES WITH AT LEAST 1 WOMAN IN SENIOR MANAGEMENT



Note: Latin America and the Caribbean data include responses of 63 companies in Argentina, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Uruguay and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. Global data include responses of over 1,300 companies in 39 countries.

Source: ILO (2013)

Lag in access to leadership positions



57%

of businesses in Latin America have less than 30% women in senior management ILO (2016)



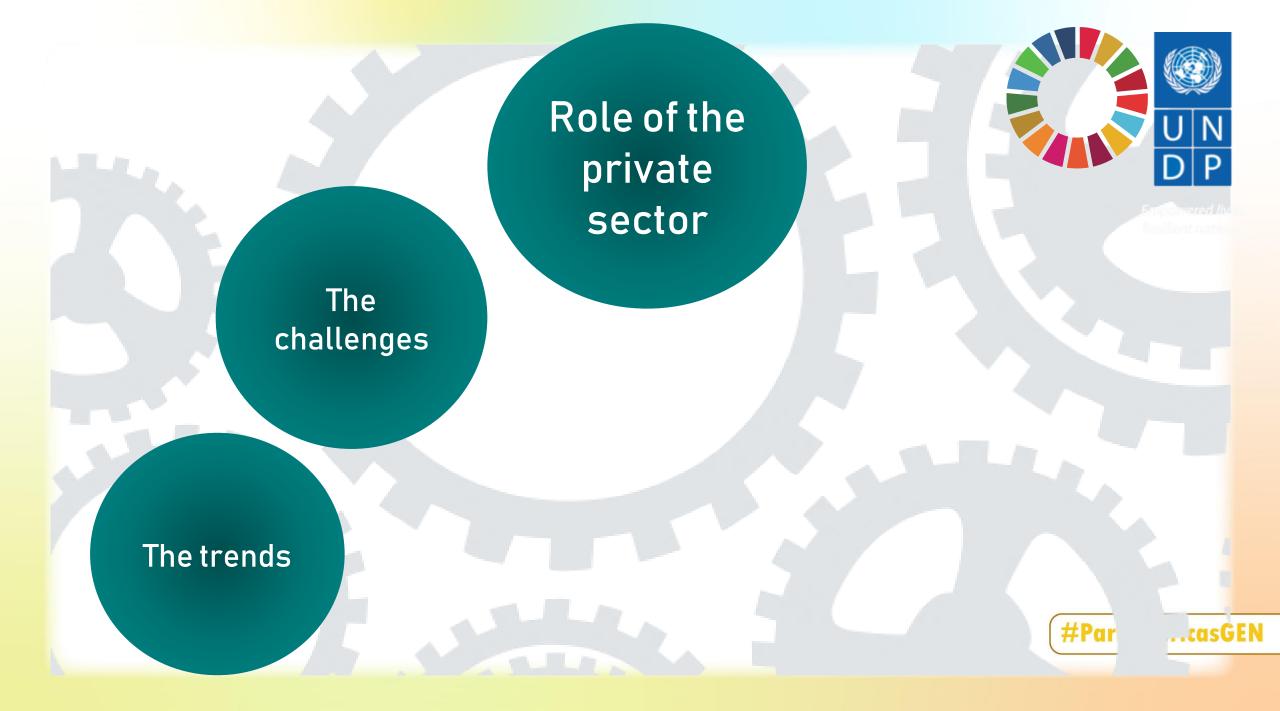
Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

The problem of bias transfer in the development of algorithms and Machine Learning

How we make judgements, make decisions, and behave feeds is informed by our past social experiences

80% – 90% work in an unconscious way

For the brain, unlearning is <u>almost</u> impossible



The private sector plays a strategic role in the 2030 Agenda and the "Gendered" 4th Industrial Revolution



Gender equality is an accelerator for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda



- Eliminating discrimination
- Eliminating violence against women and girls, harmful practices
- Ensuring access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights
- Recognizing and valuing unpaid care work
- Guaranteeing equal rights to economic resources
- Ensuring women's participation in decision making
- Achieving full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men
- Achieving equal pay for work of equal value

