

Who
cares?

CuiDDe

**III
International
Colloquium**

CARE, RIGHTS AND INEQUALITIES

April 14–16th, 2025 | São Paulo/Brazil

**ABSTRACTS
& MINI BIOS**

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Summary

Abstracts page 5

Mini bios page 35

Session 1 • April 14th – 10h30 – 12h

Care workers and care jobs: diversities and inequalities in an international perspective

Who cares about care workers? Experiences of exploitation during and post-pandemic on both sides of the Atlantic

Sabah Boufkhed (University of Manchester, UK) and Louisa Acciari (University College London, UK)

5

Globally, the COVID-19 pandemic has hit all sectors of work, especially the care sector that has been central to the response. Still, we know little about the different aspects of exploitation and health of the most vulnerable care workers during the pandemic and now, and we lack international comparison. We used a mixed-methods methodology (qual>quant) to assess the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the labour conditions and health of low-paid care workers in Brazil, Colombia, France, UK and US. We will present the preliminary analysis of the online survey co-designed using the focus groups findings and a framework of labour exploitation. We used non-probabilistic sampling to recruit workers providing direct and indirect care in someone's home or a care institution. Data collection is still ongoing for France and USA, and data cleaning is still ongoing for the UK. 426 participants completed the six sections in Brazil (N=236) and Colombia (N=190). Almost all

were women (95% in Brazil and 96% in Colombia) and working in homes only (81% in Brazil and 89% in Colombia). Our preliminary findings show that, during COVID, care workers were exploited and, while the situation has somewhat improved in the previous month, their situation remains harsh. For example, during the pandemic, most respondents had to contract a debt to attend to their basic needs: 62% in Brazil and 65% in Colombia, and 49% still had to borrow money the previous month. During the pandemic, more than half experienced abuse at work, mainly verbal (52% in Brazil and 30% in Colombia), and one in four experienced sexual or physical abuse. In the previous month in Colombia, workers still reported abuse. In conclusion, low-paid care workers have faced severe forms of exploitation during the pandemic that still persists years later.

Diversidades e desigualdades nos mercados de trabalho de cuidado. Desafios nas comparações Sul – Norte (Brasil, Colômbia, França)

6

Suelen Castiblanco (Universidad de La Salle, Colombia), Bárbara Castro (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Brazil), Nadya Araujo Guimarães (Universidade de São Paulo and Centro Brasileiro de Análise e Planejamento, Brazil) and Simone Wajnman (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Brazil)

Despite the impressive figures on people mobilized in the socio-economy of care, which fostered the growing interest of academic literature on the subject, important challenges remain such as: (i) measuring the scope of care occupations (and not only focusing on it through the lens of economic activity sectors), (ii) documenting internal heterogeneity in paid care, (iii) comparing inequality patterns between countries, and avoiding reductionisms that subsumes singularities in a simplistic differentiation between the so-called “Global South” and “Global North”. The text will face those challenges by contrasting three realities: Brazil, Colombia and France. Its novelty comes from a methodology that makes national employment surveys comparable, without losing sight of their care re-

gimes singularities (due to the different weight and modality of the State's presence in supporting, directly or indirectly, the provision of care), and variations on their care labour markets (both due to the different weight of informal labour relations, as well as the greater or lesser presence of the family as a direct employer of care workers).

Home Care Workers in Four U.S. Regions: Preliminary results from a 2024 Facebook/Instagram-based survey

Ruth Milkman (City University of New York, USA), Heidi Gottfried (Wayne State University, USA) and Eileen Boris (University of California Santa Barbara, USA)

This paper presents a preliminary analysis of a survey of U.S. home care regions that the authors directed in the summer of 2024, recruiting respondents through Facebook and Instagram video advertisements. The survey yielded about 5000 valid responses in four regions: New York City, the Los Angeles area, selected urban areas in the Southeastern region of the country and selected urban areas in the Southwest. Respondents are almost entirely female, over-two thirds are immigrants and about 90 percent are people of color. Most are paid by home-care agencies but about 18 percent are “gray market” workers hired directly by families. The paper reports preliminary results on the pay rates, working hours and conditions, job tenure, job satisfaction and other variables, and how these vary between the “gray market” and agency-employed home care workers, as well as by region.

