

Unpaid care work and empowerment of women and girls

Deepta Chopra

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What is care?

- 'Care' includes **direct care** of people, **housework** that facilitates caring for people (indirect care) and **volunteer community care** of people, and **paid carers**, cleaners, health and education workers

Care is a **social good**, underpins all development progress

Care sustains and reproduces society

Markets depend on care for their functioning

- **Unpaid care work**



Significance of UCW in women's and girls' lives

- Occupies large amounts of women's and girls' time -- restricting participation in civil, economic and social spheres
- Lack of leisure time -- reduction in women and girl's well being
- Drudgeryadverse health outcomes
- Income from paid work....eroded with costs of care substitution
- Who cares when women work in paid jobsreduction of care, adverse outcomes for care recipients
- A chain of paid work and unpaid care work...care deficit and social injustice, discrimination

Political Economy analysis of Care in Social Policy

- Research Question: where, why, when and how unpaid care concerns becomes more visible on domestic policy agendas?
- Success' in incorporating unpaid care into the national public policy agenda implies that policies
 - (1) signal recognition of women's contributions through unpaid care work;
 - (2) reduce the drudgery associated with performing care; and
 - (3) redistribute responsibilities for care (e.g. towards the state, community, men.
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- Choice of Sectors: ECD and Social Protection

Care in Social Policy: Why ECD?

- Women carry out most of the childcare responsibilities (existing gender norms and patterns of division of labour within families and communities)
- Additional demands because of financial, environmental and social crisis- means women need to participate in the labour market; + there is an increase in levels of care required.
- Balance between paid work and unpaid care work responsibilities
- Imbalance towards paid work can affect children adversely
- ECD programmes rely on mothers for programme participation

Why is Care relevant in Social Protection Policy?

- Women's and girls' uptake of social protection provisions are affected by their unpaid care work responsibilities
- Social protection provision can alleviate drudgery (for example through improved access to fuel and water, or increased support)
- Social policy cannot achieve gender equality without considering women's unpaid care work and its impacts on their right to health, education, decent work and leisure
- Additional demands on families because of changes such as urbanisation, demographic changes etc. may lead to a care deficit

A review of two sectors: Invisibility of Care

	No of policies reviewed	No. of policies which have a care intent	No. of countries that these policies were from
Social Protection	107	23 (21%)	16 (out of 53) - SSA and LA
Early childhood development	270	41 (15%)	33 (out of 142) - LA and SSA

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_20872



al Protection Policies

tribution of care responsibilities from the family to the state (enter into paid work).

tribution within the family; only 2 about reduction of

ansfers were more sensitive to care concerns (40% with e)

rogrammes were care sensitive

al cash transfers, and 9% of social transfers had care-objectives.

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