Economic Rights Program

Closing the gaps in the exercise of women's economic rights

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About the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM)

- Created in 1928 as the first intergovernmental organization created to promote women's rights, as a result of the hemispheric alliance of the feminist movement.
- It joined the OAS in 1948 as an "autonomous and descentralized agency".



Mission: to support the Member States in the fulfillment of their respective international and inter-American commitments regarding women's human rights and gender equity and equality.



CIM Focus of Work

Deepen the analysis of the persistent gaps in the legal framework regarding women's economic rights in order to formulate concrete recommendations for instruments and other tools for States to strengthen the guarantee and protection of these rights







Tool made available to the States to facilitate their process of building a national care law.



¿Why a Model Law on Care?

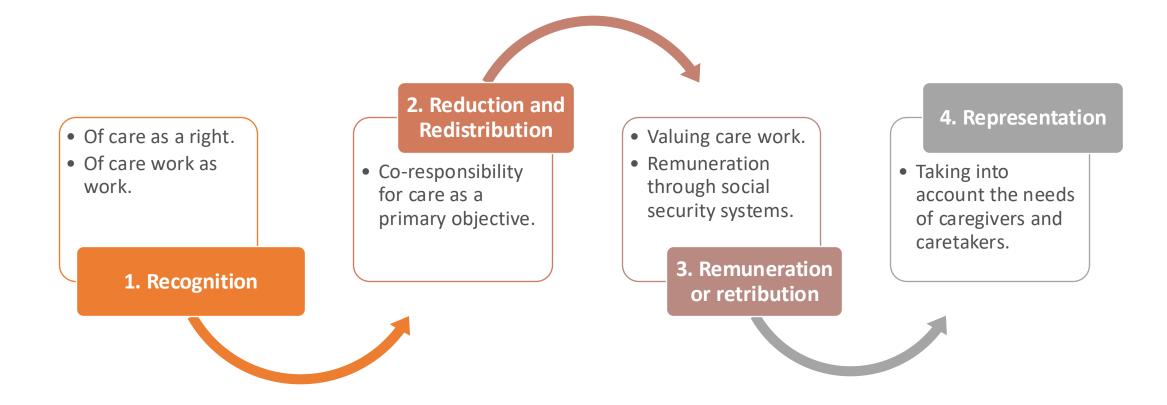
The interpretation and application of the norm constitutes the institutional mechanism by which formal equality is materialized into substantive equality.

- Existing instruments have been insufficient in addressing the realities of women in a comprehensive manner.
- Legal norms are an expression of society at a given historical moment and represent, in democratic and inclusive States, the demands of important sectors of the citizenry, such as women.
- Normative changes such as the permanent and urgent vindication of women's rights at the level of the structures that make up state power and delimit the obligations and competencies of the State vis-à-vis the citizenry.



4 components of the Inter-American Model Law on Care (LMIC):

Foundational premise: Resignifying care work, which lays the foundation for a new understanding of social organization and the economy by focusing on life-sustaining processes.





Structure of the Model Law:

I. Principles and General Provisions



 They infuse the entire contents of the Model Law and respond to the critical issues mentioned above.. II. Recognition and Value of Care



 Establishes the need for recognition of care as work and the universal right to care. III. The Right to Care

 The right to care for dependent persons and the right to care for caregivers, and the quality and dignity of this work as work.



Estructura de la Ley Modelo:

IV. Redistribution of Care and Co-Responsibility

- Reduction of the burden of care work that falls on women.
- Redistribution to advance social and family coresponsibility.

V. National Care Systems

 A co-responsible system of public, universal access and solidarity-based financing, which articulates the different modalities of care service provision, public -national and local-, private and community-based.

VI. Caregiving and Global Value Chains

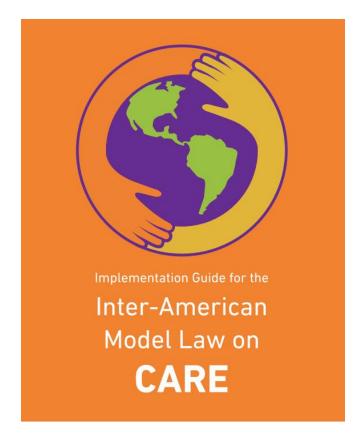
 Social co-responsibility of economic actors in global value chains and positions the State as the promoter and driver of these measures.



Implementation Guide of the LMIC:

Includes the highest standards of care and co-responsibility.

- Practices in the region review of the standards and experiences of countries that are already making progress.
- Reference for countries seeking to initiate progress in the area of care, establishing minimum bases in terms of regulatory and policy changes.
- Illustrates advances and experiences of European countries.

