

ADB



ASIA-PACIFIC
SOCIAL PROTECTION WEEK 2023
Social Protection in a Changing World

26–28 September • ADB Headquarters, Manila, Philippines

A close-up photograph of a woman with long dark hair, wearing a blue shirt and a gold hoop earring, kissing a young child on the cheek. The child is smiling broadly, showing their teeth. The background is a soft, out-of-focus light color.

DEVELOPMENT OF INCLUSIVE CARE AND SUPPORT SYSTEMS ACROSS THE LIFECYCLE

Session 6B

Thursday September 28

1:30pm to 2:45pm

AGENDA

OBJECTIVES

1:30-1:40 PM	Opening Remarks and Introductions
1:40-2:00 PM	Lightning Talk Round 1: Remarks from Government of China, Government of Mongolia, Government of Indonesia
2:00-2:20 PM	Lightning Talk Round 2: Remarks from Government of Thailand, Government of Tonga, Discussant: ILO
2:20-2:45 PM	Q&A and Closing Remarks

1. Ascertain the **importance of inclusive care and support** systems for gender equality and disability inclusion, support to older persons
2. Explore the need to **leverage multisectoral social protection** to design and implement effective inclusive care and support systems
3. Highlight **challenges and opportunities** in financing

ACROSS THE LIFE CYCLE, EVERYONE NEEDS CARE AND SUPPORT

Inclusive care and support systems are essential for developing human capabilities, achieving equal socio-economic participation, and ensuring

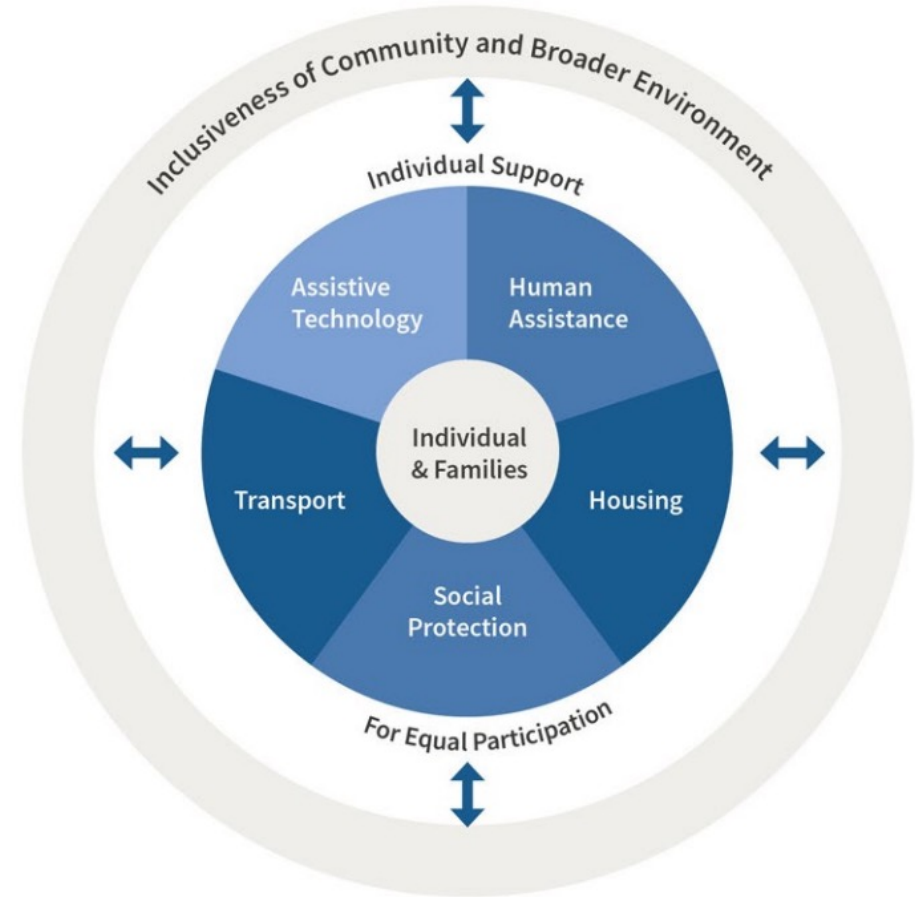
functioning markets and institutions.

- **Investing in care and support systems has economic and social paybacks** through a triple dividend:
 - by facilitating women's labor force participation;
 - creating decent jobs in paid care sectors; and
 - enhancing individuals' capabilities throughout the life course.
- Nonetheless, it is estimated that **unpaid care and domestic work** amounts to at least an **uncounted \$11 trillion a year or 9% of the global GDP.**



Across their life cycle and their diverse layers of identities, all persons have different support requirements, to go to school, to work, to make decisions, to take part in family, community, and public life.

