



IN BRIEF

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## OVERVIEW: WOMEN COUNT PHASE II LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

### The issue

When the Women Count regional project in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) began, there were several key challenges to the production, use and promotion of gender statistics in the region:

- Data gaps hindered the ability of local governments to develop and implement evidence-based public policies addressing critical gender-related issues, such as violence against women (VAW), gender and the environment, women's political participation and women's economic empowerment (WEE).
- LAC countries had significant disparities in institutional production capacities and the availability, quality, use, communication and dissemination of gender statistics. There was a need to improve monitoring systems, resource allocation for gender equality, and to integrate gender perspectives in national planning tools.
- Challenges persisted in incorporating the gender perspective within national statistical systems (NSSs) analyses, and in disseminating gender data.

### Our response

- **Create an enabling environment:** UN Women identified gaps in the planning, production and use of gender statistics; boosted the technical capacities of governments, civil society organizations (CSOs) and key actors; established or strengthened national coordination mechanisms; contributed to the Statistical Conference of the Americas (SCA); and continued working with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).
- **Increase data production:** Supported countries to improve gender data production and analysis by modernizing statistical processes; promoted rapid gender assessments of socioeconomic impacts and/or VAW; and supported innovation, using existing information systems while leveraging non-traditional sources of information to produce

statistics on strategic topics, including by using big data, geospatial information systems and citizen data.

- **Improve data accessibility and use:** UN Women increased the dissemination and use of gender data through user-producer dialogues and events; promoted gender data analysis and use in policymaking; created knowledge products to support evidence-based decision-making; developed a dashboard consolidating key gender indicators in the region; produced an annual regional Gender Snapshot; developed regional and national communications plans; and produced various communication materials showcasing gender data and programme results.

## Where we work

**35**  
countries

and territories<sup>1</sup> including Argentina, Barbados, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Mexico and Uruguay. The regional project also coordinated with the Centre of Excellence on Gender Statistics (CEGS) and Colombia's Women Count project.

## Key results

### *Creating an enabling environment*

- **Across LAC, countries have increasingly used regional tools and guidance to institutionalize gender mainstreaming across all stages of statistical production – strengthening how gender is integrated in planning, data collection and use.** This includes the regional [Toolkit for Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in Statistical Production](#), a web-based microsite developed within the framework of the SCA that compiles documents and links showcasing experiences, actions, strategies and good practices for incorporating a gender perspective into each phase of the statistical process, as developed and implemented by NSOs, national gender machineries and other institutions involved in the production and use of gender statistics across LAC. Likewise, the *Guidelines for Mainstreaming the Gender Perspective into Statistical Production* (see [short](#) and [long versions](#)), developed and endorsed within the framework of the SCA as a regional reference document, was used by the **Dominican Republic's** NSO to develop a [Manual for the Mainstreaming of the Gender Approach in its NSS](#) in 2024, a significant step towards institutionalizing a gender perspective in its processes and decision-making. In the **Caribbean**, the Women-Count-supported [CARICOM Guidelines and Protocols on the Collection and use of Administrative Data on Violence against Women and Girls](#), endorsed by the Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians, led to **Grenada** adopting the guidelines as a model to develop its national VAW data. The region also gained a new framework to turn census data into gender-responsive public policy through [From Data to Policy: Guidelines for Census Analysis with a Gender Perspective](#), jointly developed in 2025 by UN Women, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), and the Inter-American Development Bank, to help institutions move beyond basic sex disaggregation towards more robust gender analysis that incorporates intersectionality and diversity.
- **Strengthened regional coordination on gender statistics through inter-agency platforms institutionalized collaboration and accelerated mainstreaming of gender data across the region.** Through the SCA, these mechanisms improved how countries align methodologies, articulate shared priorities and collaborate across institutions, helping to increase the accessibility, quality and use of gender data. Two ground-breaking SCA Working Groups

