
MONITORING SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS IN CATALONIA'S 2030 AGENDA: AN INSTRUMENT OF FEMINIST ADVOCACY



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Layout:

L'Apòstrof - www.apostrof.coop

Translation:

Mary Black and Language Service of the Autonomous University of Barcelona.

Printing:

Foli Verd, SCCL - www.foliverd.net



Barcelona, November 2019

With the support of:



**Agència Catalana
de Cooperació
al Desenvolupament**



**Generalitat
de Catalunya**

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MONITORING SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS IN CATALONIA'S 2030 AGENDA: AN INSTRUMENT OF FEMINIST ADVOCACY

An instrument of political advocacy to guarantee Sexual and Reproductive Rights from an intersectional feminist perspective

Document drafted by the 2030 Feminist Agenda and its Monitoring Group



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INTRODUCTION

The goal of this instrument is to present a proposed **monitoring and tracking** instrument to guarantee **Sexual and Reproductive Rights (SRR) in Catalonia's 2030 Agenda**. This is a living tool which seeks to remain dynamic in order to constantly grow based on the contributions of the different stakeholders working to guarantee Sexual and Reproductive Rights in Catalonia from an **intersectional feminist** perspective.

Monitoring public policies is one of the essential tools of political advocacy for social transformation. This monitoring must have clear objectives, results and indicators which help track and measure the extent to which the policies are fulfilled. This is why this instrument and the collective process of drafting it proposes feminist indicators adapted to Catalonia as an alternative to both local indicators and those approved by the United Nations.

This document stems from the pooled experiences, struggles and advocacy for SRR of feminist entities and organisations around Catalonia, and it also serves as a point of departure for monitoring the guarantee of their implementation in the 2030 Agenda in Catalonia. In this way, by developing indicators which we consider crucial in our region, we hope to contribute to the reflection and generate a critical consciousness globally as well.

MONITORING FROM AN INTERSECTIONAL FEMINIST PERSPECTIVE

There already exist tools to track public policies in Catalonia, but they are seldom developed from the perspective of either rights in general or feminism in particular, and when these tools do either take into account or mainstream the gender perspective, they all too often leave behind the multiple forms of discrimination suffered by women and members of the LGBTI+ community and other groups.

The universal category of 'woman' contained in Human Rights instruments ignores the realities and experiences of specific women, women located at the intersections of multiple forms of discrimination resulting from their multiple identities: not just gender but also class, age, ethnic-racial background, sexual orientation and functional diversity.

General Recommendation 25 on article 4 (1) of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) states that: *'Certain groups of women, in addition to suffering from discrimination directed against them as women, may also suffer from multiple forms of discrimination based on additional grounds such as race, ethnic or religious identity, disability, age, class, caste or other factors. Such discrimination may affect these groups of women primarily, or to a different degree or in different ways than men. States parties may need to take specific temporary special measures to eliminate such multiple forms of discrimination against women and its compounded negative impact on them.'*¹

Feminism values this recommendation; however, we disagree that *'States parties may need to take specific temporary special measures'* and instead demand that they do so.

Public policies do not recognise the multiple forms of discrimination in practice and will not be transformative without a feminist and intersectional perspective. This is why this perspective is essential in monitoring, tracking and evaluating public policies and their accountability in order to guarantee the Human Rights of Women and LGBTI+ persons in particular, as well as Human Rights in general.

MONITORING SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS

Guaranteeing SRR is the foundation for guaranteeing the Human Rights of Women and LGBTI+ persons. There are instruments, indicators, data, etc., related to gender equality, but primarily in the spheres of economics or political participation based on a neoliberal logic that does not prioritise fulfilment of either the fundamental Human Rights or individual and collective experi-

¹ United Nations, General Recommendation 25 on article 4 (1) of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women – CEDAW (2004).

ences. The tools to measure the guarantees of rights do not bear in mind qualitative aspects or the causes behind the discrimination suffered by both women and LGBTI+ persons in the right over their own body and all the key factors to fully guarantee SRR.

We assert that without guaranteeing SRR in Catalan public policies and in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Catalonia, we cannot work towards full attainment of real, effective social and gender justice.

MONITORING PUBLIC POLICIES

Human Rights are exercised and guaranteed collectively and individually in everyday life in communities and regions, as well as globally and internationally. Defending, promoting and guaranteeing these rights depend on local, national, regional and international public policies and on the constant watchfulness and advocacy of civil society, movements and activists and a committed, empowered citizenry.

Institutions are expected to create the conditions to construct and enhance the guarantee of Human Rights based on gender equality, non-discrimination and the right over one's own body and to live a life free of violence against women to attain real social justice. Human rights are not guaranteed without guaranteeing the Human Rights of Women and LGBTI+ persons.

Associating the principles of Human Rights in general and the Human Rights of Women in particular with the implementation of national and local public policies is essential since institutional structures have a patriarchal logic and tend to reproduce inequalities. Nonetheless, if these principles are not applied from an intersectional feminist perspective, they may run the risk of leaving many people behind.

In order to understand why an instrument to monitor public policies in SRR in Catalonia is needed, a report was drafted by the **Antígona Research Group** entitled '**Overview of Sexual and Reproductive Rights in Catalonia and their Relationship with Catalan Public Policies**'.² This report seeks to help citizens understand and assess whether the Catalan public policies to develop SRR are suitable for implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) from a gender and intersectional feminist perspective.

This report spotlights the regulatory dispersion in SRR matters and the complexity of the regulatory frameworks themselves. This is why during the working sessions to develop this report, the necessity and pertinence of drafting a Law on Sexual and Reproductive Rights was suggested and debated.

MONITORING THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Promoting the use of the instruments from the international Human Rights system for both global and local incidents is crucial in tracking the evolution of the international legal Human Rights framework, as well as the international sustainable development agenda, and thus demand that they be fulfilled.

The legal approach to Human Rights, expressed in conventions and instruments on Human Rights for Women, is essential but not sufficient to spark a change in the culture that sustains unequal gender relations. This is why the field of feminism works to shift the patriarchal paradigm and achieve social transformation by giving the international Human Rights instruments and agendas a feminist policy and putting it at the core of the defence and guarantee of SRR.

2 Antígona Research Group (UAB), Overview of Sexual and Reproductive Rights in Catalonia and their Relationship with Catalan Public Policies (2019). Report drafted for the Feminist Agenda 2030 Programme.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development³ (henceforth, 2030 Agenda), approved by the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015, is a universal roadmap which, unlike other international agendas, affects all United Nations member states, the private sector and citizens.

It is comprised of four main sections:

- A political declaration
- 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets
- The means of implementation
- The framework to follow up and review the agenda.

A specific SDG was established for gender equality and the empowerment of women and children, namely SDG 5, along with gender targets in other SDGs; however, the Human Rights of Women are not explicitly recognised and are omitted from the official document. They are only integrated into its political declaration and acknowledge the importance of the crosscutting nature of gender in the **Beijing Platform for Action** and the **Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development** as foundational factors. The sexual rights of women and other groups are not recognised in the SDGs, and reproductive rights are included only in a very limited fashion.

The women's and feminist movement has identified the implementation process of the 2030 Agenda as a new opportunity to continue working to advance and exercise SRR, always in association with the other international instruments that defend Human Rights, in particular CEDAW, the Beijing Platform for Action and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development of Cairo. Even though we are aware that this process is perceived as distant and abstract, it is essential to bring it to citizens so that they are aware of the importance of its repercussions. It is imperative that decision-makers, institutions and public entities become aware of the need to link up the global and local agendas and the importance of implementing the 2030 Agenda in our region, as well as the way to adopt the international Human Rights and development instruments as the conceptual frameworks of work and as political tools.

Implementation of the 2030 Agenda by those in charge of public and institutional decision-making not only applies to states but also to national and municipal governments and other public entities. The implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Catalonia has a national plan drawn up by the Sustainable Development Advisory Council and approved by the Parliament of Catalonia in September 2019; however, it will not have a real rights perspective without the active participation of civil society organisations and citizens with an intersectional feminist perspective adapted to the local reality.

For all these reasons, we at the 2030 Feminist Agenda believe it is imperative to develop alternative indicators from an intersectional feminist perspective which can serve as a guide, not a referent, to continue tracking and monitoring the public policies in Catalonia's 2030 Agenda.

WHAT IS THIS INSTRUMENT FOR?

This monitoring instrument seeks to be a tool of joint political advocacy which enables implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Catalonia in the guarantee of SRR to be tracked and progress and pending needs to be measured.

The objective of this instrument is for it to be applied by the different stakeholders so that the proposed indicators (and those added later) enable the progress and regression on SRR matters

³ United Nations, Transforming our World: The Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development (2015) http://cads.gencat.cat/web/.content/Documents/Publicacions/Coleccio_Documents/DOCUMENTS_21_Resolucio_NNUU_AGENDA_2030.pdf

in public policies to be evaluated. Based on these results, the goal is to undertake any actions needed to demand the accountability of the institutions and any changes and actions that contribute to rectifying or strengthening policies that foster the implementation of SRR, as well as to eliminate those that lead to rights violations.

