



PODER LEGISLATIVO
Cámara de Senadores



Gender equality: An essential condition for achieving the 17 Sustainable Development Goals

Accelerating Progress on Agenda 2030:
Good Practices for Parliamentary Action



WiFi:

parlAmericas

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#ParlAmericasSDG

#ParlAmericas2019

What is Sustainable Development Goal 5? **SDG5**

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 5

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



Targets

Indicators

Addresses:

- Sexual violence
- Genital mutilation
- Socioeconomic disadvantages
- Rights to Economic Resources
- Empowerment
- Political underrepresentation
- Reproductive health
- Gaps in legal protection
- Gender budget data accessibility
- Child marriage

Impact of **SDG5** on the Achievement of Other SDGs

"We need to make sure that women and girls are empowered to reach their full potential so they can earn their own livelihoods, which will **benefit families** as well as **the economic growth** of their communities and countries."



Marie-Claude Bibeau
Minister of
International
Development and
La Francophonie



"We believe that the best way to eradicate poverty and leave no one behind is through a feminist international assistance policy."

"Canada's long-term economic success depends on an inclusive society in which all individuals have the ability to contribute to their full potential, regardless of gender or other identity factors"



What is Canada Doing to Meet the SDGs?



Nationally

Two-month public consultation in 2019 that reached nearly **42,000 people online** and engaged almost **2,500 Canadians in person** in over **30 cities**, in 13 provinces and territories.

TOWARDS Canada's 2030 Agenda National Strategy



Internationally



CANADA'S FEMINIST INTERNATIONAL **ASSISTANCE** POLICY

#HerVoiceHerChoice

Canada's Policy seeks to **eradicate poverty** and build a more **peaceful**, more **inclusive** and more **prosperous** world.

Women and girls will be at the **heart** of Canada's new approach.

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE REVIEW

#DevCanada

Parliamentary Action **SDG5**



1995

Federal Plan for Gender Equality

2004

The House of Commons Standing Committee on the Status of Women

2015

Canada's first gender-balanced Cabinet

First full Minister for Status of Women appointed

2016

GBA+ becomes mandatory for all Memoranda to Cabinet and Treasury Board submissions

2017

Canada's first ever Gender Statement published

2018

Budget 2018 establishes Canada's Gender Results Framework

Parliament passes the Canadian **Gender Budgeting Act**

Department for Women and Gender Equality is created



Gender Budgeting



Canadian Gender Budgeting Act (2018)

Information

Promote the principle of gender equality and greater inclusiveness in society.

Equality

Consider gender and diversity in taxation and resource allocation decisions.

Transparency

Make information available to the public on the impacts of Government decisions in terms of gender and diversity.

Policy

Strengthen the capacity of departments to consider gender and diversity in the development of budgetary policy.

Gender-based Analysis Plus ♀



GBA+ is an **analytical process** designed to help us ask questions, challenge assumptions and identify potential impacts



GBA+ acknowledges that GBA goes **beyond** biological and socio-cultural differences and considers many other identity factors, like race, ethnicity, religion, age, and mental or physical disability.

Gender and Climate Change



Gender influences how individuals experience climate change



There are **greater risks, burdens and adverse impacts** on women and girls during and following disasters, including a heightened risk of gender-based violence.



There are well-documented **gender differences in displacement** from extreme events, especially when women lose their social networks or their social capital.



Women and children are **14 times more likely** than men to die during a natural disaster.

Progress on **SDG5** in Canada

The Canadian Government has identified **six key areas** where change is required to advance gender equality.



Economic participation and prosperity



Education and skills development



Leadership and democratic participation



Gender-based violence and access to justice



Poverty reduction, health and well-being



Gender equality around the world

Progress on **SDG5** in Canada



Goal: Increased labour market opportunities for women

- Women are **less likely** to participate in the workforce than men (61% versus 70% in 2018).

1

Goal: More women in higher-quality jobs

- In 2018, women and men were **almost equally likely** to hold temporary jobs (14% versus 13%) and be working involuntarily part-time (5% versus 3%).

