

The path to girls' empowerment in Latin America and the Caribbean:





Empowerment, or the process of strengthening knowledge and capacities to enjoy the power, freedom, information and support to make informed decisions and act upon them, is a key strategy to overcoming the gender inequalities that affect the lives of millions of girls and adolescents in Latin America and the Caribbean. UNICEF promotes the empowerment of girls and adolescents so they can make their dreams come true and live up to their full potential.

In line with the Sustainable Development Goals and UNICEF's Gender Action Plan, we have prioritized five rights that pave the path towards girls' empowerment. These rights, indivisible from other rights enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), are explained below, along with key data and actions directed at governments, schools, health centres, legal systems, civil society groups, families and communities to fulfil girls' rights and support their empowerment.

UNICEF's Gender Action Plan (2018-2022) includes the following 5 priorities that constitute a platform for girls' empowerment:

- 1. Guarantee gender-responsive adolescent health.
- 2. End child marriage and early unions.
- 3. Prevent, mitigate and respond to gender-based violence, including in emergencies.
- 4. Close gaps in girls' education.
- 5. Promote access to information and supplies for menstrual hygiene.













Health

What are our rights?

We have the right to enjoy good health and have the information and tools necessary to prevent illness and receive appropriate care when we are sick. We have the right to affordable, accessible and quality health services.





- Adolescent pregnancy rates in the region are among the highest in the world (74 live births for every 1,000 are to adolescent girls between 15 and 19 years old). The rate is even higher among adolescents that live in poverty, rural areas and with low levels of education.
- The risk of maternal death is 4 times higher for adolescents under 16.
- 1 in 5 girls in the region is overweight or obese.
- 1 in 4 girls 13 to 15 years old in the region reports having seriously considered suicide.
- More than 35% of adolescent girls 15 to 19 years old report not knowing that condoms prevent HIV transmission.



What do we need to enjoy this right?



 ENJOY SAFE SPACES where we can express our concerns, needs, questions and opinions about our health.



ACCESS CORRECT AND RELEVANT INFORMATION
 about healthy practices so we can make informed
 decisions about our bodies and wellbeing.



 ACCESS SAFE, GIRL-FRIENDLY SERVICES WHERE WE CAN REPORT VIOLENCE WITHOUT BEING STIGMATIZED, where we can go to be protected and receive care for our physical and mental health.



4. SUPPORT OUR FAMILIES to talk to us, openly and honestly, about our health. We need to be able to have frank dialogue with our parents, peers and romantic partners.



5. ACCESS TO COMPREHENSIVE, EQUITABLE, ACCESSIBLE, ACCEPTABLE AND EFFECTIVE SERVICES that give us information to prevent unwanted pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections (STI) and HIV/AIDS, and information about nutrition and care for our physical and mental health, and general wellbeing.



Freedom from violence

What are our rights?

We have the right to live without fear, with people we love and who love us. We have the right to not be hurt or punished, regardless of our gender identity or sexual orientation. We have the right to live in an environment free of violence, exploitation and abuse, and to receive protection when we need it.





- 1.1 million adolescent girls in the region have experienced sexual violence or other forms of sexual abuse.
- 4 out of 10 adolescent girls have experienced intimate partner violence in their lifetime, and 1 in 10 between 15 and 19 years old justifies intimate partner violence.
- 1 in 4 girls in the region gets married before she is 18 years old.
- Girls who marry young are more likely to suffer physical, sexual and psychological violence.
- In Latin America and the Caribbean, the rate of child marriage and early unions is twice as high among less educated women than among women who have completed secondary school (25% and 12%, respectively).



What do we need to enjoy this right?



 ENSURE SAFE SPACES, free of violence, for all girls, without distinction of any kind. Our homes, schools, streets, parks and transportation should not be places we are afraid of.



 PROMOTE CULTURAL SHIFTS that create conditions for non-violent, respectful and positive interpersonal relationships for all children and adolescents, in families, schools and communities.



ENFORCE ZERO TOLERANCE POLICIES AND LAWS
related to physical, mental and sexual violence against
girls. End impunity.



4. RECEIVE INFORMATION ABOUT WHERETO GO IF WE FACE VIOLENCE to receive quality care and support in dignified and confidential settings. We also need appropriate programmes and services to build our full potential, delay marriage, prevent unwanted pregnancy and help us build non-violent romantic relationships.