This proposal of feminist indicators and the Antígona Research Group's report on the state of SRR in Catalan public policies seek to help measure, compare and ascertain the scope of progress on SRR matters.

The implementation of the instrument seeks to create a real map of how the 2030 Agenda is being implemented; to evaluate public policies, legislative frameworks, strategies and plans with a rights-based focus; and to understand how SRR are integrated into them. This information entails taking the actions needed to oversee the progress of rights in all the aforementioned spheres and implementing mechanisms to track compliance with the targets proposed in the articulation of the 2030 Agenda.

This instrument seeks to boost Catalan society's empowerment in that it aims to be a precise yet living tool which can be used to track policies and implementation of the SDGs associated with the 2030 Agenda and enable society to find out the status of SRR in Catalonia.

METHODOLOGY

This instrument was developed in a participative fashion with the 2030 Feminist Agenda Monitoring Group, represented by feminist entities in Catalonia which were chosen bearing in mind their diversity and intersectionality and their work defending SRR. They include: **Assexora'tgn, Consell Nacional de la Joventut de Catalunya, CooperAcció, Dona Balàfia, Dones amb Ementia, Fundació Aroa, Fundació SURT, Mujeres Pa'lante, Plataforma LGTBcat, Sida Studi and Xarxa de Dones per la Salut.**

These entities and networks work on a daily basis with, and guarantee the rights of, vulnerable groups like immigrant women, youths, individuals with functional diversity, LGBTI+ persons, people living with HIV/AIDS, women who have suffered from violence, young women who have suffered from sexual violence, women under the age of 17 who cannot access free abortions, elderly women and many others.

The work of the 2030 Feminist Agenda Monitoring Group was possible thanks to the encouragement and expertise of **Almena Cooperativa Feminista** and the backing of experts in international monitoring and political advocacy instruments from Latin America and the Caribbean (such as **Red de Salud de las Mujeres Latinoamericanas y del Caribe [RSMLAC]** and **Red de Educación Popular Entre Mujeres [REPEM]**).

Six key issues crucial to guaranteeing SRR were chosen to develop the feminist indicators:

- **Issue 1: Comprehensive sexuality education**
- **Issue 2: The Care Economy**
- **Issue 3: Secularism and fundamentalism**
- **Issue 4: Abortion and contraception**
- **Issue 5: Violence against women**
- **Issue 6: Hate speech, stigma and discrimination (LGBTI+ and Feminisms)**

These issues are the common thread for feminist political advocacy, both local and international, of the 2030 Feminist Agenda, and they are found in the different advocacy and research tools:

This report, *Monitoring Sexual and Reproductive Rights in Catalonia's 2030 Agenda: An Instrument of Feminist Advocacy*.

The legal-regulatory report drawn up by the Antígona Research Group: *Overview of Sexual and Reproductive Rights in Catalonia and their Relationship with Catalan Public Policies*.

The manifesto *Sexual and Reproductive Rights at the Core of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development*, spearheaded by the 2030 Feminist Agenda and feminist entities and movements from Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean (Annexe I).

CONSTRUCTING THE INDICATORS

The feminist indicators were constructed through face-to-face and online meetings of the 2030 Feminist Agenda Monitoring Group. The group's objective was to ascertain which policies are working and which are not and to do so in a space comprised of entities and networks from civil society and intersectional feminism in order to track SRR in Catalonia. The experiences of the entities and associations related to the 6 key issues were collected, and these issues were then associated with the SDGs.

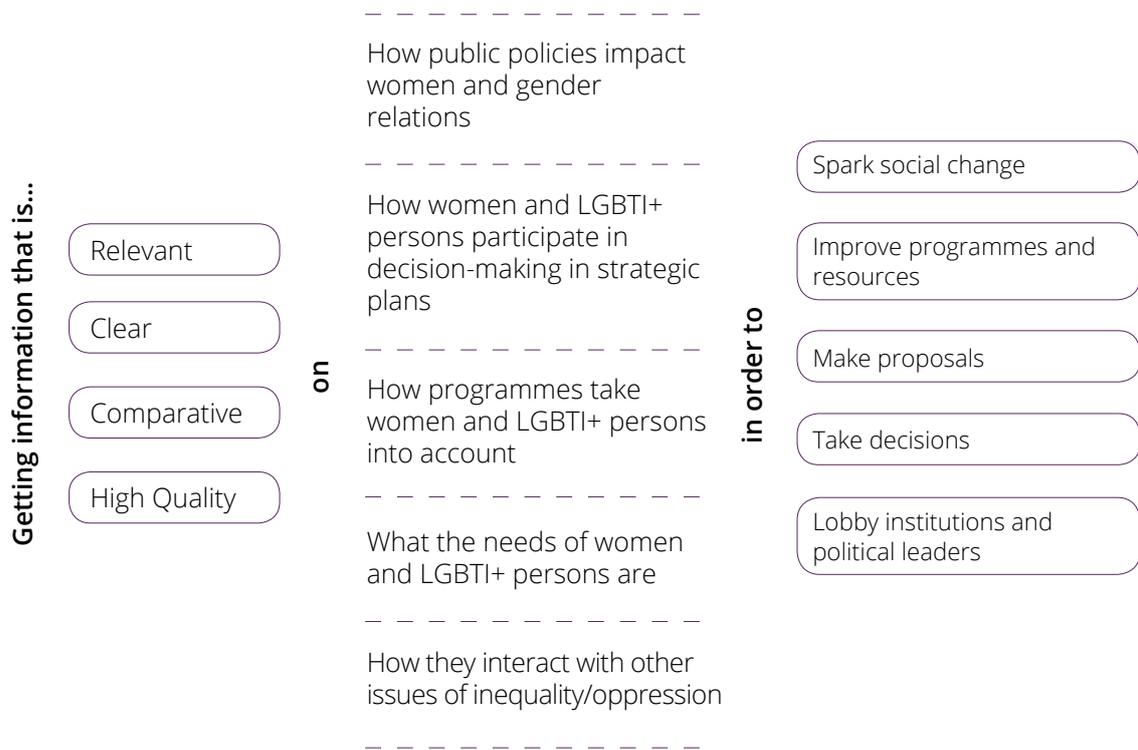
For slightly over a year (from April 2018 until today), 6 face-to-face working sessions were held, along with online working sessions before and after each face-to-face session. Each session was associated with one of the issues, and on 7 March 2019 the 2030 Feminist Agenda hosted the seminar entitled 'The 2030 Agenda and SRR in a Global Political Context of Rising Fundamentalism' in Barcelona with the assistance of the Research Group for the issue on secularism and fundamentalism.

The face-to-face working sessions took place after the online work, and at them each entity contributed to setting general objectives, specific objectives and indicators associated with the 6 key issues. Prior to each session, with the assistance of Almena Cooperativa Feminista, the most salient aspects of each agenda were identified in order to develop proposed key indicators to evaluate their attainment. During the sessions, work was conducted in different groups and debates were held to enhance and further the contents. The diversity of entities and networks within the group contributes invaluable knowledge while also serving as proof that there are different viewpoints within the intersectional feminist perspective.

The development of the contents of this instrument not only shed light on the daily work experience of the participating entities but was also an opportunity to strengthen and further inform all the participants, who shared their knowledge and best practices during the sessions with their workspaces and everyday spheres of influence.

In order to construct the indicators, we also received training from the Evalúa+ project of the Sida Studi association on feminist assessment and the development of feminist indicators in order to put gender equality at the core.

To create this instrument, the proposed feminist indicators on SRR were developed based on the following premise:



Source: Developed by the Evalúa+ programme of Sida Studi.

The proposal of this feminist instrument to monitor SRR in Catalonia's 2030 Agenda is organised around an overarching objective:

To contribute to guaranteeing Sexual and Reproductive Rights in Catalonia's 2030 Agenda

In order to guarantee this objective, 6 specific objectives (associated with the 6 key issues) were proposed, along with their respective results and indicators. To meet each specific objective, a series of 29 expected results are proposed, and to measure attainment of these expected results, 123 indicators are presented.

SUMMARY OF THE NUMBER OF SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES, RESULTS AND INDICATORS PER ISSUE				
Overarching Objective				
TO CONTRIBUTE TO GUARANTEEING SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS IN CATALONIA'S 2030 AGENDA				
Issues		Specific objectives	Results	Indicators
1	Comprehensive sexuality education	1	4	15
2	The Care Economy	1	3	17
3	Secularism and fundamentalism	1	4	9
4	Abortion and contraception	1	4	16
5	Violence against women	1	8	37
6	Hate speech, stigma and discrimination (LGBTI+ and Feminisms)	1	6	29
TOTAL		6	29	123

CONCEPTUAL CLARIFICATION OF THE INDICATORS

- They are a baseline proposal framed within a living, open document which was created in a participative fashion and seeks to continue to expand in the same way.
- They were developed with full awareness that in some cases there is neither information nor data to measure their attainment, yet this is in fact a clear sign of their need.
- They seek to be a proposed reference on content: What do we want to measure? Based on this, they can be fleshed out with more technical aspects than an indicator *per se* might require.
- There are both quantitative and qualitative indicators, since we believe that both are needed to measure compliance with the guarantee of SRR. The majority of indicators are designed for transversal monitoring in Catalonia, both the SDGs in Catalonia and Catalan public policies in general. However, indicators with an international scope are also proposed (particularly in the fundamentalism and secularism issue). Likewise, this tool was also designed to be replicated in other countries, towns, states, etc.
- The number of indicators established for each result of each specific objective/issue was determined using the criterion of presenting a simple, user-friendly instrument. On the other hand, since it is an open tool, a broader battery of indicators is expected to be added in the near future, and it should be able to evolve over time.
- Several indicators may be used to measure the attainment of more than one specific objective.