HOWEVER ACCESS TO HIGH QUALITY CARE AND SUPPORT IS LIMITED



Traditional care and support models:

- Do not respect agency from youth to old age
- Perpetuate a dependency paradigm for persons with disabilities
- Concentrate on family/household-based provision of support
- Focus on institutionalized services
- Neglect the autonomy and dignity of persons using care

AND UNPAID CARE PLACES DISPROPORTIONATE GENDER BURDEN

There are also **gross imbalances in the gender distribution of unpaid care work**. These disparities are grounded in gender norms that deem domestic responsibilities as 'women's and girls' work.'

- Globally, girls spend **160 million more hours** every day on unpaid care and domestic work than boys.
- Women spend an estimated **67 additional days per year** on this largely invisible work that is unrecognized, unremunerated, and underrepresented.
- This issue is **compounded for caregivers of children with disabilities**, the majority of whom are single mothers due to stigma and face even greater unpaid care responsibilities than the average parent.



THE WORLD IS EVOLVING AND SO ARE SYSTEMS OF CARE AND SUPPORT

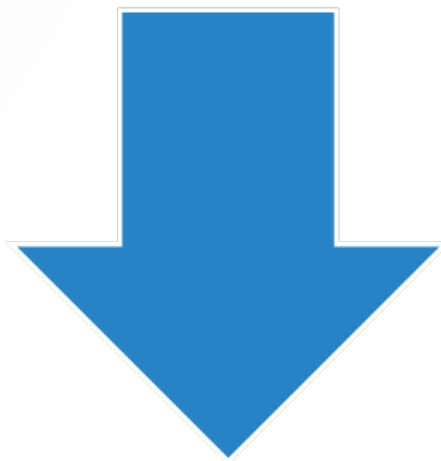
How?

- The gendered 'breadwinner model' is in decline as more women enter the world of work.
- Increasing labor gender parity has led to more women juggling paid work and unpaid care.
- Girls' education is increasing; learning to earning pathway is in jeopardy.
- Societies are ageing, reducing the active workforce to contribute.
- Ageing societies imply a larger demand for support and care.

The need for social protection is more critical than ever.

HOW DO WE INCREASE ACCESS TO HIGH QUALITY CARE AND SUPPORT WHILE REDUCING GENDER INEQUALITIES DRIVEN BY UNPAID CARE?

Improved Access
and Quality of
Care and Support
for Children and
their Caregivers in
their
Communities



Reduced Unpaid
Care as a Driver of
Gender Inequality
for Women and
Girl Caregivers



This requires innovating new and context-specific approaches that are inherently **multisectoral solutions** in nature and require contributions across a variety of sectors to develop truly inclusive care and support systems that better caregivers and care users in the communities in which they live.

STRENGTHENING THE CARE AND SUPPORT ECOSYSTEM

What does this look like?

A world where **women and girls can...**

- ✓ Participate fully in economic opportunities (i.e. education and employment) without restriction due to unpaid care expectations
- ✓ Access family-friendly policies (i.e. parental leave and affordable childcare) to avoid setbacks due to caregiving

A world where **persons with disabilities access...**

- ✓ Community based support
- ✓ Cost support
- ✓ Human assistance
- ✓ Assistive technologies
- ✓ Transport and housing

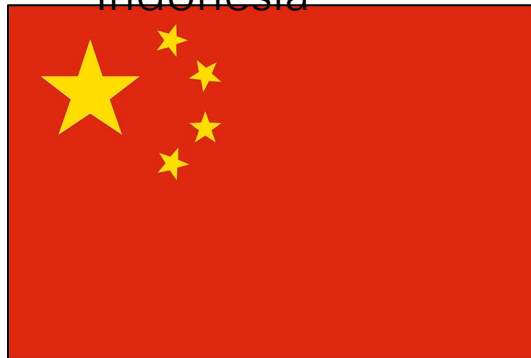
A world where **older persons are able to...**

- ✓ Live dignified lives
- ✓ Live independently
- ✓ Age with functionality supported by social policies
- ✓ Access community and home-based support

LIGHTNING ROUND 1

Why are multisectoral integrated care and support systems necessary? Based on experience in your country, what are the greatest opportunities and challenges?

Remarks from Government of China, Government of Mongolia, Government of Indonesia



Government
of China



CLOSING REMARKS