7

Session 2 • April 14th - 14h - 15h30

Caring in institutions

Les infirmières sont-elles des travailleuses du care ?

Pascale Molinier (Université Sorbonne Paris Nord, France)

The work of nurses, because they are qualified staff, recognized for their skills, and because they possess a high level of technicality, has generally been left aside in research on care. In this context, nurses cannot be “cuidadoras”, a term that values the condition of motherhood and the feminine ethic of care. Thus, studies on care are developing without including nurses, even though they could be seen as the prototype of the woman who takes care of others. What does care studies bring to the understanding of nursing work? The care perspective makes it possible to rearticulate technical work and relational work. Conversely, one may ask what the analysis of nursing work brings to the understanding of care work? The analysis of nursing work is based on the dimension of the collective and not of the individual. Finally, if we want to think about the action of transforming care work situations, we must be able to decompartmentalize and articulate the work carried out by nurses in institutions or community health with the action of care providers. It is to the possibility of these alliances that the end of the communication will be dedicated.

8

Trabajo de cuidado institucionalizado en tiempos de pandemia. El caso de las trabajadoras del sector salud en Colombia

Amparo Hernández-Bello (Instituto de Salud Pública, Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Colombia) and Daniela Alonso-Molano (Instituto de Salud Pública, Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Colombia)

The Colombian health sector is predominantly composed of women, with 80% of its workforce being female, making it a significant source of

employment for women. However, many enter the industry facing disadvantages, as there is clear gender segregation in job distribution, levels of training, recognition, remuneration, and decision-making roles. Additionally, the sector has become precarious due to the neoliberal social reforms implemented in the 1990s. The COVID-19 pandemic has drastically altered employment and working conditions. Given the sector's employment structure, these changes were not gender neutral. During the pandemic, thousands of female health workers played a critical role in supporting the healthcare system amidst challenging working conditions and unprecedented physical and emotional stress. Drawing on the experiences of women across various positions and occupations—including doctors, nurses, and therapists—this paper examines the changes that occurred during the pandemic in terms of employment and working conditions, caregiving responsibilities, the balance between paid and unpaid work, and overall health and living conditions post-pandemic. It also reflects on gender biases present in decision-making and practices within the sector, along with their implications for women's rights as workers.

9

Regulation over emancipation: politics of the professionalization of nursing

Natalie Stake-Doucet (University of Montreal, Canada)

Nursing has a rich history of resistance and political action in North America and around the world. Professionalization of nursing work appears to be an important landmark in the history of resistance and political agency of nurses; the professional system contributed to legitimize nursing, but also created a nursing elite that championed discriminatory policies that harmed the health of both nurses and the people they cared for. Professionalization is critically analyzed as a political process with the social and economic privileges it affords to those who can claim the title of “nurse”. This paper offers a critical and gendered perspective of nurses as political agents, suggesting a critical link between the profes-

sionalization of nursing work, white supremacy and colonial violence. This feminist historiography offers an overview of how care work and politics are deeply intertwined, and how nurses and professional nursing have both contributed to, and undermined, population health through political engagement with health, health policies and governments. Finally, this paper offers a critical perspective on the visible legacy of the professionalization of nursing work, specifically the erasure of Black and Indigenous nurses from nursing history.