to enhance regional coordination and drive the transformation of gender statistics were created, led by Mexico's National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), with UN Women and ECLAC as co-secretaries, namely on: [Guidelines for mainstreaming the gender perspective into statistical production](#) (2022–2023), and on [Tools for mainstreaming the gender perspective in statistical production processes](#) (2024–2025). These groups produced the aforementioned toolkits and guidelines and have contributed to the systematic exchange of best practices to integrate a gender perspective into statistical production. Regional coordination also expanded gender mainstreaming into new domains, including the first integration of a gender perspective in the Working Group on [Recommendations for Strengthening Official Environmental Statistics Systems](#) (2024–2025). In parallel, through the [Advisory Group on Gender Mainstreaming](#) (2022–2023, 2024–2025), UN Women strengthened the gender lens across broader outputs e.g. ensuring [guidance on administrative data](#) for children and adolescents includes sex disaggregation and gender analysis and promoting alignment of [small area estimation methodologies](#) with strategic agenda including the SDGs.

- UN Women positions women's leadership in NSOs as a regional priority to build more inclusive and resilient national gender statistics systems across countries.** With Women Count support, the SCA Community of Practice (CoP) on women's leadership in NSOs advanced a shared agenda that translated into stronger support structures, higher-level dialogue and initiatives to equip women leaders with the competencies needed to navigate complex institutional environments, exercise influence and drive transformational change in NSSs. Building on the identification of competencies that need to be strengthened in August 2024, UN Women in collaboration with the CoP, ECLAC, Knowledge Transmission Network of the SCA and the CEGS developed the first [High-level Women's Leadership Strengthening Programme](#) with Women Count support, to enhance the leadership capacities of women in NSOs across LAC. Presented at a side event during the [57th](#) United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC), its launch is scheduled for 2026. UN Women also contributed to creating and promoting key high-level spaces for reflection and exchange on the importance of women's leadership in data and statistics, including side events at the 56<sup>th</sup> and 57<sup>th</sup> sessions of the UNSC.
- Strengthened coordination through Mexico's Specialized Technical Committee on Information with a Gender Perspective has consolidated standards and tools to embed gender in official statistics.** Chaired by INEGI and Mexico's Secretariat of Women and supported by UN Women (Mexico CO and the CEGS), the Committee strengthened the measurement and strategic use of the national VAW survey, including expanding its scope to capture emerging forms of violence, including digital violence. It also reinforced the analysis of unpaid care work and time use through the TUS and National Survey for the Care System (ENASIC), generating essential data to inform public policy on care systems. In addition, it has advanced aligning national indicators with the 2030 Agenda by improving the availability, disaggregation and comparability of [gender-related data](#). A notable milestone is the development in 2023 of the [Technical Manual for Integrating a Gender Perspective into Statistical Programmes of the National System of Statistical and Geographic Information](#), which represents a key step in institutionalizing gender mainstreaming in statistical production by providing concrete operational guidelines to integrate a gender perspective, enhance data quality, and support the effective use of evidence in public policy design and evaluation. UN Women also leads the UN Inter-agency Gender Group, and with CEGS support, provides statistics and gender analysis to promote actions and projects within the UN system in Mexico. It has contributed to the production of the [Common Country Assessment \(CCA\)](#) and [United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework \(2026–2031\)](#) in 2025 as well as the UN Country Team's Gender Scorecard. In 2025, it also supported the production of a *Gender Country Profile* for Mexico (to be published in 2026).
- Women Count enhanced institutional capacity for producing and using gender statistics across LAC, training more than 3,800 data producers and users from over 430 institutions in 35 countries.** Participants acquired specialized skills on VAW data, the care

economy, environmental statistics and gender mainstreaming and applied these skills to strengthening institutional regulations, improving administrative records, mainstreaming gender-responsive approaches in policy and programme processes and producing gender publications. Examples include:

- 358 professionals from more than 20 countries and territories<sup>2</sup> strengthened their expertise through the [Higher Diploma on the Measurement of VAW and Femicide-Feminicide](#) over three consecutive years (2023, 2024, 2025). Many participants have used what they learned to adjust their institutional regulations and protocols. For example, the University of **El Salvador** has improved its documentation of violence cases. *“The knowledge gained from the diploma programme is contributing to the development of mechanisms for the administrative registration of cases of violence, ensuring that the information serves to make the issue visible, inform future decisions and foster influence with university decision-makers,”* says former course participant Massiel Merino, Director of the Center for Gender Studies at the University. The diploma was developed by UN Women, ECLAC, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Latin American Council of Social Sciences. UN Women also contributed full-tuition scholarships for professionals responsible for producing statistical information on VAW and femicide/feminicide to participate.
- In 2023, more than 70 NSO officials strengthened their capacities through a hybrid [course on gender statistics](#) that is contributing to training and policymaking in the Caribbean. In **Trinidad and Tobago**, the course contributed to sensitizing staff on the collection of data with a gender-sensitive approach. In **Grenada**, the course helped strengthen capacities and institutional frameworks on gender equality and inclusion. According to participant Laverne Forsyth, Social Policy, Planning and Project Unit, Ministry of Social and Community Development, Housing and Gender Affairs from Grenada: *“The knowledge and methodologies acquired through the course have enhanced institutional capacity to mainstream inclusive and gender-responsive approaches across policies, programmes and projects. These competencies are systematically applied in the facilitation of group consultations and stakeholder interviews, ensuring the meaningful participation and representation of women and girls, vulnerable groups, persons with disabilities and youth in decision-making processes.”* And in **Suriname**, the knowledge acquired will be incorporated into the production of the country’s upcoming biennial gender publication in 2026. This course, delivered by UN Women, together with ECLAC and CARICOM, had participants from **17 CARICOM countries and territories**. Iterations were also held in **Brazil** and the [Dominican Republic](#) in partnership with ECLAC and NSOs.

### *Increasing data production*

- **Thirteen data-production initiatives strengthened the availability, quality and use of gender data in the LAC region, contributing to increasing the availability of data on gender-specific SDG indicators to 59% in 2025, up from 48% in 2022.** These efforts included the production and reporting of gender-related SDG indicators, including on care systems and unpaid care work. As a result, more countries and territories in the region reported on [SDG indicator 5.c.1](#) – Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment – with coordination from UN Women in 2024 and 2025. As a result of these joint efforts, the indicator was reported for the first time in **Mexico**, and the indicator was updated for **Bolivia, Costa Rica** and **Panama**. To support the reporting process, UN Women provided technical assistance, including methodological guidance on applying the global assessment tool and facilitation of inter-institutional dialogue among national stakeholders. In **Mexico**, the support and coordination provided strengthened collaboration among key government entities – namely the Ministry of Women, the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, and

the Executive Secretariat of the National Council for the 2030 Agenda – enhancing inter-institutional coordination for tracking gender-responsive budgeting.