**A FEMINIST ADVOCACY INSTRUMENT
TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE OVERALL
GUARANTEE OF SEXUAL AND
REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS
IN CATALONIA'S 2030 AGENDA**

ISSUE 1 – COMPREHENSIVE SEXUALITY EDUCATION

Comprehensive sexuality education is essential to guaranteeing SRR, and we define it as the space for understanding sexuality and sexual and gender diversity and for fostering non-discrimination and affective relations under equal conditions. It is a tool that transforms gender relations by eliminating relations based on power and oppression. Therefore, it also contributes to eradicating violence against women. Likewise, affective and sexuality education is a Human Right recognised in different international instruments and agreements like Cairo, Beijing and CEDAW.

It is essential to incorporate it into educational curricula as a compulsory competence which helps people get the information, instruments and motivation they need to take free, independent and informed decisions on sexuality.

It allows young people in particular, and all people throughout their lifecycle in general, to take well-grounded decisions on their sexuality and health. This is why it is crucial to implement educational programmes that prepare students for life with a perspective that helps foster Human Rights, gender equality and citizen empowerment and facilitate decision-making on their sexual health.

In both Catalonia and Spain, comprehensive sexuality education is not a subject with official contents, and thus the international commitments to provide this information are not met. There are laws and regulations, but they have been neither implemented nor enforced.

On the state level, in addition to Organic Law 2/2010 on sexual and reproductive health and the voluntary interruption of pregnancy, which states that public authorities have to guarantee “affective, sexual and reproductive information and education in the formal contents of the educational system”, there is also a National Sexual and Reproductive Health Strategy. However, no progress has been made.

The organic education laws in Spain have included sexuality education, first in a cross-curricular subject called “Education for Health” in the 1999 Organic Law on the General Education System (abbreviated LOGSE), and later within the subject called “Education for Citizenship and Human Rights” under the 2006 Organic Education Law (LOE). However, in 2013, the Organic Law to Improve Educational Quality (LOMCE), called the “Wert Law”, struck the sexuality content from the school curriculum by eliminating the “Education for Citizenship and Human Rights” subject.

In Catalonia, despite the fact that sexuality education and coeducation are found in Law 17/2015 on actual equality between men and women; Law 11/2014 to guarantee LGBTI rights and eradicate homophobia, biphobia and transphobia; Law 14/2010 on the rights and opportunities of children and adolescents; and Law 5/2008 on the right of women to eradicate violence against women, there has been no deployment or implementation on this issue, and sexuality education is not part of the curriculum. Therefore, it is provided at the discretion of each school and through the efforts of civil society organisations and family associations.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	1
RESULTS (R)	4
INDICATORS (I)	15

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE I

TO GUARANTEE THE RIGHT TO COMPREHENSIVE SEXUALITY EDUCATION THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE LIFECYCLE

RESULT 1.1: Comprehensive sexuality education should be provided throughout the lifecycle following criteria constructed from intersectional feminism based on the SRR paradigm.*

**Criteria of sexuality education based on the SRR paradigm as Human Rights:*

- *Education in affectivity that includes educating in emotions and feelings. Expectations, limits, assertiveness and self-knowledge. The construction of affective ties based on respect and ethics. Education in conflict-resolution.*
- *High-quality, evidence-based education in sexuality which has clear objectives and quality standards and is constantly monitored.*
- *Explanation of SRR and incorporation of the participative methodology from the feminist, cross-disciplinary and yet specific perspective.*
- *Incorporation of the use of ICTs to reverse patriarchal behaviours.*
- *Incorporation of inclusive, accessible language to avoid distancing it from citizens.*
- *Inclusion of individuals with functional diversity as people who have sexuality, pleasure and desiring and desired bodies.*
- *Inclusion of cultural diversity and a decolonial perspective since there is a tendency to omit cultural diversity and immigrant women in the intersectional debate.*
- *Construction of sexuality. Breaking with binary sexuality. Shattering the myths associated with femininity and masculinity.*
- *Inclusion of affective-sexual, gender and intersectional diversities and identity expression. Presentation of non-heterosexual sexual experiences. Pleasure and LGBTI+ referents.*
- *Removal of the “pathology” from trans options and identities.*
- *Naturalisation of menopause as yet another life stage instead of silencing it.*
- *Pleasure at the core; a positive view of sexuality. Sexuality education based on desire and pleasure. Self-care: methods, tools, STDs.*
- *Promotion of bodily self-determination: self-knowledge for girls, connection with their vulnerabilities and the loss of privileges for boys yet speaking about their bodies.*
- *Identification and prevention of violence against women and specifying the forms of sexual violence and their detection in formal and informal educational settings.*
- *Incorporation of the explicit right to self-contraception and the right to abortion.*
- *Rethinking and incorporating informed models on biological risks (STDs) from a gender perspective.*

Indicators:

I.1.1.1: Number of educational programmes adapted, broken down by age, capacity, context and lifecycles.

I.1.1.2: Number of educators trained following the criteria defined.*

I.1.1.3: Number of awareness-raising campaigns on sexuality education and intersectional feminist cultural production implemented.

RESULT 1.2: Comprehensive sexuality education has been incorporated as a compulsory competence in formal education.

Indicators:

- I.1.2.1: Evaluation of the monitoring and implementation of sexuality education in formal education.
- I.1.2.2: Monitoring and evaluation by teachers of the attainment of the contents of this competence.
- I.1.2.3: Monitoring and evaluation by students of attainment of the contents of this competence.
- I.1.2.4: Annual accountability by the government to citizens regarding the implementation of comprehensive sexuality education within formal education.

RESULT 1.3: Comprehensive sexuality education has been incorporated as a compulsory competence in non-formal education.

Indicators:

- I.1.3.1: Evaluation of the monitoring and implementation of sexuality education in non-formal education.
- I.1.3.2: Monitoring and evaluation by teachers of the accomplishments of the programmes taught within non-formal education.
- I.1.3.3: Monitoring and evaluation by participating citizens of the accomplishments of the programmes taught within non-formal education.
- I.1.3.4: Annual accountability by the government to citizens regarding the implementation of comprehensive sexuality education in non-formal education.

RESULT 1.4: A budget to integrate sexuality education into education has been allocated and implemented.

Indicators:

- I.1.4.1: Percentage allocated to comprehensive sexuality education within the general education budget of Catalonia.
- I.1.4.2: Percentage of the budget assigned to sexuality education broken down into:
 - Formal education
 - Non-formal education
 - Teachers
 - Reference staff at schools and community spaces

ISSUE 2 – THE CARE ECONOMY

The feminist economy is grounded upon the idea that the neoliberal capitalist system is based on the exploitation of nature; the pillage of the Global South; and the invisibilisation of unpaid, caregiving, feminised and radicalised work.

The feminist economy views the sexual division of labour as one of the key factors in the origin and staying power of the capitalist system and suggests making the invisible spheres of the economy⁴, such as households visible in order to politicise them. It starts with the feminist idea that the personal is political. It shifts the analytic crux from markets to the processes that sustain life.

The ultimate goal of the feminist economy is to transform the heteropatriarchal and racist capitalist system and to focus instead on a sustainable life worth living.

Caregiving, reproductive and household work becomes visible and is politicised, valued, taken into the public sphere and de-privatised. All caregiving, reproductive and household tasks are valued, because without them life could not be sustained based on the underlying premise that we are all interdependent and we all will provide care and need to be cared for throughout our lifecycle.

The Care Economy, driven by the feminist economy, is viewed as a set of activities which take place every day in both the public and private spheres which help us meet our physical, psychological and emotional needs throughout our lifecycle. It seeks recognition and value for the centrality of caregiving in nurturing life and the economic system as a whole, and it promotes the responsibility of socialising care with the goal of distributing the global workloads of these jobs among a larger number of social stakeholders and resources, since historically caregiving primarily falls to women in the spheres of the household and unstable job sectors.

This notion of the Care Economy unfolds on three fronts:

- Economic. It recognises that economies considered productive are sustained on caregiving work that is neither recognised nor paid, and therefore it focuses on stripping away this invisibility.
- Social. It seeks to combat the multiple social inequalities that come with both the provision and receipt of care and to foster the empowerment of caregivers and receivers, while reducing the (negative) social division of the social organisation of care from an intersectional perspective.
- Political. It seeks to defend and promote co-responsibility among the different social stakeholders, including the public administrations, in the provision and receipt of care in a fair, dignified way. In other words, it seeks to politicise care and construct it as a phenomenon which is the target of public intervention and social and economic action.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	1
RESULTS (R)	3
INDICATORS (I)	17

4 Pérez Orozco, Amaia; Subversión Feminista de la Economía (2014)

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2

TO CONTRIBUTE TO TRANSFORMING THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE BY FOCUSING ON THE CENTRALITY AND DIVERSITY OF PEOPLE IN ORDER TO WORK TOWARDS A DECENT, SUSTAINABLE LIFE WORTH LIVING.