2

Goal: Increased full-time employment of women

- Only **74%** of employed women work full-time compared to 88% of men in 2018.

3

Progress on **SDG5** in Canada



Goal: Equal sharing of family responsibilities

- In 2015, women spent **90 minutes more per day** on unpaid domestic and care work than men.

4

Goal: Better gender balance across occupations

- Women represented only **17%** of those working in front-line public protection services and **4%** of those working in industrial, electrical and construction trades.

5

Goal: Reduced gender wage gap

- The median hourly gender wage gap for full-time workers was **12%** in 2018.

6

Contribution of Women Parliamentarians



1918

Women gained the
right to vote in
Canada

1929

Women gained the
right to become
Senators

48

Women currently
appointed as
Senators in Canada

47%

Of all Canadian
Senators

98

Women elected to
Parliament last
week

27%

Of all Members of
Parliament

Rwanda was the **first** country to break the halfway mark (56%) in Parliament leading to:

- Women's rights reforms resulting in boys and girls attending school in equal numbers
- Women opening bank accounts; mothers pass citizenship to their children
- Women and girls inherit, buy, and own land
- Both genders now conduct affairs largely on an equal legal footing

That's 10 more than in the last House of commons and a **record** high for Canada.

Disaggregated Data



Disaggregation: Breaking down data into smaller categories

Disaggregation shows how different socio-economic groups and geographic areas are progressing across all the SDGs and will help to identify gaps in progress.



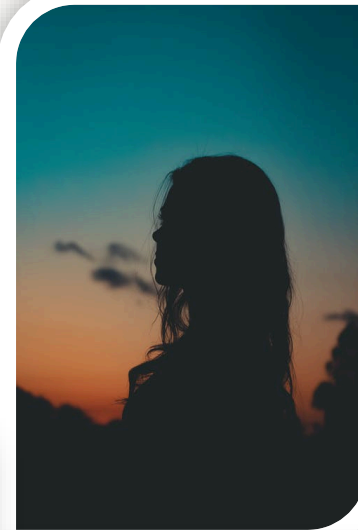
The importance of collecting appropriately disaggregated data is critical to ensuring **no one** is left behind.

Conclusion



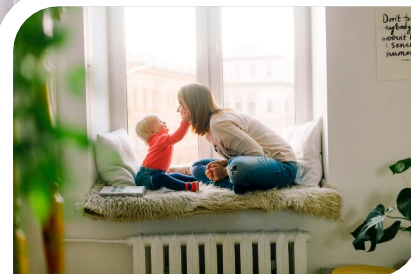


Thank you!



¡Gracias!

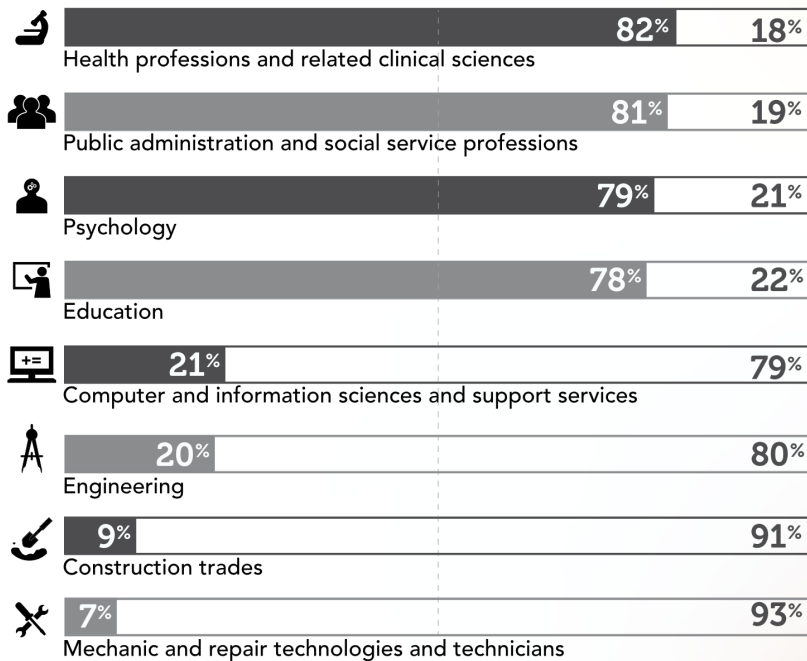
Obrigado!