#ParlAmericasGEN

• Protecting labour rights and promoting safe and secure work environments

Why? The business case for gender equality

Closing the gender gap in economic participation 25% by 2025 would increase global GDP by US\$5.3 trillion in the same period of time

World Economic Forum Gender Gap Report 2017

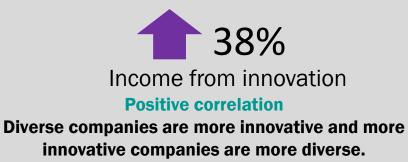
Improves the work environment, decreases turn over and absenteeism, and helps to retain talent



Improves corporate image and reputational value



Companies with greater representation of women on boards have greater returns (ROE, ROS, ROIC)

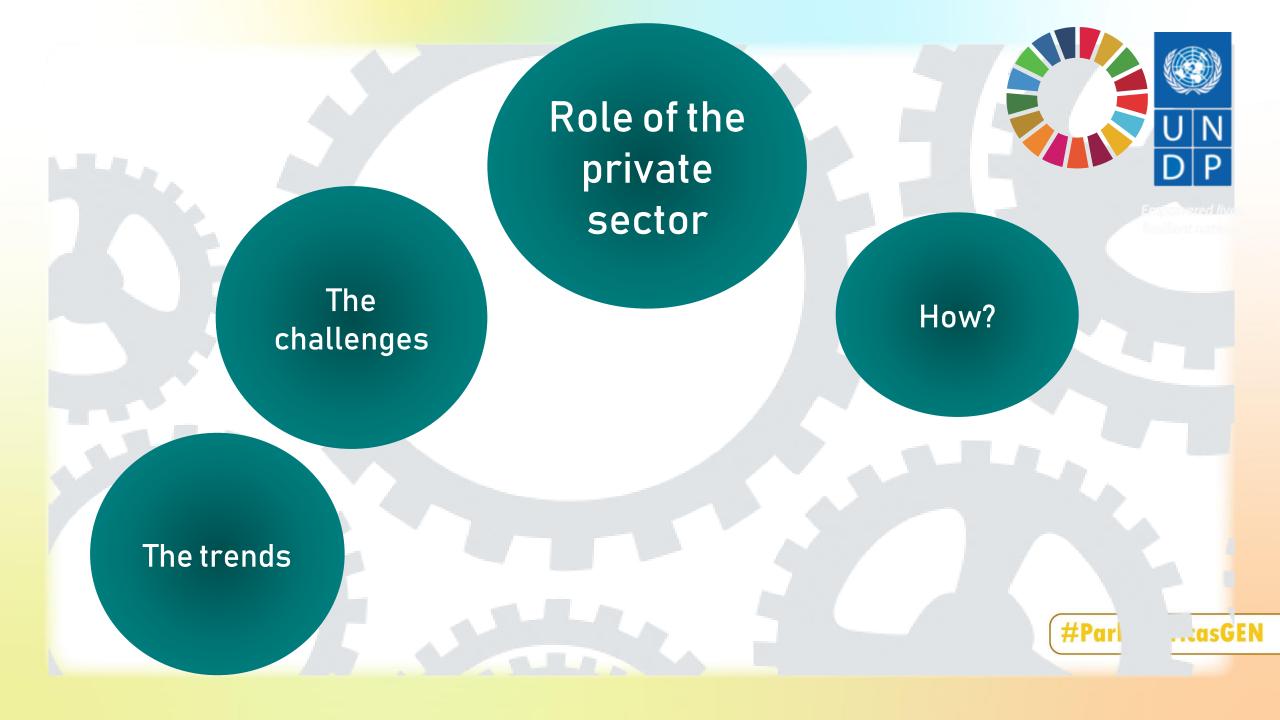


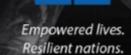
BCG-Technical University of Munich (2017)



Sales returns Positive correlation

Companies with a sustained presence of 3 or more women on their board exceeded the returns of companies with no representation by women. Catalyst (2011)