RESULT 2.1: Caregiving has been made central through a network of public services with a feminist perspective that guarantee quality of life throughout the entire life-cycle.

Indicators:

- I.2.1.1: Budget allocated to implement and enforce the law on dependence.
- I.2.1.2: Universal public healthcare for everyone living in the region regardless of their administration status.
- I.2.1.3: Approval of a specific labour agreement for professionals associated with the Care Economy, which places this work at the core of both salaries and labour rights.
- I.2.1.4: Approval of the comparability of the system of household workers' payments into the social security system with the general system.
- I.2.1.5: Amount and proportion of public housing built.
- I.2.1.6: Number of policies aimed at democratising and socialising care bearing in mind:
 - Number of non-commercial care spaces where care can be shared and organised.
 - Percentage of privatised caregiving centres.
 - Number and proportion of caregiving centres in each town and neighbourhood / by population which are partly self-managed and partly institutionally managed.
 - Number of public childcare centres.
 - Public schooling of children aged birth to 3 all over the region.
 - Number of schools which segregate by gender.

RESULT 2.2.: The centrality of care in nurturing life and the economic system has been recognised, valued and politicised.

Indicators:

- I.2.2.1: The household, caregiving and reproductive economy is integrated into school curricula as a compulsory competence.
- I.2.2.2: The number of awareness-raising campaigns on valuing, recognising and politicising caregiving and reproductive work targeted at the general population.
- I.2.2.3: The Equality Observatory tracks the centrality of caregiving in its annual reports.
- I.2.2.4: The number of programmes to support and care for caregivers implemented.
- I.2.2.5: Implementation of the protocol to prevent sexual violence against household workers and caregivers.
- I.2.2.6: The professionals integrated into the circuit to combat violence against women are aware of and understand sexual violence in the sphere of caregiving work, and the way they address it and intervene guarantee the Human Rights of Women.
- I.2.2.7: The number of awareness-raising campaigns to counter sexual violence against household and caregiving workers targeted at the population as a whole.

RESULT 2.3.: Structural measures in the global caregiving chain have been addressed.

Indicators:

- I.2.3.1:** Ratification of Convention 189 of the International Labour Organisation.
- I.2.3.2:** Ratification of the United Nations' International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and their Families.
- I.2.3.3:** Reform of the Immigration Law to guarantee citizenship and the rights of citizenship to everyone who arrives and lives in the territory.
- I.2.3.4:** Date on which the binding international treaty obligating multinationals and their subsidiaries to respect Human Rights enters into force.

ISSUE 3: SECULARISM AND FUNDAMENTALISM

In recent years, feminist entities and groups, along with defenders of women's rights and gender justice both locally and globally, have been dealing with a rise in fascism, fundamentalism and far right-wing parties.

These groups and political parties use a variety of strategies to try to eradicate the Human Rights of Women and LGBTI+ persons by imposing their morality and beliefs with the goal of maintaining the heteropatriarchal and austerity-based neoliberal system. Attacking SRR of women and LGBTI+ groups is one of their strategic objectives, along with racism, criminalising poverty and encroaching upon the space of civil society.

Abortion, affective-sexuality education, sexual orientation, gender identities and expressions, sexual characteristics and egalitarian marriage are the parts of SRR that they attack the most, putting them under the umbrella they call "gender ideology".

In its most extreme guise, neoliberalism's strategies include putting women back in the home, mandating gender binarism and imposing a single heterosexual family model. In order to attain this, it is essential to attack SRR, and this means criminalising, judicialising and attacking people and entities that work to guarantee SRR.

Many of these groups operate via entities that receive public monies to attack SRR and have the support of local, European and international political parties.

Another of the spaces where the most resources are invested is in the United Nations' multilateral Human Rights system, with a particular emphasis on spaces where the Rights of Women and LGBTI+ persons are advanced. Wielding the language of Human Rights while voiding it of content results in a lack of progress in the declarations and resolutions that emerge from the different spaces within the multilateral system. Therefore, the Human Rights system, which protects all of us, is being weakened and undermined.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	1
RESULTS (R)	4
INDICATORS (I)	9

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3

TO CONTRIBUTE TO PROMOTING, DEFENDING AND PROTECTING SRR AND DEFENDERS OF SRR WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF THE RISE OF FASCISM, FUNDAMENTALISM AND FAR RIGHT-WING PARTIES AND GROUPS.

RESULT 3.1: Monitoring mechanisms have been implemented that guarantee that public monies are not earmarked to entities and groups whose objective is to eradicate SRR.

Indicators:

- I.3.1.1:** Obligatory clause in public procurement contracts that bans entities whose ultimate goal is to attack the SRR of women and LGBTI+ persons from accessing public funds.
- I.3.1.2:** Clause in the conditions and calls for applications of public subsidies stating that only entities that work based on respect and fulfilment of Human Rights may submit applications.

RESULT 3.2: Public social, healthcare and justice services do not refer women, children and LGBTI+ persons to entities whose goal is to attack SRR.

Indicators:

I.3.2.2: Obligatory instructions to social and health services stating that people may not be referred to entities that violate SRR.

RESULT 3.3: The multilateral Human Rights system is reinforced and working towards the progress of the SRR of women and LGBTI+ persons.

Indicators:

I.3.3.1: Increase in the presence of Catalan entities that defend SRR and LGBTI+ persons within the multilateral Human Rights system.

I.3.3.2: Public list available to the entire population containing all the entities and groups whose goals are to attack the SRR of women and LGBTI+ persons and influence the multilateral system.

I.3.3.3: Number of complaints and cases on hate speech and discrimination by fundamentalist groups in Catalonia submitted to the United Nations' Human Rights protection mechanisms.

I.3.3.4: 100% of awareness-raising and political advocacy acts in the multilateral Human Rights system are carried out by Catalan entities that respect Human Rights.

RESULT 3.4: Anti-rights fundamentalist groups are known and recognised by technical, social and political stakeholders and citizens by generating awareness-raising, complaint and social mobilisation actions.

Indicators:

I.3.4.1: Number of communication campaigns targeted at citizens implemented and their impact on the population.

I.3.4.2: Number of studies on fundamentalist groups made public.

ISSUE 4: ABORTION AND CONTRACEPTION

Adopting an SRR approach means that these rights not only guarantee access to sexual and reproductive healthcare but that they also guarantee women's independence, without any discrimination, to take their own decisions on any matter related to their sexuality, including reproduction.

The rights to abortion and contraceptives are an integral part of SRR, and therefore of Human Rights. The right to decide and women's independence over our own bodies and lives are essential to the sustainability of fair, equitable societies.

Public institutions should provide information and guarantee not only lifelong sexuality education but also universal, free access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services which include family planning and contraceptives, access to abortion, the prevention of unwanted pregnancies and the prevention of HIV and STDs from the perspective of feminism and sexual diversity.

CONTRACEPTIVES

Contraceptives are one of the key tools that allow one to experience sexuality pleurably and with total freedom, while fostering self-care, knowledge of our bodies and care of others.

They allow shared sexuality to be enjoyed while avoiding the risk of unplanned pregnancy. Every person should decide what method works the best for them in all stages of their life, depending on their age, personal situation, type and frequency of relations, beliefs, etc., always accompanied by appropriate information and the guidance of expert professionals who support users' autonomy. Likewise, it is essential to remove any access barriers (including economic barriers) to both the use of and information and advice on contraceptives.

Law 17/2015, dated 21 July 2015, on actual equality between women and men, states that "women's empowerment in taking decisions on contraceptives and measures to prevent sexually transmitted diseases" should be promoted.

ABORTION

Informed access to free, legal abortion is essential to guarantee women's bodily sovereignty and self-determination.

A pregnancy can be interrupted either spontaneously (miscarriage) or at the request of the pregnant woman (abortion). In the latter case, it is important to know that in Spain, and therefore in Catalonia as well, certain circumstances were decriminalised in 1985 and the law was amended by expanding legal recognition of abortion in 2010. Since then, the portfolio of services provided by the Catalan public healthcare system guarantees universal free abortion.

Organic Law 2/2010, dated 3 March 2010, on sexual and reproductive health and the voluntary interruption of pregnancy, published in Official State Gazette no. 55, dated 4 March 2010, regulates the situations in which pregnancies may be voluntarily interrupted (abortion). The last legal reform from September 2015 obligates pregnant minors aged 16 and 17 to secure the explicit authorisation of one of their guardians in order to interrupt their pregnancy.

There are currently two very safe abortion methods which are offered in official centres and the public healthcare services of Catalonia: surgical and pharmacological.

It should be borne in mind that guaranteeing the right to abortion also necessarily includes the right to information and advice on the medical procedures used and paperwork involved, and it should ensure assistance based on SRR from a feminist perspective throughout the entire process.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	1
RESULTS (R)	4
INDICATORS (I)	16

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 4

TO ELIMINATE THE ACCESS BARRIERS TO GUARANTEE THE RIGHT TO ABORTION AND CONTRACEPTIVES

RESULT 4.1: Free, high-quality access to contraceptives has been guaranteed.