Supplementary Slides

Progress on **SDG5** in Canada

- data on violence against women
- valuing unpaid work
- women in leadership
- in Canada women only comprise 25% of environmental professionals. Women are also a minority in engineering, which has implications for employment in the renewable energy sector. This tendency can be reversed.





SDG5

- Majority women-owned businesses have **lower growth** rates, experience **more difficulty** accessing growth capital, and have **less developed networks** than men-owned businesses. (In Canada)



SDG5

- Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy aims to achieve the following:
 - support women's leadership and decision-making in climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts, resilience building and sustainable natural resource management;
 - ensure that the Government of Canada's climate-related planning, policy making and financing acknowledge the particular challenges faced by women and girls; and
 - support employment and business opportunities for women in the renewable energy sector.

CANADA'S
FEMINIST INTERNATIONAL
ASSISTANCE
POLICY

#HerVoiceHerChoice

"women and girls are uniquely affected by the damaging effects of climate change."



Women are disproportionally affected by the impacts of climate change all over the world. Women's traditional roles as the primary users and managers of natural resources, primary caregivers, and keepers of the home mean they are involved in and depend on livelihoods and resources that are put most at risk by climate change



Government
of Canada

Women and girls are particularly at risk when it comes to threats from climate change and environmental degradation. Resource scarcity, coupled with a gender imbalance in household responsibilities, means that climate change has a disproportionate impact on women and girls. However, overwhelming evidence shows that investing in gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls acts as a force multiplier on all other development goals, including environmental goals.

Gender and Climate Change



- Climate disasters have also been shown to increase gender-based violence (GBV), including sexual harassment and violence, domestic violence, sexual exploitation of children, and human trafficking. Displacement and migration following a disaster can result in overcrowding and unsafe living conditions in evacuation centers, temporary housing, internal displacement camps, and other shelters. Girls and women become more vulnerable to harassment and violence, while increased poverty and loss of community increases the propensity for violence.
- According to the UN Development Program, “women, boys and girls are 14 times more likely than men to die during a [natural] disaster.”
- Climate change could also exacerbate water scarcity, with gender-related consequences. In most developing countries, women and girls are responsible for meeting their family’s need for water. Increasing the distance required to access potable water sources could lead to higher opportunity costs for women and girls and potential spinal damage from carrying water a longer distance.
- The [*United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*](#) (UNFCCC) secretariat noted that “women’s unequal participation in decision-making processes and labour markets compound[s] inequalities and often prevent[s] women from fully contributing to climate-related planning, policy-making and implementation.”
- In Canada women only comprise 25% of environmental professionals. Women are also a minority in engineering, which has implications for employment in the renewable energy sector. This tendency can be reversed.



Contribution of Women parliamentarians

- In Canada, women gained the right to vote in 1918 and the right to become senators in 1929, through a decision of the Privy council, thanks to the activism of the Famous Five.
- Newly elected House of commons will consist of 98 women accounting for 29 % of all MPs. That's 10 more than in the last House of commons and an all time record for Canada. It is also just shy of the 30% critical mass tipping point which is thought to be the point at which women can change male dominated culture in parliament..
- There are currently 48 *senatrices* out of a total of 102 occupied seats, representing 47% of all senators
- Rwanda was the first country to break the halfway mark (56%) in parliament 16 years after the genocide, lead women's rights reforms resulting in boys and girls attending school in equal numbers; women opening bank accounts; mothers pass citizenship to their children; women and girls inherit, buy, and own land; and both genders conduct affairs largely on an equal legal footing.