Transforming the organizational management

Applying a gender lens in the value chain

Investing in businesses owned or led by women or with gender balance Investing in opportunities that facilitate the advancement of the SDGs with a gender perspective

The Gender Equality Seal

- Voluntary program based on international standards of excellence
- Recognizes businesses for promoting gender equality and empowering women in the workplace
- Businesses commit to addressing gender gaps in critical areas of operations



Eliminating gender pay gaps

Increasing women's participation in decision-making



Promoting the reconciliation of personal, family, and work life



Promoting the participation of women and men in non-traditional sectors

Erradicating sexual harassment and sex-based harassment



Using inclusive and non-sexist communications





Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

EQUALITY@WORK

OP

ft.

œ

Υ.

•

EQUALITY@WORK - EMPRESA DE PRUEBA S.A.

MODULES



This set of indicators comprises a number of variables and facts about a company or organization including location, size, industry, type of organization and financial metrics. It also contains gender-sensitive productivity indicators such as absenteeism and turnover

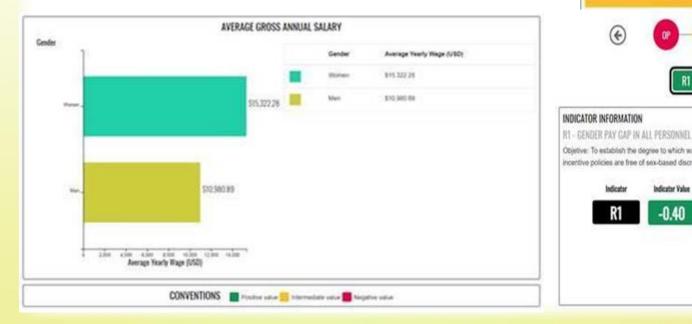
🕀 LANGUAGE 👻 🍐 LOGIN 👻

SUBPILLARS

- · General descriptive data on the company or organization · Financial metrics (Return on Equity, Return on Invested Capital, Return on Sales and others)
- · Gender-sensitive productivity indicators



Gathers the perspective and experience of employees in a company or organization, specifically pertaining to the presence or absence of women in relation to men on a variety of levels (e.g. the ratio of men and women in leadership positions, departments, or members of the Board of



GENDER EQUALITY INDEX

This index measures the degree of gender equality of the organization on a scale of 0 to 100%. The closer you get to 100% the company has a higher level of equality between the sexes, and when it approaches zero it is not equal.