Indicators:

- I.4.1.1: The portfolio of public health services includes the full range of contraceptive methods.
- I.4.1.2: Number of professionals who dispense any kind of contraceptive and are trained from an intersectional feminist perspective of SRR.
- I.4.1.3: Number of and kind of contraceptives dispensed by the different health services,⁵ broken down by gender and age, and difference compared to the demand.
- I.4.1.4: Number of information and counselling points (healthcare and non-healthcare) accessible by geographic region.

RESULT 4.2: Accessible, quality care and follow-up for abortions are guaranteed.

Indicators:

- I.4.2.1: Number of working professionals who have been trained to intervene in abortion care from an intersectional feminist perspective.
- I.4.2.2: Number of social-healthcare university curricula that incorporate abortion monitoring care from an intersectional feminist perspective.
- I.4.2.3: Number of specialised, safe and secure units in public facilities, by geographic healthcare region, that have trained, specialised professional teams.
- I.4.2.4: Implementation of monitoring and tracking mechanisms on conscientious objection (at any time in the abortion process).

RESULT 4.3: The right to information and the exercise of the right of abortion is guaranteed to women and trans people throughout their entire lifecycle.

Indicators:

- I.4.3.1: Number of awareness-raising campaigns for citizens to promote access to information on abortion.
- I.4.3.2: Number of awareness-raising campaigns for youths to promote access to information on abortion.

⁵ All those that dispense any kind of contraceptive, including chemist's.

I.4.3.3: Users who access places like clinics (and their environs), hospitals and other specialised care centres where abortions are performed are protected from direct aggression and coercion.

I.4.3.4: Number and types of tools used to oversee the publication and dissemination of institutional messages with contents that criminalise any decision on one's own body.

RESULT 4.4: Sufficient contextualised, reliable quantitative and qualitative data on access to abortion and contraceptives all has been collected over the territory.

Indicators:

I.4.4.1: System to collect data on abortion and contraceptives with a feminist and rights-based perspective.

I.4.4.2: System to evaluate and analyse data on abortion and contraceptives with a feminist and rights-based perspective bearing in mind the different kinds of diversity⁶.

I.4.4.3: Budget earmarked to researching and carrying out studies on abortion and contraception.

I.4.4.4: Accountability mechanisms on access to abortion and contraception.

⁶ Analysis of information, access, needs and people attended: trans people, people with functional and/or neurodivergent diversity, immigrants and/or refugees and/or undocumented persons, sex workers, youths in general and youths in centres for minors, prisoners and individuals who have suffered from sexual violence.

ISSUE 5: VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Violence against women, in all its different manifestations, is one of the causes of direct violations of sexual rights which uses forms of sexual violence to attack women, as well as indirect violations through other forms of violence against women which limit their enjoyment of SRR.

Violence against women from a feminist political perspective is the most serious and devastating expression of macho culture. Feminism uses a broad definition of violence against women.

This violence takes on guises like physical, sexual, psychological, economic and institutional violence, and it occurs in all spheres: couples, family, work, society and community. Feminism works with a paradigm of female oppression, instead of merely recognising women as victims. The concept of oppression condemns the structural situation which affects all women and avoids reducing the problem of violence against women to individual cases of harm.

Violence against women is a phenomenon that affects all women; it is a social, collective and political problem that also affects men and institutions.

In feminism and Human Rights with a gender focus, harmful practices like early, forced marriage and female genital mutilation are considered violence against women in the community sphere. Catalan law (Law 5/2008, dated 24 April 2008, on the right of women to eradicate violence against women) and the Istanbul Convention recognise this. They entail Human Rights violations based on the victims being female and the social role which they are assigned as such. They are not grounded on either culture or traditions and religions; instead, they are grounded on the power inequalities between men and women and on women's subordinate position compared to men. Violence against women must be addressed through this diagnosis.

There is a strong correlation between violence against women and women's health. Women who live under some form or expression of violence are more exposed to unwanted pregnancies and the transmission of HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases. Nonetheless, it is essential to mention that all women live under some kind of violence to a greater or lesser extent, and that this colours our lack of power over our health. Violence against women is one of the leading causes of mortality among women aged 15-49 around the world and is recognised by WHO as a public health problem.

All women suffer from economic, political, social and institutional violence to a greater or lesser extent. The fact that this violence is naturalised and rendered invisible means that impunity is a key factor. The continuum of violence condemns and spotlights the fact that the household is one of the spaces where women suffer from many aggressions and threats, and that it must be a crucial consideration when addressing violence if the goal is to promote peaceful, inclusive societies. Likewise, as women are gaining power and space, new scenarios of violence are appearing (femicide, violence in the virtual world, etc.).

Violence against women is also evident in every corner of every city and in the communal social spaces generated by the patriarchal system. Women's and girls' fear of suffering from sexual and/or sexist aggression in public space seriously limits their exercise of the right to the city, since it restricts their mobility and use of some of these spaces. If we couple this with other variables of oppression like irregular legal status, functional diversity, age, sexual work, gender and sexual identity, ethnicity, etc., then the exercise of this right is even further restricted. Feminism has shed light on and condemned the fact that girls are socialised in fear in the patriarchal system, and that this fear of being assaulted acts as a mechanism of control and loss of autonomy and freedom. Even though violence against women and therefore sexual violence are structural, many of the responses offered are individualising policies which are geared from a vantage point of individual as opposed to collective action.

There is explicit sexual violence with sexual and sexist aggression that coexists with implicit sexual violence which "teaches" women not to be raped, to avoid certain places at certain times, to not dress any way they want and to avoid certain spaces, instead of teaching men not to rape. This culture manages to make women who are assaulted feel guilty. Fear and guilt are a mechanism to control women, and they are a form of oppression. That is, explicit sexual violence takes place in a context of patriarchal symbolic violence: it is a violence that naturalises an exercise

in social inequality because the patriarchy makes symbolic violence natural, thereby eliminating any possible resistance from the oppressed group.

Violence against women exists at schools, too, and this prevents minors, especially girls, from exercising their right to a safe, integrated and quality education. Violence against women at school is rooted in the inequality in relationships between men and women, sexist social norms and discriminatory practices. The vulnerability of suffering from episodes of violence against women potentially increases when intersected with other situations of inequality or discrimination.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	1
RESULTS (R)	8
INDICATORS (I)	37

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 5

TO GUARANTEE THE RIGHT TO A LIFE FREE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

RESULT 5.1: The model with which violence against women is addressed has improved.⁷

Indicators:

- I.5.1.1:** Impact evaluation of the Working Group on Public Equality Policies of the Gender Equality Observatory.
- I.5.1.2:** Development and implementation of a coordinated, integrated and consensual model for addressing violence.
- I.5.1.3:** Number of specific mechanisms and services to provide specific, specialised care targeted at daughters and sons of women in situations of violence in the territory, bearing in mind intersectionality criteria and the rural-urban divide.
- I.5.1.4:** Amount of aid available for women in situations of violence to access a home.
- I.5.1.5:** Signing the agreement with SEPE to optimise job placement and the granting of loans to all women who have been the victims of violence.
- I.5.1.6:** Avenue of care targeted at youths and adolescents with an intersectional feminist perspective.
- I.5.1.7:** Approval and implementation of guidelines for psychological intervention with female minors and the daughters and sons of women in situations of violence.
- I.5.1.8:** Amendment of Law 5/2008 to recognise economic violence in all the spheres encompassed by the law.
- I.5.1.9:** Publication of the budgetary information on each action in the Comprehensive Intervention Programme to Counter Violence against Women.

⁷ Model established in the Comprehensive Intervention Programme to Counter Violence against Women in issue 3 of the Strategic Plan on Gender Equality Policies of the government of the Generalitat de Catalunya (2019-2022).

I.5.1.10: Amount of increased resources for the care and comprehensive recovery network for women in situations of violence, broken down by year and region.

RESULT 5.2: Comprehensive violence circuits have been implemented and improved all over the territory.

Indicators:

I.5.2.1: Number of agents trained with an intersectional gender perspective in all the forms, manifestations and spheres of violence against women throughout the territory.

I.5.2.2: Evaluation of the care circuits for women experiencing situations of violence which follow the criteria of the Expert Group in the Struggle Against Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence (GREVIO) in relation to the Istanbul Convention⁸.

I.5.2.3: Specific budget (amount in euros) allocated to the Comprehensive Intervention Programme to Counter Violence against Women.

RESULT 5.3: The Care and Comprehensive Recovery Network for Women in Situations of Violence of Catalonia⁹ works effectively and covers the entire territory.

Indicators:

I.5.3.1: Shared, comparable data among all the services of the network and regions.

I.5.3.2: Number of services and crisis interventions qualitatively and quantitatively applied in all forms and spheres.

I.5.3.3: Number of resources that establish specific measures for women in contexts of greater vulnerability who have suffered from violence (immigrant women and women with functional diversity, who live with HIV or with drug dependency problems, among other situations), broken down by territory.

I.5.3.4: Coverage of emergency shelter services with minimum quality standards all over the territory.