- **Countries across the region are improving the production of data on unpaid care and domestic work, expanding the information needed to guide policy and investment decisions.** For example, **Barbados** now has nationally representative data thanks to a pilot exercise to collect data for SDG indicator 5.4.1, carried out jointly by the Barbados Statistical Service and the UN Women (RO and Caribbean Multi-Country Office). This was consolidated in a [report](#) that contributed to a key institutional commitment by the Government to integrate questions on SDG indicator 5.4.1 into the Labour Force Survey on a permanent basis. This will enable regular production and continuous monitoring of data on unpaid care and domestic work, providing a stronger foundation for future policy development. Consultations on time-use statistics also contributed to shaping **Mexico's** upcoming ENASIC. Contributions from participants in a 2025 [online consultation](#) led by the CEGS and INEGI among 20 academic experts strengthened the questionnaire. They highlighted the importance of avoiding assumptions when identifying individuals who require care, and the need to incorporate new dimensions such as the quality of care received, the emotional burdens experienced by caregivers and structural barriers to accessing care services. Participants also proposed questionnaire design innovations, like validated scales to measure well-being and a streamlined survey structure to facilitate both field implementation and data analysis. These inputs provide a solid technical foundation to guide the methodological update of ENASIC in preparation for its 2027 edition.
- **[Ecuador](#), [Chile](#), [Dominican Republic](#) and Uruguay improved the measurement, reporting and use of femicide data following the pilot implementation of the [Statistical Framework for Measuring Gender-Related Killings of Women and Girls \(Femicide/Feminicide\)](#).** Guided by the UN Women Regional Office (RO) and the CEGS in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)-INEGI Centre of Excellence, institutions now recognize the importance of collecting information using the statistical framework and of establishing inter-institutional collaboration and coordination mechanisms with a formal legal mandate. Insights from the pilots were incorporated into the global implementation guide, providing concrete examples of how to improve administrative records and build interoperable information systems. According to [Verónica Cuzco](#), an Analyst with **Ecuador's** National Institute of Statistics and Census, who leads the Special Commission on Statistics on Security, Justice, Crime and Transparency: *“Another important result of the pilot is to put on the table the importance and urgency for the country to implement the framework to be able to measure this indicator, because the need is so evident and so great that we really need to have this indicator reported, now!”*. Improved data in Ecuador have helped identify the family members of femicide victims who are entitled to compensation under the 2024 Organic Law on Support and Reparation for Families of Victims of Femicide and Gender-Based Violence Deaths. In the **Dominican Republic**, technical capacity to produce and harmonize femicide statistics was strengthened through the pilot implementation of the Statistical Framework. This resulted in improved inter-institutional coordination across justice, security and statistical systems, increased alignment of administrative records with international standards, and the identification of key data gaps and priorities. The adoption of a new Criminal Code in 2025 incorporating a legal definition of femicide further supports the consolidation of standardized statistical production on this phenomenon.
- **The region now has a [list of 21 indicators on gender and climate change](#) that leverage existing data sources to generate new statistics that capture both the differentiated impacts of climate change, women's participation in climate-related decision-making and existing policy responses.** The list was developed based on methodological soundness, data feasibility and direct relevance for policymaking. In 2025, the baseline for this set of indicators was calculated in **Brazil**, **Chile** and **Mexico**. These efforts also create important synergies for the upcoming SCA Working Group on Regional Gender and Climate Change Indicators, scheduled for 2026–2027, where UN Women will serve as technical co-

secretariat. A key factor driving institutional interest has been the methodology proposed, which engages NSOs, ministries of environment and mechanisms for the advancement of women. This approach enables the development of comparable indicator systems across countries, aligned with international frameworks while remaining responsive to national contexts. The indicators will remain as a living document at the regional level, to be updated and localized by different countries. Discussions are already underway to identify which indicators may be incorporated into Mexico's [Nationally Determined Contribution](#) (NDC 3), launched in November 2025, and to develop a complementary set of indicators to monitor policy implementation. This reflects a commitment to moving beyond one-off measurements towards a sustained monitoring framework capable of tracking progress and informing policy adjustments over time.

### *Improving data use*

- **In Mexico, gender data have been used to inform new policies related to the care economy and climate action.** Mexico's new [National Development Plan](#) (2025–2030), under Cross-Cutting Theme 1: Substantive Equality and Women's Rights, established Objective T1.2: to promote a care society with a gender, intersectional, intercultural and intergenerational perspective. For its monitoring, the Plan considers the estimates published in MACU. The Ministry of Women of Mexico used MACU data to [strengthen its activities under its Institutional Programme and the National Programme for Equality between Women and Men](#)<sup>7</sup> (PROIGUALDAD). In particular, MACU informed the development of key public policy tools, including the [Care Observatory](#) and the [Guide for the Establishment of the National Care System](#), which are central to the country's strategy for advancing gender equality in care policies (see Impact story 3). In addition, [Mexico's NDC 3 and Strategic Plan on Gender, Human Rights and Climate Change](#) both integrate a gender perspective and include gender data as a cross-cutting dimension. To this end, UN Women Mexico and CEGS contributed technical assistance for the drafting and the incorporation of gender-sensitive indicators (mentioned under outcome II), and jointly organized spaces for dialogue with women's CSOs in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment. In addition, participation in NDC-related workshops – including support for representation in the pre-Climate-Change-COP process – helped ensure that gender data considerations remained part of high-level climate policy discussions.
- **Gender Snapshots have rapidly gained traction as high-uptake SDG monitoring tools in LAC, anchoring regional dialogue and informing evidence-based policymaking, coordination and accountability.** The LAC *Regional Gender Snapshot* (2024 and 2025), developed in coordination with ECLAC, has become a key reference document in regional policy spaces<sup>3</sup> and findings were cited in several other UN publications.<sup>4</sup> The regional snapshots also guided the development of national snapshots in [Colombia](#), [Chile](#), [Dominican Republic](#), [Mexico](#) and [Uruguay](#), with many concrete uses:
  - The *Gender Snapshot of the Dominican Republic*, published in 2025, has become a strategic resource for decision-making and accountability. *Snapshot* data were used to update of the CCA, contributing to an improved score under the UN System-Wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women in 2025, particularly by including gender analysis in at least 50% of the sections, which moved the assessment from 'not met' to 'approaching.' It also made it possible to continue meeting the criterion of including sex-disaggregated and gender-sensitive data. The information was also used in the country's [2025 Voluntary National Review \(VNR\)](#). It has also become a key internal resource for decision-making within the Ministry of Women. According to Marcia Contreras Tejada, Head of the Research Division at the NSO: *"In the Dominican Republic, there was no document of this kind that brought together, in one place, SDG indicators and other complementary indicators to highlight gender gaps in the country. (...) It presents the data in an engaging way and can be understood by different types of users, including those who are not necessarily experts in statistics."* The Snapshot was