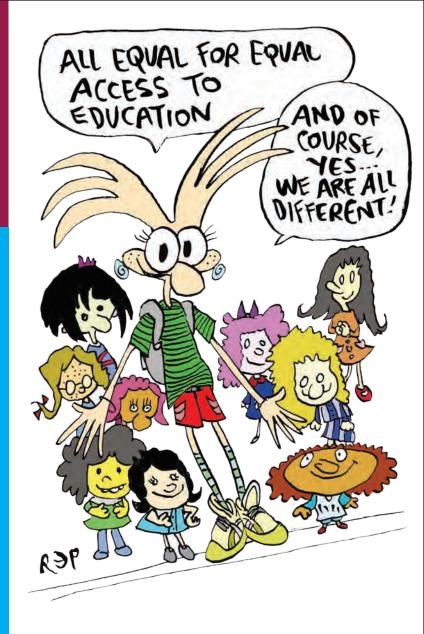
5. INCLUDE US IN OFFICAL DATA ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE, especially among girls 10-14 years old and LGBTI young people, to make sure that policies, programmes and services address the types of violence we live



Education

What are our rights?

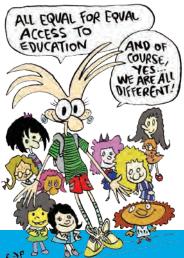
We have the right to inclusive and quality education, regardless of our ethnicity, religion, or if we live with a disability, in rural areas or emergency contexts. We have the right to complete our education and develop the necessary skills to participate in the workforce with fair and equal conditions, opportunities and treatment.





- In Latin America and the Caribbean, factors that negatively affect adolescent girls' secondary education include: household poverty, living in rural or marginalized urban areas, and belonging to indigenous communities.
- Girls and adolescents tend to have lower performance in science and math than their male peers.
- 1 in 4 adolescent girls in Latin America who live in rural areas and in poverty do not go to school, but do unpaid domestic chores and care work.
- Girls, boys and adolescents frequently feel unsafe on the way to and from school: more than a quarter of girls asked in 11 countries report "never" or "rarely" feeling safe on the way to school.

 7 out of 10 boys and girls with disabilities do not attend school.



What do we need to enjoy this right?



1. PROMOTE OUR LEADERSHIP at school and within the community, empower and inform us about our rights through education.



2. RECEIVE AN EDUCATION THAT PREPARES US FOR TODAY AND THE FUTURE with the necessary knowledge and skills to: 1) finish secondary school, 2) access tertiary education, 3) access decent employment, and 4) advocate for our rights and those of our communities.



3. GUARANTEE AN INCLUSIVE EDUCATION that considers our diversity and responds to the specific needs of those who live in remote areas, are affected by violence, have a disability, are mothers or are pregnant, or are living through a humanitarian crisis.



4. GIVE US QUALITY, PRACTICAL TEACHING METHODS that includes educational projects that do not perpetuate discrimination and promote our access to knowledge, science, new technologies and those areas not traditionally female.



5. DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT STRATEGIES FOR ALL GIRLS TO LEARN, expanding and adapting options for out of school girls or those that face difficulties in finishing secondary school.



Water and Sanitation

What are our rights?

We have the right to water, sanitation and hygiene facilities that consider our specific needs as girls. We have the right to receive timely, accurate information about menstruation, and to access girl-friendly infrastructure to manage our menstruation safely, privately and with dignity - without any suffering any form discrimination.





- Approximately 500 million women and girls worldwide lack the necessary facilities and supplies to manage their menstrual cycle with dignity, privacy and safety.
- In various countries around the world, women and girls bear the bulk of the responsibility for collecting water for their homes and/or communities.
- In rural areas of Colombia, 34.8% of girls surveyed report not knowing anything about menstruation before menarche, while 45% do not know or did not respond to the question 'where does menstrual blood come from'.
- In the Mosquitia region of Honduras, 55% of girls surveyed report not feeling comfortable to go to school when they have their period.
- In the rural area of Beni, Bolivia, the poor conditions of school bathrooms (such as cleanliness, availability of soap, menstrual hygiene supplies, trash bins and privacy) restrict girls' behavior and school attendance.