OUTLOOK OF INDICATORS

INDICATOR INFORMATION

Indicator

incentive policies are free of sex-based discrimination

Indicator Value

-0.40

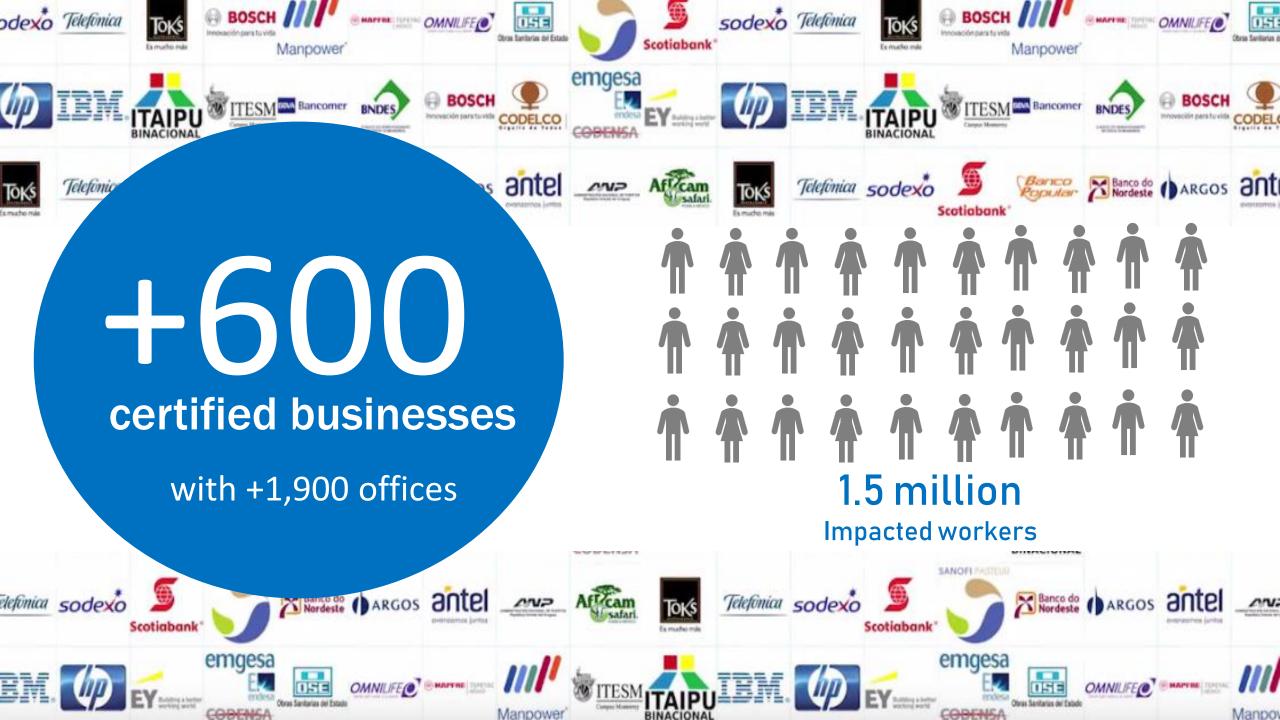
The dishiboard provides a pancramic view of all the key measures of gender equality performance, enabling the easy identification of indicators with positive performance and those that require improvement.