produced by UN Women, in coordination with ECLAC, the NSO, the Dominican Republic's Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development, as well as its Ministry of Women.

- **Chile's Gender Snapshot**, published in 2025, contributed to strengthened inter-institutional coordination for reporting gender indicators. UN Women, in coordination with ECLAC, the National Institute of Statistics (INE), and the Ministry of Women and Gender Equality of Chile, developed and published [the report](#). Through the process established by UN Women for the preparation of the *Gender Snapshot*, dialogue was fostered between the INE and the institutions of the NSS for the collection and validation of the information included in the report. Active coordination mechanisms among institutions made it possible to systematize and consolidate key gender statistics in a timely manner. This inter-institutional coordination, strengthened through constant dialogue, enabled essential statistical information to be made available in an organized and accessible way. According to Olga Barquero, Head of INE's Institutional Cooperation Unit: *"The report makes it possible to disseminate work [production of SDG indicators] that is extensive and requires inter-institutional coordination among many counterparts, and it allows for the easy-to-understand visibility of all gender indicators."* The development of the *Gender Snapshot* served as an incentive to accelerate the updating of indicators through inter-institutional coordination. *"Through the Gender Statistics Subcommittee, we carry out periodic updates [of gender indicators]; the process and speed of updating varies among institutions. (...) The preparation of the report was an incentive for institutions that did not usually update the information to now do so, and more quickly,"* said María Isabel Ibáñez Browne, Head of INE's Gender Statistics Subdepartment.
- **Mexico's Gender Snapshot**, published in 2024, has strengthened the monitoring of gender equality commitments and ensured the integration of a gender perspective in UN system cooperation frameworks. The country report provided insights that were incorporated in the CCA, in preparation for the 2026–2031 UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework between the UN and the Mexican Government, which includes gender as a cross-cutting axis and a direct outcome. For example, the UN Resident Coordinator's Office incorporated sex-disaggregated data to inform the contextual analysis, SDG monitoring, outcomes and action lines. In addition, key stakeholders – including the Civil Society Advisory Group, embassies and national women's mechanisms – drew on the *Snapshot* in cooperation roundtables to further strengthen the integration of a gender perspective within the CCA.
- **Sixteen regional and national publications on gender statistics provided data-driven analysis of gender gaps and inequalities, generating key evidence to inform policies and programmes.** These knowledge products address priority topics, including guidelines for mainstreaming a gender perspective in statistical production; violence against women; women's economic empowerment; climate change and gender; migration; barriers to women's professional advancement; financial inclusion; and gender-related SDGs. Together, these resources strengthened the evidence base available to governments, CSOs and researchers to support informed decision-making and action. In addition to the aforementioned *Snapshots*, other examples include:
  - Employment programmes of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MTSS) in **Uruguay** now incorporate a gender perspective, in line with a UN Women report. Women Count LAC analysis, entitled [Scenarios for Women's Economic Empowerment – Uruguay](#), played a key role in informing recommendations to strengthen the gender perspective of several major Government programmes aimed at supporting women's employment. The 2024 study examined women's economic situation through three analytical scenarios – sticky floors, glass ceilings

and broken stairs – offering a critical perspective on the structural barriers women face in the labour market. The study substantially informed a consultancy commissioned by the MTSS, which incorporated these scenarios and recommendations in the reorientation of existing projects and programmes. According to [Laura Triaca, Head of the Specialized Gender Unit at the MTSS](#): “*The commitment goes even deeper [to adjusting existing programmes with a gender perspective] and is expected to cascade into further changes in labour policies and the national care system.*”

