**Call for inputs for an expert workshop and a comprehensive thematic study on the human rights dimension of care and support**

1. Advisory opinion to the IACHR (attached):

This document was prepared by ECLAC as part of an advisory opinion and written observations requested by the Government of the Republic of Argentina, to be submitted to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, on the content and scope of the right to care and its interrelationship with other rights (November, 2023).

1. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), [*The care society: a horizon for sustainable recovery with gender equality*](https://repositorio.cepal.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/016d2a56-09fe-475e-bcfa-8f35bc41ced2/content):

The multiple crises of recent years have shown that the current development model is unsustainable and fails to address the structural gaps that affect the vast majority of the population of Latin America and the Caribbean. Against this backdrop, a comprehensive and cross-cutting approach is needed to halt the enormous setbacks that jeopardize achievements of the targets set in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Regional Gender Agenda. It is also urgent to implement the structural change in the development model that ECLAC has been advocating for over a decade. To avoid widening gender gaps and move towards substantive equality, what is needed are accurate assessments and concrete proposals that will contribute to breaking from a development model that has disregarded the care of people and the planet. This document reflects the concern regarding the need for a paradigm shift and offers analyses and recommendations for moving towards a care society.

1. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), [*The Buenos Aires Commitment:*](https://repositorio.cepal.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/5d94a78a-b8ac-487e-bfba-214ed496c68b/content)

The Buenos Aires Commitment was adopted at the fifteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was organized by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Regional Office for the Americas and the Caribbean of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the Government of Argentina and held in Buenos Aires from 7 to 11 November 2022. The Buenos Aires Commitment charts a path towards a care society, with agreements in new areas for transformative recovery with gender equality and sustainability. It recognizes care as a right to provide and receive care and to exercise self-care. It calls for the promotion of measures to overcome the sexual division of labour and move towards a fair social organization of care, in the framework of a new development model that fosters gender equality in the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.

1. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)/United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), [*Advances in care policies in Latin America and the Caribbean: Towards a care society with gender equality:*](https://repositorio.cepal.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/2b4ba8a7-46a2-4600-85bc-661e77d982df/content)

The commitments made over the last 45 years have led to the development of a robust Regional Gender Agenda in which women’s rights and gender equality are recognized as central and cross-cutting elements of all State action geared toward strengthening democracy and enabling a new style of sustainable development with equality. The right to care, understood as the right to receive care, to provide care and to exercise self-care, is part of the human rights already recognized in international covenants and treaties that benefit all people. The right to care also implies the recognition of the value of work, the guarantee of the rights of caregivers and the overcoming of stereotypes in which care is deemed to be the exclusive responsibility of women. Beyond the diversity of economic and cultural situations and institutional frameworks, all the countries of the region must design comprehensive care systems that aim for universal access to and quality of services, coordination and intersectoral policies, financial sustainability and social and gender co-responsibility.

1. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)/United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), [*Financing care systems and policies in Latin America and the Caribbean: contributions for a sustainable recovery with gender equality:*](https://repositorio.cepal.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/fb913442-bba4-40f4-a60d-22819aa3e933/content)

In Latin America and the Caribbean, care has gradually been placed at the centre of public agendas, albeit unevenly, as a result of growing political commitments, as well as the work of women’s movements and feminist economic studies. These contributions have focused on the need to reorganize and redistribute care work as a key factor in more egalitarian and inclusive societies. Over the course of more than four decades, the member States of ECLAC, meeting at sessions of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, have adopted the Regional Gender Agenda, which aims to guarantee women’s rights and drive progress towards their autonomy, laying the foundations for societies with equality. In that framework, governments of the region have adopted a number of agreements that are essential for designing and implementing care policies. The agreements reaffirm the principles of universality and progressivity in access to quality care services, the importance of co-responsibility between men and women, and among the State, the market, communities, and families, as well as the importance of promoting the financial sustainability of public care policies aimed at achieving gender equality.

1. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), [*Breaking the statistical silence to achieve gender equality by 2030: implementing the information systems pillar of the Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030:*](https://repositorio.cepal.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/ef84caca-22ff-4e4b-8468-780ff9bc7bdf/content)

This document presents the current situation of statistical production with a gender perspective in Latin America and the Caribbean, the factors that have been key to making progress in this area and the remaining challenges. It was prepared within the framework of the systematic review of progress in the implementation of the Montevideo Strategy, with a focus on pillar 9, and is the outcome of the coordinated work of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Statistical Conference of the Americas of Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

1. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), [*Towards a care society: the contributions of the Regional Gender Agenda to sustainable development:*](https://repositorio.cepal.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/3fb91eed-ac8e-4541-a554-1a09820e1428/content)

Gender inequality has historically been a structural feature of Latin America and the Caribbean, which is at the root of the unsustainability of the prevailing development model. In addition to exacerbating the structural challenges of gender inequality, the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has highlighted the unfair organization of care within society and the need to put care and sustainability at the centre of the development model. The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) has therefore called for faster progress towards economic, climate and gender justice and a transition to a care society1 that prioritizes the sustainability of life and care for the planet and guarantees the rights of people who require or provide care; that takes into account self-care; that works to reduce the precariousness related to the care sector; and that raises awareness of the multiplier effects of the care economy on well-being and its ability to drive a transformative recovery with equality and sustainability.