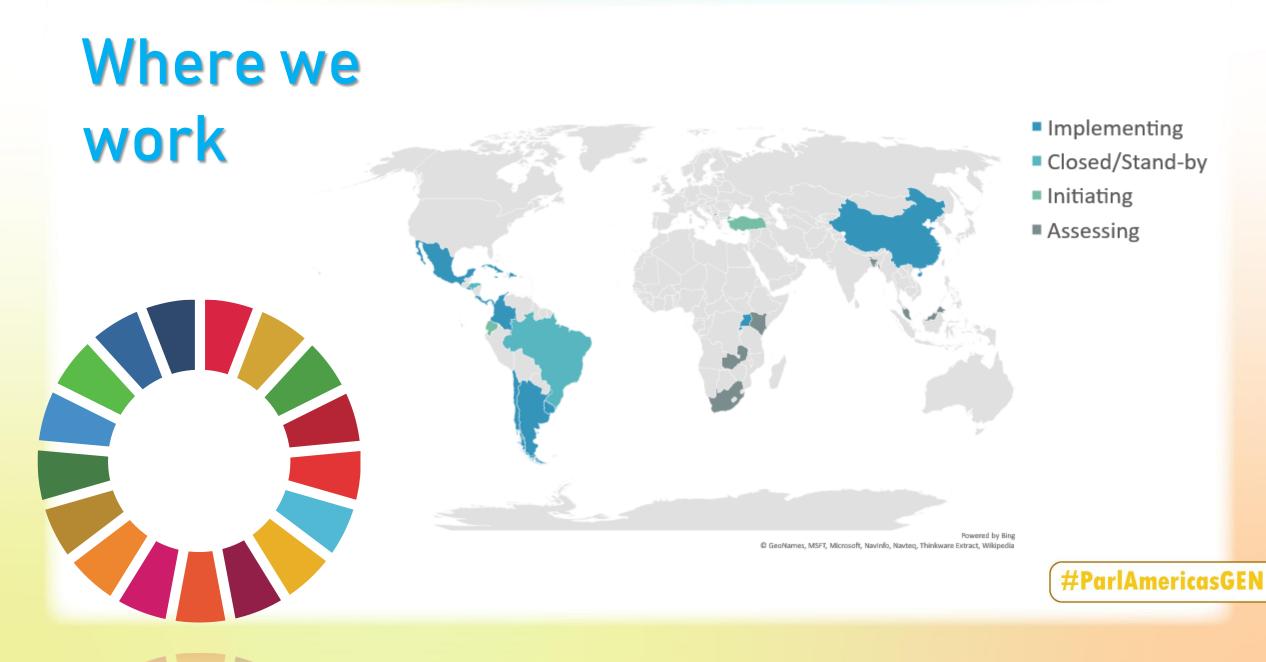


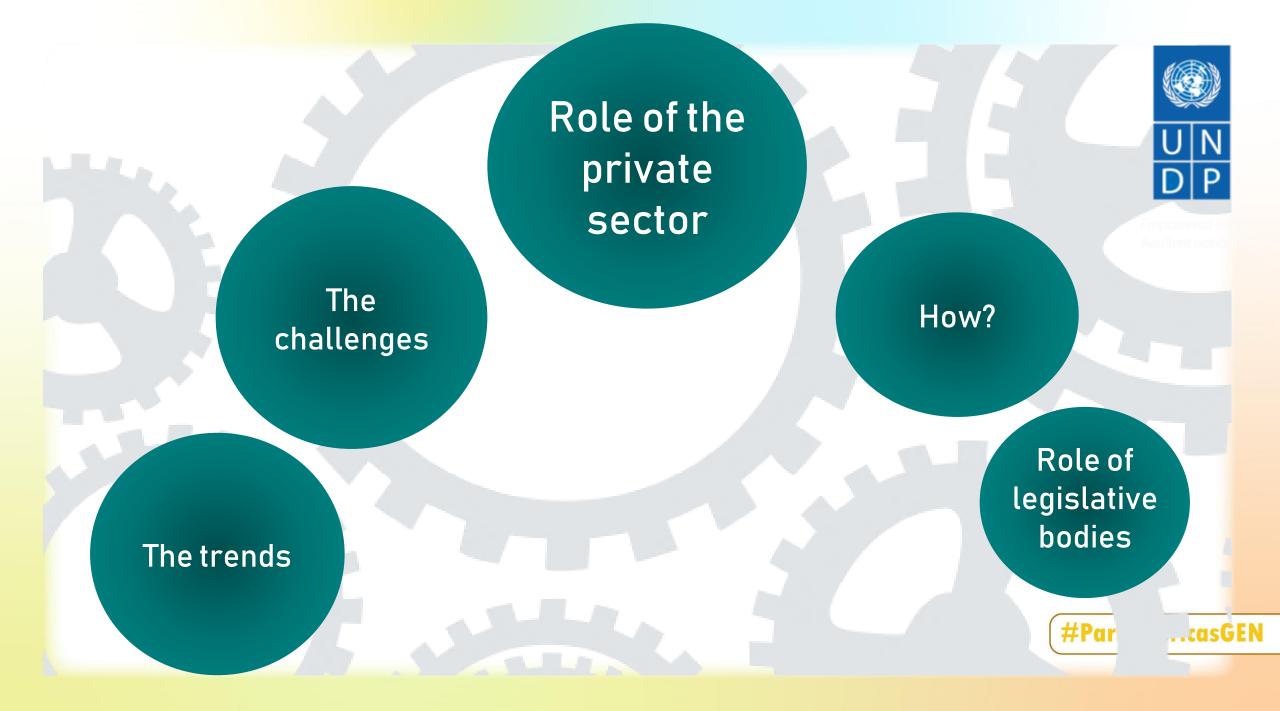


INDICATOR STATUS Objetive: To establish the degree to which wage, compensation and Index Value 100% **R1**

Transforming corporate DNA toward the achievement of gender equality and women's empowerment to achieve the 2030 Agenda







The role of legislative bodies

- Ratification of international frameworks for labour and gender equality
- National labour standards
- Legal standards and instruments to ensure gender equality (Ex: open disaggregated data, ML and Al transparency, ensuring funding to explore the impact of digitalization on women)
- Support the design of norms and standards for Certification Programs
- Designing incentives (Ex: procurement, taxation, women's inclusion in digital industry, fund for AI businesses led by women)

Thank you



UN DP

Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