- Five publications in **Argentina** have contributed to the preparation of UN system reports, the dissemination of statistics highlighting inequalities and academic research. Among these, the [Country Profile Argentina 2024](#), which analysed inequalities between women and men, was used in the preparation of the Common Country Analysis (CCA) 2025, the UN system’s 2025 Results Report and the UN system report to CEDAW. It also served as a strategic input for the development of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2027–2030. It has also been used in academic research on [time-use](#), [health](#), and [labour inequality](#). Notably, it was the most downloaded document on the UN Women RO website. The report on the [Intersection of economic empowerment and unpaid care work](#) was used as an analytical input in [academic research](#) on gender inequalities. The findings of the report [Glass Ceilings and Sticky Floors: Analysis of Competitive Selection Processes for Magistrate Positions in Argentina](#) have been disseminated in [media](#), and informed the design of [qualitative research](#) on self-segregation and women’s professional career trajectories in the judicial sector; and the evidence has been used to strengthen dialogue and cooperation between the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation, the Argentine Women Judges Association and CSOs. Meanwhile, the [Scenarios for women’s economic empowerment](#) has been frequently consulted by CSOs, academia and other stakeholders. Finally, the document analysing [Environmental impacts from a gender perspective in the context of floods in Bahía Blanca](#) was [presented at the National Water Congress](#) 2025, where the Water and Gender Programme of the Province of Buenos Aires was introduced.
- CEGS-produced knowledge products, in partnership with leading **Mexican** universities, tackling issues such as [time-use data analysis](#); [intra-urban care services](#); [supervisory care](#); [geospatial analysis of WEE](#), [femicide](#) and [care systems](#), as well as a [Central American migration analysis](#), among others, have had multiple uses. By providing technical assistance and supporting the use of gender statistics, UN Women and CEGS have contributed to shaping policies that enhance access to formal caregiving services and promote the economic recognition of care work, with a proposed [law to implement the National Care System](#) currently under discussion in the Mexican Senate.
- **A dedicated podcast brought gender statistics to wider audiences across LAC in an accessible and engaging format.** *Descifrando* was launched to amplify the voices of women working in statistics and to promote leadership in the field of gender data. The podcast has broadened the conversation on gender statistics, reaching more than 63,000 users through social media and generating around 150,000 impressions<sup>5</sup> as of the end of 2025. “*For Latin America and the Caribbean, having gender statistics will help not only in the creation of public policies, programmes, and projects, but also in empowering citizens,*” said Miosotis Rivas Peña, of the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, who co-hosted the [first episode](#) alongside UN Women LAC RO Statistics Specialist Andrea Llerena. Five episodes were released in Phase II, covering topics such as: [Descifrando launch](#), the [importance of gender statistics](#), the [integration of a gender perspective in the production and use of statistics](#), the [Regional Gender Agenda and its relation to statistics](#), and the [Statistical Conference of the Americas](#).