I.5.3.5: (Average) wait time to get care resources for women in situations of violence, broken down by territory.

I.5.3.6: Percentage of women served in the crime victim care offices who were referred to the Care and Comprehensive Recovery Network for Women in Situations of Violence of Catalonia, broken down by territory.

I.5.3.7: Number of travelling spaces or institutions devoted to preventing and detecting violence against women in rural and depopulated areas.

RESULT 5.4: Formal education provides for and detects violence against women.

Indicators:

I.5.4.1: Intervention and follow-up of sexist, sexual and LGBTI+-phobic harassment at formal schools with an intersectional feminist perspective.

⁸ Expert Group in the Struggle Against Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence (GREVIO).

⁹ Services of the network: Information and Care of Women Services (SIAD), Specialised Telephone Assistance Service (24-hour hotline, 900 900 120), the Specialised Care Network (SIE), the Emergency Care and Shelter Service, the Shelter and Recovery Service, the Home Replacement Shelter Service, meeting point technicians, services to care for victims of crimes, and police attention services.

I.5.4.2: Number of proceedings underway on sexist, sexual and LGBTI+-phobic harassment, per formal school, all over the territory.

I.5.4.3: Number and type of resolutions on sexist, sexual and LGBTI+-phobic harassment, per formal school, all over the territory.

I.5.4.4: Percentage of formal schools that have gender referents working to prevent sexism and violence against women from a community perspective of recognition and reparation.

RESULT 5.5: The way sexual violence is addressed has improved.

Indicators:

I.5.5.1: Development of a specific model against sexual violence within the comprehensive framework of violence against women.

I.5.5.2: Number of actions to prevent and detect expressions of sexual violence from the intersectional perspective in the educational, healthcare, judicial and social services settings, broken down by territory.

RESULT 5.6: Mechanisms have been generated to guarantee the right to a life free of obstetric violence, which is recognised as a pathologisation of obstetric processes and a form of violence against women.

Indicators:

I.5.6.1: Number of professionals trained to respect the autonomy of women and individuals with gestational capacity who bear in mind family and affective-sexual diversity.

I.5.6.2: Percentage of caesareans, induced pregnancies and surgical births with scientific evidence that respect women's autonomy.

RESULT 5.7: The measures to deal with human trafficking for sexual exploitation have been improved and are aligned with the Council of Europe's Convention on Action Against the Trafficking of Human Beings.

Indicators:

I.5.7.1: Number of specialised training courses targeted at professionals working in the field of human trafficking for sexual exploitation.

I.5.7.2: Number of proposals of improvement from counselling programmes targeted at professionals working in the field of human trafficking for sexual exploitation.

I.5.7.3: Number of mechanisms put into place to guarantee the rights recognised in the protocol to prevent, repress and sanction human trafficking, especially trafficking of women and children, which fulfil the United Nations Convention against Organised Transnational Crime.

RESULT 5.8: The media report on violence against women without recrimination and break gender stereotypes.

Indicators:

I.5.8.1: Number of complaints and sanctions via the Observatory of the Audiovisual Council of Catalonia.

I.5.8.2: Follow-up reports on complaints by the Observatory of the Audiovisual Council of Catalonia.

I.5.8.3: Percentage of compulsory classes in media and journalism degree programmes which incorporate the intersectional gender perspective.

- I.5.8.4:** Development of a media ethics code with an intersectional gender perspective.
- I.5.8.5:** Development and implementation of a code of best practices for journalists and/or media professionals on non-sexist communication and advertising which includes monitoring mechanisms against macho stereotypes.
- I.5.8.6:** Development and implementation of an action and advice protocol to handle complaints over sexist advertising.

ISSUE 6: HATE SPEECH, STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION (LGBTI+ AND FEMINISMS)

The 2030 Feminist Agenda places the struggle against hate speech, stigma and discrimination against LGBTI+ persons and feminisms at the core of guaranteeing SRR. We define them as the exclusion of and direct attack against the people or groups they stigmatise and/or discriminate against because of prejudices, beliefs or knee-jerk assessments of others motivated exclusively because they belong to a given social group, and thereby as attacks against the principles of equality and dignity.

Discrimination, which can be direct (implying distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference) and/or indirect (putting someone at a disadvantage in terms of actions and measures), can also be multiple when it is conditioned by more than one characteristic condition and/or personal circumstance and/or social position. In a broader sense, we find the definitions established by Law 11/2014, dated 10 October 2014, to guarantee LGBTI rights and eradicate homophobia, biphobia and transphobia:

- Direct discrimination: A situation experienced by a person who is, has been or could be treated less favourably than another person in a similar situation because of their sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression.
- Indirect discrimination: A situation in which a supposedly neutral provision, criterion, interpretation or practice can lead to a particular disadvantage in lesbians, gays, bisexuals, or transgender or intersex persons compared to others.
- Discrimination by association: A situation in which a person is the target of discrimination because of their sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression as a consequence of their relationship with an LGBTI+ person or group.
- Discrimination by error: A situation in which a person or group of people are the target of discrimination over sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression as a consequence of an erroneous assumption.
- Multiple discrimination: A situation in which a lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender or intersex person suffers from more serious and specific forms of discrimination because they also belong to other groups that are also the targets of discrimination.
- Order to discriminate: Any instruction that implies discrimination, either direct or indirect, because of sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression.
- Retaliatory discriminatory: Any adverse or negative effect against a person because they submitted a complaint, claim, grievance, lawsuit or appeal of any kind meant to prevent, diminish or condemn the discrimination or harassment to which they are being or have been subjected.
- Secondary victimisation: Additional abuse against lesbians, gays, bisexuals, or transgender or intersex persons who are experiencing a form of discrimination, harassment or retaliation as a direct or indirect consequence of the inadequate interventions made by the bodies in charge and the actions of other agents involved.

These forms of discrimination are often incited by hate speech, defined by the Council of Europe as “the advocacy, promotion or incitement, in any form, of the denigration, hatred or vilification of a person or group of persons, as well as any harassment, insult, negative stereotyping, stigmatization or threat in respect of such a person or group of persons and the justification of all the preceding types of expression, on the ground of “race”, colour, descent, national or ethnic origin, age, disability, language, religion or belief, sex, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation and other personal characteristics or status” (General Recommendation 15 of the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance, 2015).

Feminisms and their intersectionalities, along with LGBTI+ persons, are both the target of hate speech and the key to combatting it and guaranteeing non-discrimination and Human Rights.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	1
RESULTS (R)	6
INDICATORS (I)	28

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 6

TO GUARANTEE THE RIGHT TO LIVE A LIFE FREE OF HATE SPEECH, STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION TOWARDS WOMEN AND LGBTI+ PERSONS

RESULT 6.1: A regulatory framework has been developed in all areas of authority to eradicate the stigma and discrimination of all women and LGBTI+ persons.

Indicators:

- I.6.1.1:** Number and type of resources and budget allocated to implement Law 11/2014 to guarantee LGBTI+ rights and eradicate homophobia, biphobia, transphobia and lesbophobia in the entire territory, broken down by municipality.
- I.6.1.2:** Evaluation of the impact of Law 11/2014.
- I.6.1.3:** Percentage of participation, level of visibility and creation of cultural referents of LGBTI+ persons, broken down.
- I.6.1.4:** Number of civil servants and public administration personnel trained in gender and in detecting and addressing LGBTI+-phobia.
- I.6.1.5:** Number of measures that prevent the criminalisation of women who work in prostitution and/or sex work.

RESULT 6.2: Everyone is guaranteed access to an education free of the stereotypes that reproduce hatred, discrimination and stigma towards LGBTI+ sexualities.

Indicators:

- I.6.2.1:** Number of studies and other qualitative research on the consequences of the compulsory model of heteronormative sexuality which guides the contents to be taught in sexuality education and coeducation, adapted to all ages and educational levels.
- I.6.2.2:** Number of sexuality education programmes throughout all educational levels that include LGBTI+ sexualities and the prevention of violence towards LGBTI+ identities with a feminist perspective, broken down by territory.
- I.6.2.3:** Number of programmes which support non-formal education to conduct actions to prevent LGBTI-phobia.
- I.6.2.4:** Tracking and evaluation of the attainment of the participants in the trainings within formal and non-formal education.

RESULT 6.3: The centrality of the diversity of identities and sexualities has been promoted with a community perspective in the culture and the media.

Indicators:

- I.6.3.1:** Implementation of the diagnosis of the presence of sexual diversity in the public media and the way it is treated.
- I.6.3.2:** Implementation of the annual evaluation of the impact of the presence of sexual diversity in the public media and the way it is treated.
- I.6.3.3:** Monetary allocation implemented to promote affective and sexual diversity and the diversity of gender identities and expressions in cultural entities.
- I.6.3.4:** Number of cultural productions which promote affective and sexual diversity and the diversity of gender identities and expressions.
- I.6.3.5:** Number and type of programmes implemented for the non-stereotypical treatment of sexual diversity and the diversity of gender identities and expressions.

RESULT 6.4: The right to asylum for reasons of LGBTI+ discrimination and stigma has been enacted in Catalonia.