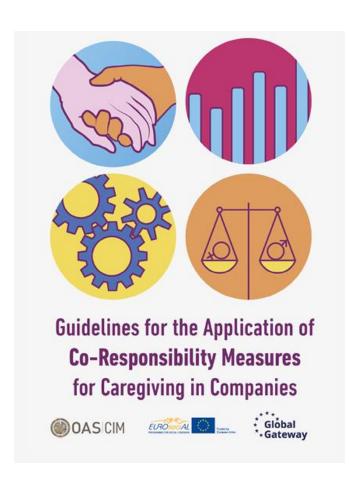








Focus on corresponsability of care



Objectives:

- To provide the business sector with a tool to facilitate the implementation of co-responsibility for care and reconciliation of work, family and personal life.
- To provide concrete recommendations to help create the necessary conditions to develop an organizational culture where social coresponsibility of care actions are more likely to work in the long term.
- It offers examples of measures being implemented in companies in the region (multinational, national and local)



Focus on corresponsability of care



10 Principles towards building more equitable and inclusive work environments aligned with the needs of employees





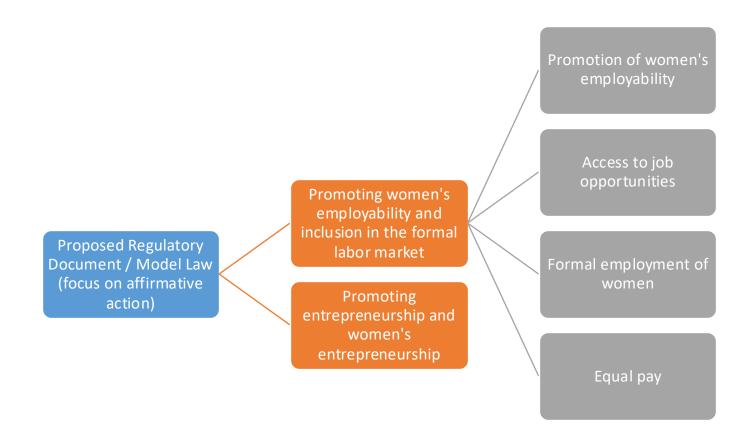
Financial Inclusion of Women



- Research, dialogue and drafting process for an inter-American model law on women's financial inclusion.
- Propose legislative and regulatory changes that seek to close gender gaps in the different dimensions of financial inclusion.
- Completion: First quarter of 2025
- Topics addressed: gender mainstreaming in the ENIF and ENEF, gender statistics, financial education with a gender perspective, algorithmic discrimination, responsible finance, etc.

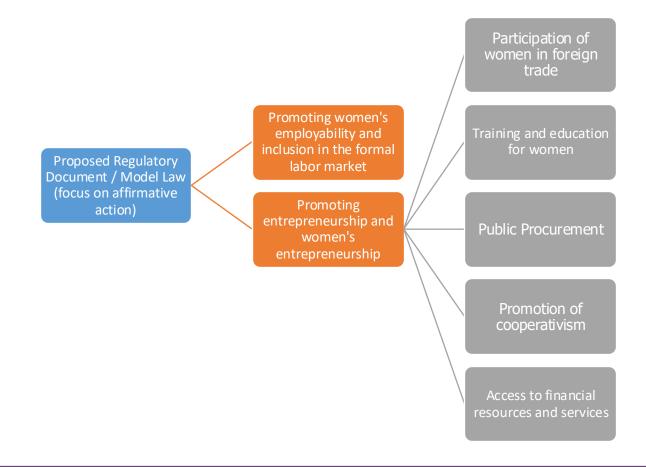


Women's labor insertion / Entrepeneurship



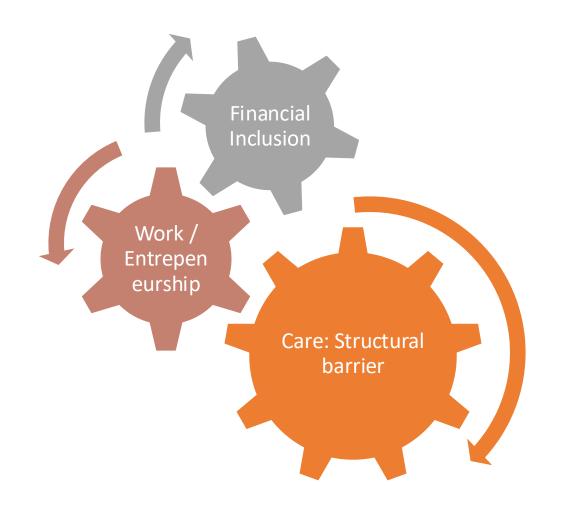


Inserción laboral de las mujeres / Emprendeurismo





Regulatory proposals for States: Closing gaps in the exercise of women's economic rights





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