- **Institutionalizing user-producer forums on gender statistics have improved coordination and facilitate knowledge exchange.** NSOs, national gender machineries, other government institutions, international organizations, academia and CSOs strengthened their capacities and shared good practices through eight regional events on gender statistics. Among them, the yearly [International Meeting on Gender Statistics](#) in Mexico – co-organized with ECLAC, INEGI and Mexico’s Secretariat of Women – has convened, on average, more than 800 institutional representatives per year across LAC. This space has reinforced participants’ capacity to produce, analyse and use gender statistics to inform policymaking. In addition, in 2022, 2023 and 2025, [the International Meeting of Specialists on Time-Use Information and Unpaid Work](#) promoted technical exchange and regional knowledge transfer.
- **Nearly 33 million people were reached through online platforms, social media, radio and major events, elevating the visibility and relevance of gender data across the region.** Social media posts highlighting findings from the *Regional Gender Snapshot* engaged approximately 74,000 users; more than 8,000 people accessed knowledge products developed by Women Count through the [LAC webpage](#); and nearly 3,800 participants took part in courses, trainings, workshops and international events on gender statistics. Outreach was further expanded through the *Descifrando* podcast, whose social media posts reached around 63,000 listeners. Overall, content related to gender statistics shared on social media reached more than 173,000 users.
  - In addition, Mexico’s Care Map ([MACU](#)) played an important role in closing information gaps, responding to more than 27,000 queries since its launch in July 2023, with social media amplifying its insights.
  - UN Women supported the systematization of data that were a key component of UN Women’s campaign against online violence “[Es Real. #EsViolenciaDigital](#),” which reached more than 32.6 million people across social media platforms and radio. This includes 4.9 million people on Instagram, 19.2 million on TikTok, and 8.5 million radio listeners. The campaign raised awareness, challenging the normalization of digital violence and providing information to help identify and report this form of VAW, with the support of AECID and in coordination with the Government of Mexico, UN Women Country Offices in **Colombia** and **Ecuador** and CSOs.

## Plans for Phase III

In Phase III<sup>6</sup>, Women Count in Latin America and the Caribbean will focus on strengthening gender-responsive data systems, closing persistent gender data gaps – particularly on VAW and femicide/feminicide, care, climate and crises – and accelerating the use of gender data for public policymaking. It will deepen regional coordination with ECLAC and the SCA to strengthen institutional mechanisms, leadership, and technical capacity across NSOs. It will also prioritize translating data into actionable insights through regional knowledge products, innovative platforms and sustained peer exchange. Specific interventions will seek to:

- Strengthen enabling environments and leadership in official statistics through the High-Level Female Leadership in NSOs programme and the regional community of women leaders (with the SCA Knowledge Transfer Network and ECLAC).
- Scale capacity-development on gender statistics and VAW/femicide measurement by supporting the 2026 Higher Diploma (including through scholarships) and rolling out a standardized regional gender statistics course based on country demand (starting with Colombia).

- Institutionalize regional coordination and dialogue by convening key events and side events (including those aligned with the UNSC) and co-organizing the XXVII International Meeting on Gender Statistics in Mexico, with a focus on innovation and AI.
- Strengthen methodological harmonization by serving as Technical Co-Secretariat in SCA working groups (CAUTAL update; Gender & Climate Change) and supporting the SCA Advisory Group on a Gender Perspective (with Brazil, Dominican Republic and the Food and Agriculture Organization).
- Increase production of gender data by supporting the pilot implementation of the femicide/feminicide statistical framework, strengthening gender-sensitive data in crisis contexts, and promoting greater use of administrative records for gender analysis.
- Expand access and use through products and platforms by updating the *Gender Data Outlook*; producing the annual *Regional Gender Snapshot* and selected country snapshots/profiles/policy briefs; scale dashboards, a regional datathon, podcasts, a microsite and structured South-South exchanges to drive uptake in policymaking.

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<sup>1</sup> Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Montserrat, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, Uruguay, Venezuela and Virgin Islands.

<sup>2</sup> Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Uruguay and Venezuela.

<sup>3</sup> Such as the [68th session of the Commission on the Status of Women \(CSW68\)](#), at the [Eighth Meeting of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development](#) in 2025, and at the [XVI Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean](#), where it was also presented at a [workshop for journalists and communicators](#).

<sup>4</sup> Such as ECLAC's [Bulletin on Femicidal Violence in Figures Latin America and the Caribbean](#), the [Regional Gender Equality Profile](#) (by 15 UN agencies), and UN Women publications on the [Local care agenda](#), [Feminist foreign policy solutions](#), [Care and the business sector](#) and [Democratizing political party financing](#).

<sup>5</sup> Total number of views of posts as of 13/11/2025.

<sup>6</sup> Plans for Phase III are in the process of being finalized and are subject to the availability of funding.