Indicators:

- I.6.4.1:** Design of circuits and protocols to facilitate the protection of and access to public benefits and services for immigrants who immigrated because they are LGBTI+.
- I.6.4.2.:** Implementation of a specialised assistance and comprehensive care service for LGBTI+ immigrants requesting refugee status and asylum.
- I.6.4.3:** Number of people protected and cared for over the total number of people that request access, broken down by age, sex, etc.
- I.6.4.4:** Number of campaigns on the results of the impact evaluation implemented.
- I.6.4.5:** Number of amendments to Law 12/2009 regulating the right to asylum and subsidiary protection that have been processed and incorporated.

RESULT 6.5: Hate speech promoted by political parties, media and legal entities has been eradicated.

Indicators:

- I.6.5.1: Map of all hate speech detected has been created and is accessible to all citizens.
- I.6.5.2: Number of annual accessibility accountability reports (in an understandable format) by institutions, companies and legal entities.
- I.6.5.3: Transparency portal of institutions, companies and legal entities which can be consulted.
- I.6.5.4: Implementation of public financing criteria within the framework of Human Rights.

RESULT 6.6: Feminist and LGBTI+ movements that defend the Human Rights of Women and SRR have been defended and guaranteed.

Indicators:

- I.6.6.1: Implementation of the institutional framework to guarantee and protect the defenders of SRR.
- I.6.6.2: Grievance and action protocols to deal with the consequences of fundamentalist attacks on entities and individuals that defend SRR.
- I.6.6.3: Number of programmes with institutional support for judicial and administrative proceedings.
- I.6.6.4: Number and kind of programmes providing support, care, advice and digital protection for services, entities and defenders of SRR.
- I.6.6.5: Public financing (amount in euros) earmarked to protect and care for defenders of SRR.
- I.6.6.6: List of accreditations of fundamentalist civil society organisations with consultative status in the multilateral spaces that guarantee Human Rights.

ANNEXES

ANNEXE I: 2030 FEMINIST AGENDA MANIFESTO, MARCH 2019. LATIN AMERICAN & CARIBBEAN AND EUROPEAN ALLIANCE FOR A 2030 FEMINIST AGENDA

Sexual and Reproductive Rights at the core of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The 2030 Feminist Agenda is being spearheaded by the international alliance of entities, groups, networks and social movements which share the perspective of intersectional feminism to defend Sexual and Reproductive Rights and the Human Rights of Women as priorities on their action agendas and everyday advocacy.

Sexual and Reproductive Rights have to be at the core of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The legal approach to Human Rights, expressed in conventions and other instruments on the Human Rights of Women, is essential but not sufficient to cause a change in the culture and social, cultural and symbolic practices upholding unequal gender relations. For this reason, intersectional feminism demands a shift in the patriarchal paradigm to achieve social transformation by conferring feminist political content on the international Human Rights instruments and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

This alliance is clearly positioned in defence of the Human (social, economic, political, civil, cultural, reproductive and sexual) Rights of Women throughout their lifecycle, and the right to health in a holistic sense, as it is conceived by the World Health Organisation (WHO). It revives the women's historical claims for reproductive freedom and control over their own bodies as both a philosophical-political principle and women's right to enjoy their sexuality freely, with scientific information and without being the target of any kind of violence or discrimination. The exercise of the right to health and the affirmation of women's citizenship and political participation must become universal and equitable, and sexual citizenship is part of this.

In order to guarantee these rights, which are fundamental, state secularism and peace must emerge as the fundamental conditions of the life, integrity and health of women and of the population at a whole, as well as the commitment to prevent and eradicate violence against women and opposition to all forms of discrimination based on sex, ethnicity/race, class, gender identity or sexual orientation.

In order to track and monitor the commitments taken by the institutional spaces and public policies, we shall focus on 6 key issues and ask for accountability in each of them:

- 1. Comprehensive sexuality education** as an essential, compulsory part of curricula which helps people get the information, tools and motivation needed to take free, autonomous and informed decisions on sex and sexuality. Sexuality education should be the space for understanding sexuality and sexual and gender diversity by fostering non-discrimination and affective, equal relationships, among others. It is an instrument based on Human Rights which is capable of transforming relations among genders and eliminate relations based on power and oppression, which also contributes to eradicating violence against women.
- 2. The Care Economy**, to contribute to recognising its importance and social and economic centrality. Its redistribution is viewed as something that should go beyond the boundaries and privacy of the home with a new social organisation which places caregiving and the reproduction of life with a feministic perspective at the core so that its value and contribution to the economy of countries and the world is recognised and addressed with committed public policies, and it is provided in a socially-conscious way by governments, families and employers.

3. **Secularism and fundamentalism.** The importance of States being secular and for those that already are to act as such and facilitate the creation of policies to re-appropriate spaces that guarantee Human Rights and Sexual and Reproductive Rights. Fundamentalism uses authoritarian-emotional manipulation, disinformation and extreme interpretations of religions via specific state or non-state actors to gain power and money, spread their social control and undermine the foundations of democracy and the rule of law.
4. **Abortion and contraception.** Adopting a Sexual and Reproductive Rights approach means that these rights not only guarantee access to sexual and reproductive healthcare but that they also guarantee women's autonomy, without any discrimination, to take their own decisions on everything related to their sexuality, including reproduction. Universal, informed access to contraceptives and free legal abortion are fundamental rights which are essential to bodily survival and to the self-determination of women in all spheres of life.
5. **Violence against women.** Promoting policies to prevent and eradicate violence against women and girls and eliminate the social structures and cultural stereotypes that perpetuate them, while recognising the rights of the women who suffer from this violence throughout the entire process: prevention, care, protection and sanction, recovery and reparation.
6. **Hate speech / stigma and discrimination (LGBTI+ and Feminisms)** mean the exclusion of and direct attack on individuals or groups who are marginalised and/or discriminated against because of prejudices, beliefs or hasty assessments, without either grounding or certainty, often without even knowing the people, which influences and conditions viewpoints and ways of acting.

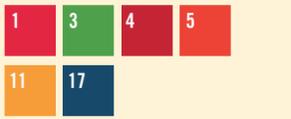
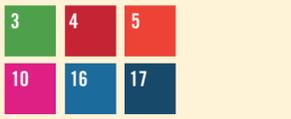
This manifesto is the framework of consensus of the parties in the alliance to establish the political advocacy and participative actions and global and local leadership needed to incorporate the feminist perspective into the defence of women's rights. This alliance will work in both the global sphere and international and regional forums as well as in the local and regional spheres to define instruments so that governments can incorporate a cross-cutting, feminist viewpoint into their SDG development plans.

The following organisations and networks of entities and associations are promoting the 2030 feminist agenda manifesto:



ANNEXE 2: TABLE COMPARING INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS* WITH THE 6 KEY ISSUES TO GUARANTEE SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS IN CATALONIA'S 2030 AGENDA

*This is a proposal that associates the most important international Human Rights instruments with the 6 key issues of the 2030 Feminist Agenda (The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals [SDGs], Beijing Platform for Action, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women [CEDAW], the Cairo Platform of Action and the Yogyakarta Principles, as well as a selection of other instruments we consider essential). Not all the international instruments are included, nor are regional Human Rights instruments.