What do we need to enjoy this right?



 LET USTALK about menstruation in safe spaces where we can express our concerns, receive support and information about what menstruation is and how to manage it, as well as its relationship with pregnancy.



2. END STIGMA about menstruation in our families, communities and schools to help us overcome taboos and prejudice.



 ENSURE ACCESS to water and sanitation infrastructure as well as hygiene supplies to promote good hygiene practices in schools.



4. IMPROVE teaching practices and skills of educators so they can take a holistic approach to sexual, reproductive health and menstrual hygiene in schools, so that we can learn practical, concrete skills to manage our menstrual and personal hygiene.



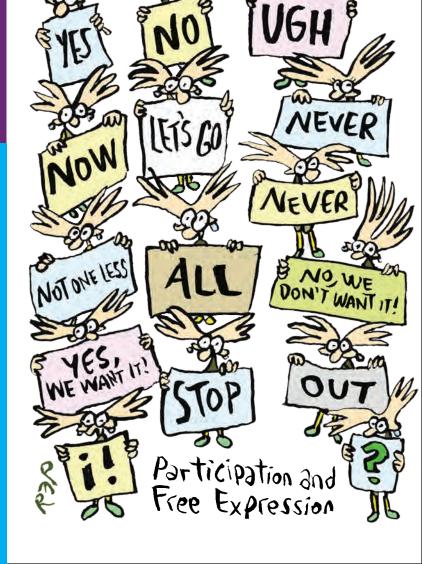
5. ENCOURAGE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION of responsibilities among men and women, girls and boys, related to water collection and general hygiene practices in our families and communities. Caring for family and personal hygiene should not only be women's and girls' responsibility.



Participation

What are our rights?

We have the right to express ourselves freely and to have opinions on topics that affect our personal, social, economic, religious, cultural and political life. We have the right for our opinions to be heard and taken seriously. We have the right to participate in decision-making in our countries, communities and schools, and participate in social, cultural and athletic activities.





Why does it matter to us?

- Because it gives us the chance to develop new skills and build our self-esteem.
- Because it empowers us to challenge abuse and demand our rights be respected.
- Because we have a lot we want to say.
- Because we think adults are often mistaken.
- Because we think our contributions can lead to better decision-making.
- Because we think it's our right to be heard when our life is at stake.
- Because we want to contribute to making the world a better place.
- Because it can be fun.
- Because it gives us the chance to meet girls and boys

from other places, of other ages and who have had different experiences.



What do we need to enjoy this right?



 PROVIDE US TOOLS AND SKILLS that help us form our opinions and points of view and boost our participation in various spaces, including at school, in local government bodies, the media and other child and adolescent development spaces.



HAVE SAFE AND APPROPRIATE SPACES to express our opinions and concerns in a free and safe way, where adults listen and value what we have to say.



3. RECEIVE INFORMATION ABOUT TOPICS THAT INTEREST US, IN WAYS THAT WE UNDERSTAND so we can learn and be able to better express our opinions to our families, our peers and within our communities.



4. BENEFIT FROM OPPORTUNITIES to participate in designing and overseeing public policies, programmes and services so that they respond to our needs and interests



5. TO KNOW OUR PARTICIPATION MATTERS by measuring its impact in social, cultural and political spaces and so that our actions make the world a better place for everyone.



REFERENCES

CAWST & UNICEF (2016). Aqua Pura para el Mundo. Estudio del Conocimiento, Aptitudes y Prácticas en las comunidades y escuelas en la Mosquitia.

Tegucigalpa. Available at: https://www.unicef.org/honduras/unicefwash.pdf.

Céspedes, C., Robles, C. (2016). Niñas y Adolescentes en América Latina y el Caribe: Deudas de Igualdad. Gender Series 133. Available at:

http://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/40180-ninas-adolescentes-america-latina-caribe-deudas-igualdad.

