

## Innovations in Care – New Concepts, Actors and Policies

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Region		Sub-Saharan Africa	Asia and the Pacific	Latin America and the Caribbean
Context	<b>Main trends and issues</b>	Widespread and multidimensional poverty Young and growing population High economic growth but low development Big informal sector Poverty-related problems Strong conservative forces Conflict and natural disasters Low social protection coverage, many pilots	Heterogeneity in all regards Diverse levels of poverty and inequality Diverse stages in demographic transition Diverse stages in economic growth Social protection coverage varies across countries and regions	High income inequality Some poverty Early demographic transition Economic slowdown High coverage of social protection
Gender equality	<b>Policies: General background</b>	Some improvements in establishing women's machineries Lack of policies Where policies exist, implementation is weak Lack of adequate funding Opposition from conservative forces	High gender equality (Mongolia, Viet Nam) to very low (Afghanistan) Different political and economic regimes and policies	Many advances at national and regional levels Progress in women's political participation and leadership Advances in policies and implementation Explicit care policies, many of which are institutionalized
	<b>Care</b>	Care addressed as part of poverty-reduction policies	Economic empowerment Social investment	Triple R framework Co-responsibility
Care services	<b>Child-, elder care, health, etc.</b>	ECDC policies adopted - often instrumentalist framing, and uneven implementation Emphasis on maternal and child health care	Care services linked to women's labor force participation and contribution to economic growth Uneven implementation of ECDC policies Impressive advances in health policies	Institutionalized child care (Costa Rica, Uruguay) Highest rates of ECDC policies among developing countries (comparable to
Infrastructure	<b>Water, sanitation, roads, etc.</b>	Low development Some improvement, but lagging behind in particular in the WASH sector	Low to high development, depending on country	High development
Social protection and care	<b>Cash transfers</b>	Unconditional cash transfers (UCTs) with low coverage but many pilots UCTs impact women's lives positively, as they reduce poverty	Frequently used to relieve poverty (conditional cash transfers in India)	Conditional cash transfers are widespread despite their disadvantages for women Conditionalities work in tandem with public policies
	<b>Public works</b>	One of the most frequent social protection measures PWP as a way to relief poverty and (re)build infrastructure (after disasters)	Depending on the region (widespread efforts to relieve poverty and to rebuild infrastructure after natural disasters in India)	Few public works programmes If implemented, PWP have high women's participation and most often include child-care components
	<b>Labour policies</b>	High rate of informal employment with regional differences (33-82%) Effective maternity covers only 15% of women High labor force participation and women are "trapped" in informal work due to poverty	Advances in labor policies in many countries (Viet Nam has advanced paternity leave policies whereas PNG does not grant paid maternity leave)	High rate of informal wage employment (40-75%) Advanced labour laws including maternity (12 weeks rather than the international standard of 14 weeks) and in many cases, paternity leave
Mobilization around care	<b>Focus and achievements</b>	Care is a low priority on feminist movements' agendas compared to other issues (VAW, women's leadership and political participation) Care on agendas of large, internationally connected movements	Care is a priority on bigger, international movements Regional variations (high priority in India and a low priority in Afghanistan and PNG)	Care is central and has been pushed for in the past Several major achievements by women's movements in many countries Care is a top-down issue, but taken up