2030 FEMINIST AGENDA	2030 AGENDA	2030 AGENDA - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)	BEIJING PLATFORM OF ACTION (12 areas of special concern)	General Recommendations of the CEDAW Committee (Articles)	PROGRAMME OF ACTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF CAIRO (Principles, Chapters, Measures)	YOGYAKARTA Principles (2006) and YP+10 (2017) (Principles)	Other international instruments
Issue 1: Comprehensive sexuality education	SDG 4. Quality education. SDG 5. Gender equality. SDG 3. Good health and well-being. SDG 1. No poverty. SDG 11. Sustainable cities and communities. SDG 17. Partnerships for the goals.		B. Education and training of women I. The Human Rights of Women L. Girls	Article 10. On eliminating stereotypes in all forms of education. Article 5. On eliminating sexist stereotypes, motherhood as a social function and co-responsibility. Article 3. On women's ability to exercise Human Rights and the fundamental freedoms. Article 4. On affirmative actions to increase women's equality. Article 2. On specific measures to eliminate discrimination against women. General Recommendation 36 on the right of girls and women to education.	Principle 8. On sexual and reproductive health and the right to education and information on this topic. Chapter VI. Population growth and structure (Measures 6.4, 6.15). Chapter VII. Reproductive rights and reproductive health (Measure 7.3, 7.37, 7.39, 7.47). Chapter XI. Population, development and education.	Principle 1. The Right to the Universal Enjoyment of Human Rights. Principle 2. The Rights to Equality and Non-discrimination. Principle 17. The Right to the Highest Attainable Standard of Health. Principle 16. The Right to Education + (YP+10).	Convention on the Rights of the Child (Art. 24 which upholds the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health / Art 28. Education.) General Observation No. 20 (2016) of the Human Rights Committee on the implementation of the rights of the child during adolescence.
Issue 2: Care Economy	SDG 8. Decent work and economic growth. SDG 5. Gender equality. SDG 10. Reduced inequalities. SDG 1. No poverty. SDG 2. Zero hunger. SDG 3. Good health and well-being. SDG 4. Quality education. SDG 6. Clean water and sanitation. SDG 7. Affordable and clean energy. SDG 9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure. SDG 12. Responsible consumption and production. SDG 14. Life below water. SDG 15. Life on land. SDG 17. Partnerships for the goals.		A. Women and poverty F. Women and the economy I. The Human Rights of Women	Article 13. On specific measures to eliminate discrimination against women in other spheres of economic and social life. Article 14. On measures to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas. Article 11. On measures to eliminate discrimination against women at work. Article 3. On women's ability to exercise Human Rights and the fundamental freedoms. Article 4. On affirmative actions to increase women's equality. Article 2. On specific measures to eliminate discrimination against women.	Principle 4. On the elimination of all kinds of violence against women; on women's control over their fertility; on the Human Rights of Women and Girls; on eradicating all forms of discrimination on the basis of sex; on equality in civil, cultural, economic, political and social life. Chapter IV. Equality and equity between the sexes and the empowerment of women. Chapter V. The family, its roles, rights, composition and structure (Obj. 5.2). Chapter IV. Rights of procreation and reproductive health.	Principle 24. The Right to Found a Family. Principle 1. The Right to the Universal Enjoyment of Human Rights. Principle 13. The Right to Social Security and to Other Social Protection Measures. Principle 12. The Right to Work. Principle 34 (YP+10). The Right to Protection from Poverty.	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (ILO no. 189). International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (1990). General Observation No. 20 (2016) of the Human Rights Committee on the implementation of the rights of the child during adolescence.
Issue 3: Secularism and fundamentalism	SDG 16. Peace, justice and strong institutions SDG 5. Gender equality SDG 3. Good health and well-being SDG 4. Quality education SDG 10. Reduced inequalities SDG 17. Partnerships for the goals		I. The Human Rights of Women	Article 3. On women's ability to exercise Human Rights and the fundamental freedoms. Article 4. On affirmative actions to increase women's equality. Article 2. On specific measures to eliminate discrimination against women.	Chapter III. Equality and equity between the sexes and enhancing the role of women (Point A.39).	Principle 1. The Right to the Universal Enjoyment of Human Rights. Principle 2. The Rights to Equality and Non-discrimination. Principle 4. The Right to Life. Principle 21. The Right to Freedom of Thought, Conscience and Religion. Principle 30 (YP+10). The Right to State Protection.	
Issue 4: Abortion and contraception	SDG 3. Good health and well-being SDG 5. Gender equality SDG 4. Quality education SDG 10. Reduced inequalities SDG 16. Peace, justice and strong institutions SDG 17. Partnerships for the goals		C. Women and health I. The Human Rights of Women	Article 12. On the right to family planning services and medical care. Article 3. On women's ability to exercise Human Rights and the fundamental freedoms. Article 4. On affirmative actions to increase women's equality. Article 2. On specific measures to eliminate discrimination against women	Chapter VII Reproductive rights and reproductive health. Principle 8. On sexual and reproductive health and the right to education and information on this topic. Principle 4. On the elimination of all kinds of violence against women; on women's control over their fertility; on the Human Rights of Women and Girls; on eradicating all forms of discrimination on the basis of sex; on equality in civil, cultural, economic, political and social life.	Principle 33 (YP+10). The Right to Freedom from Criminalisation and Sanction based on Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, Gender Expression and Sexual Characteristics. Principle 1. The Right to the Universal Enjoyment of Human Rights. Principle 17 (and YP+10). The Right to the Highest Attainable Standard of Health.	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Art. 12 which establishes the right of all persons to the highest attainable standard of health. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights / General observation no. 36 on article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, on the right to life. General Observation No. 20 (2016) of the Human Rights Committee on the implementation of the rights of the child during adolescence. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Art. 25 a) on the right to sexual and reproductive health).
Issue 5: Violence against women	SDG 5. Gender equality SDG 3. Good health and well-being SDG 4. Quality education SDG 11. Sustainable cities and communities SDG 1. No poverty SDG 6. Clean water and sanitation SDG 8. Decent work and economic growth SDG 13. Climate action SDG 16. Peace, justice and strong institutions SDG 17. Partnerships for the goals		D. Violence against women I. The Human Rights of Women K. Women and the environment	Article 5. On eliminating sexist stereotypes, motherhood as a social function and co-responsibility. Article 6. On the trafficking of women and the exploitation of women in prostitution. Article 3. On women's ability to exercise Human Rights and the fundamental freedoms. Article 4. On affirmative actions to increase women's equality. Article 2. On specific measures to eliminate discrimination against women. General Recommendation 19 on violence against women. General Recommendation 35: Updating General Recommendation 19 on violence against women. General Recommendation 17 on the gender dimension in lowering the risk of disasters within the context of climate change.	Principle 4. On the elimination of all kinds of violence against women; on women's control over their fertility; on the Human Rights of Women and Girls; on eradicating all forms of discrimination on the basis of sex; on equality in civil, cultural, economic, political and social life. Chapter IV. Rights of procreation and reproductive health (Measure 4.4, 4.5, 4.9, 4.27) Chapter V. The family, its roles, rights, composition and structure. (Measure 5.10) Chapter VII. Reproductive rights and reproductive health (Measures 7.3, 7.11, 7.35, 7.38, 7.39, 7.47) Chapter X. International migration (Measure 10.24)	Principle 1. The Right to the Universal Enjoyment of Human Rights. Principle 4. The Right to Life. Principle 5. The Right to Security of the Person. Principle 11. The Right to Protection from All Forms of Exploitation, Sale and Trafficking of Human Beings.	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Art. 12 which establishes the right of all persons to the highest attainable standard of health. Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (ILO No. 189) - Article 5.
Issue 6: Hate speech, stigma and discrimination (LGBTI+ and Feminism)	SDG 16. Peace, justice and strong institutions SDG 5. Gender equality SDG 3. Good health and well-being SDG 4. Quality education SDG 11. Sustainable cities and communities SDG 8. Decent work and economic growth SDG 10. Reduced inequalities SDG 1. No poverty SDG 17. Partnership for the goals		D. Violence against women I. The Human Rights of Women E. Women and armed conflicts J. Women and the media	Article 5. On eliminating sexist stereotypes, motherhood as a social function and co-responsibility. Article 6. On the trafficking of women and the exploitation of women in prostitution. Article 3. On women's ability to exercise Human Rights and the fundamental freedoms. Article 4. On affirmative actions to increase women's equality. Article 2. On specific measures to eliminate discrimination against women. General Recommendation 25. Special temporary measures (paragraph 1 of article 4 of CEDAW). General Recommendation 30 on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations. General Recommendation 35: Updating General Recommendation 19 on violence against women.	Principle 4. On the elimination of all kinds of violence against women; on women's control over their fertility; on the Human Rights of Women and Girls; on eradicating all forms of discrimination on the basis of sex; on equality in civil, cultural, economic, political and social life. Chapter IV. Rights of procreation and reproductive health.	Principle 33 (YP+10). The Right to Freedom from Criminalisation and Sanction based on Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, Gender Expression and Sexual Characteristics. Principle 32 (YP+10). The Right to Bodily and Mental Integrity. Principle 1. The Right to the Universal Enjoyment of Human Rights. Principle 2. The Rights to Equality and Non-discrimination. Principle 3. The Right to Recognition before the Law. Principle 4. The Right to Life. Principle 5. The Right to Security of the Person. Principle 6. The Right to Privacy. Principle 9. The Right to Treatment with Humanity while in Detention. Principle 14. The Right to an Adequate Standard of Living. Principle 15. The Right to Adequate Housing. Principle 19. The Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression. Principle 20. The Right to Freedom of Peaceful Assembly and Association. Principle 22. The Right to Freedom of Movement. Principle 23. The Right to Asylum. Principle 25. The Right to Participate in Public Life. Principle 26. The Right to Participate in Cultural Life. Principle 27. The Right to Promote Human Rights. Principle 29. Accountability and Non-Impunity of Those Who Violate Human Rights Related to Sexual Orientation or Gender Identity. Principle 37 (YP+10) The Right to Truth.	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and ILO Convention C169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (1989). General Observation No. 20 (2016) of the Human Rights Committee on the implementation of the rights of the child during adolescence.

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2030 FEMINIST AGENDA

The **2030 Feminist Agenda** is an action programme led by the entities **Creación Positiva** and **L'Associació Drets Sexuals i Reproductius**, who work in defence of Sexual and Reproductive Rights as the core of defending the Human Rights of Women. It has the financing and support of the **Catalan Development Cooperation Agency (ACCD)**.

The programme aims to contribute to the real guarantee of Sexual and Reproductive Rights and to ensuring that these human rights of women, included in the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**, permeate public policies via the process of implementing the agenda, both locally and globally.

The 2030 Feminist Agenda aims to be a meeting point for entities, groups, networks and social movements which share the defence of **Sexual and Reproductive Rights**, the **Human Rights of Women** and feminism as a priority within our action agendas and everyday influence to ensure that the 2030 Agenda incorporates a feminist and human-rights perspective to guarantee the Human Rights of Women and Sexual and Reproductive Rights.



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