Government of Canada, Columbia University, UNICEF. (2017). WASH in schools empowers girls' education: Proceedings of the 5th Annual Virtual Conference on

Menstrual Hygiene Management in Schools. New York, Available at: http://www.ungei.org/2016 MHM Virtual Conference Proceedings-Ir.pdf

Lansdown, G. (2001). Promoting children's participation in democratic decision-making. Florence: UNICEF-Innocenti Research Centre. Available at:

https://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/insight6.pdf

PAHO (2017). INSPIRE: Seven strategies for Ending Violence Against Children. Executive Summary. Washington, D.C. Available at:

http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/246212/1/WHO-NMH-NVI-16.7-eng.pdf?ua=1

PAHO based on Demographic Health Survey (DHS) and Reproductive Health Survey (RHS).

PAHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, World Bank (2014). International Interagency Meeting: Current Evidence, Lessons Learned and Best Practices in Adolescent Pregnancy

Prevention in Latin America and the Caribbean: Final Report. Available at:

http://www.paho.org/derechoalaSSR/wp-content/uploads/Documentos/Final-Report-Nicaragua.pdf

Plan International (2014). Hear our voices. Available at: https://plan-international.org/publications/hear-our-voices

Recommendations based on the study "WASH in Schools Empowers Girls' Education in Rural Cochabamba, Bolivia. An Assessment of Menstrual Hygiene

Management in Schools, 2013. Available at: https://www.unicef.org/wash/schools/files/Bolivia_MHM_Booklet_DM_15_Nov_single_0940_Bolivia.pdf

SERCE 2012, TERCE 2015, PISA 2009.

UNFPA database using DHS or MICS data from 78 developing countries over the period 2000-2011, cited in "Marrying too young; end child marriage," UNFPA

(2012). Available at: https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/MarryingTooYoung.pdf

UNICEF (2016), Children in Latin America and the Caribbean - Overview 2017, Available at:

https://www.unicef.org/lac/20170131 LACRO CUADRIPTICO-LAC-2017 ING WEB(1).pdf

UNICEF (2016). Girl's Equality in Latin America and the Caribbean: We are all responsible. Available at:

https://www.unicef.org/lac/20161011_UNICEF-LACRO_CuadripticoNinas_ENG_LR.pdf

UNICEF (2017). Gender-responsive Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: Key elements for effective WASH programming. New York.

UNICEF Colombia (2016), "Higiene menstrual en las niñas de las escuelas del área rural en el pacífico colombiano: Choco – Bagadó, Cauca - Santander de Quilichaoe, Nariño - Ipiales". Not published.

UNICEF MICS, analysis from 13 countries in LAC.

UNICEF, (2014). ¿Qué significa la CEDAW para los derechos de las niñas en América Latina y el Caribe?. Available at :

https://www.unicef.org/lac/CEDAW_espanol.pdf; Art 7, 8,

UNICEF, Derechos bajo la Convención sobre los Derechos del Niño. Available at: https://www.unicef.org/spanish/crc/index_30177.html

UNICEF, UNGELy Canada (2015). WASH in Schools for Girls: Voices from the field. Advocacy and capacity building for menstrual hygiene management through

WASH in schools programmes. Available at: https://www.unicef.org/wash/schools/files/WinS4Girls_-_Voices_from_the_field.pdf

WHO, UNICEF (2015). 25 Years of Progress on Sanitation and Drinking Water: 2015 update and MDG Assessment, OMS y UNICEF, Genève and New York, pg. 45.

Available at: https://www.unicef.pt/progressos-saneamento-agua-potavel/files/progress-on-sanitation-drinking-water2015.pdf

World Bank (2004). Fact sheet, "Disability in Latin America and the Caribbean". Available at:

http://siteresources.worldbank.org/DISABILITY/Resources/Regions/LAC/LAC factsheet Eng.pdf.

UNICEF promotes the rights and wellbeing of every child in everything we do. Together with our partners in the Latin America and Caribbean region, we work in 36 countries and territories through 24 Country Programmes in a region of 630 million people, of which 195 million are children and adolescents.

Illustrations by Miguel REP for UNICEF

©UNICEF

Total or partial reproduction without authorization not allowed.

For more information, please visit: www.unicef.org/lac

October 2017

United Nations Children's Fund, UNICEF

Latin America and Caribbean Regional Office Alberto Tejada St, Building 102, City of Knowledge Panama, Republic of Panama

P.O. Box 0843-03045 Phone: +507 301-7400 www.unicef.org/lac Twitter: @uniceflac Facebook: /uniceflac