Session 3 • April 14th – 16h – 17h30

Care platforms and care workers: new horizons on care provision

Plataformas digitales de trabajo doméstico y de cuidado: una cartografía latinoamericana

10 Francisca Pereyra (Universidad Nacional de General Sarmiento, Argentina) and Lorena Poblete (Instituto de Desarrollo Económico y Social/CONICET, Argentina)

Within a very heterogeneous set of intermediaries, digital platforms for paid domestic work have aroused particular interest, given that they are presented as a disruptive phenomenon with great potential for expansion. If in the last decade the study of these new actors in developed countries has intensified, empirical research in Latin America is more recent. This presentation aims to raise a series of reflections based on the research that has been carried out in the region. First, and by way of introduction, the methodological challenges involved in the approach of this type of digital intermediary are discussed, as well as the most commonly used strategies to circumvent them. Secondly, given the heterogeneity that characterizes digital platforms in this particular sector – especially when it comes to their business models – a series of possible criteria are proposed to classify them. Thirdly, it analyzes how each category of platform detected impacts key aspects that make up

the working conditions of domestic workers. Finally, a preliminary classification proposal is presented for the main platforms of the sector in Latin America, based on existing case studies.

Plataformas e trabalhadoras do cuidado no Brasil: níveis de controle, custo e oportunidade em um contexto heterogêneo

Maria Júlia Tavares Pereira (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Brazil), Fabiana de Oliveira Benedito (Universidade Federal da Bahia, Brazil), Douglas Silva (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil) and Renata Moreno (Sempre Viva Organização Feminista/SOF, Brazil)

Digital intermediaries of care work opportunities are increasingly significant in the Brazilian labor market. This phenomenon can be traced back to the 2010's and became even more relevant from the Covid-19 pandemic on. Since then, cleaners, domestic workers, nannies and elderly caregivers have been accessing platforms for job opportunities. Even though increasingly relevant, these companies and their workers' experiences have yet to be explored in more depth since, in Brazil, academic and political attention have been concentrated on delivery and ride-hailing platforms. Thus, this paper presents the results of a fieldwork conducted in the state of São Paulo, dealing with data from six care platforms, exploring institutional information gathered from their websites and analyzing 34 in-depth interviews with direct and indirect care workers. Considering the heterogeneity of this market, and anchored on the existing literature, the first session analyzes variations on platforms *modus operandi*. Session two focuses on labor trajectories and expectations of care workers, since they usually mobilize different and combined strategies to search for jobs. In session three we focus on workers' experiences with the platforms, observing how they interact with the diverse levels of control over pricing, fees, support, and other issues.

Comment les plateformes structurent l'inégalité d'accès à l'emploi dans le travail domestique rémunéré. Comparaison de deux plateformes du type market-place, en France et Brésil

Léa Lima (Conservatoire national des arts et métiers, France),
Nadya Araujo Guimarães (Universidade de São Paulo and Centro
Brasileiro de Análise e Planejamento, Brazil) and Olivier Pons
(Conservatoire national des arts et métiers, France)

This paper analyzes the role of online labor market intermediaries in sorting the workforce and dealing with inequalities in access to employment. We assume that far from being neutral actors in the encounter between supply and demand, domestic and care work platforms organize through their design and infrastructure the criteria for selecting worker's profiles by formatting the information available on their workers. In that sense, intermediation becomes a real pre-selection process. Departing from two databases of web scraped profiles extracted from two home service platforms in France and Brazil, we aim to explore the impact of technical devices on the way workers present themselves and how clients select them. We will highlight the convergences and divergences between the two platforms in terms of selection and framing information about the profile of workers (i) who sign up and (ii) who actually work through the platform. We will suggest some possible keys to grasping these selection frameworks taking into account the special role of workforce personalization on exchanges in emotional labor markets, and observing the specific forms and variations of these frames according to national institutional contexts.

12

Conference 1 • April 14th - 18h - 19h**Accounting for Care: How to Change the Economic Scorecard**

Nancy Folbre (University of Massachusetts, Amherst, USA)

The advent of national time-use surveys has made the work of caring for others more economically visible than ever. Yet despite growing concerns about ecological and social sustainability, most countries continue to rely on Gross Domestic Product—the final value of all goods and services sold in the market—as a measure of economic success. We can challenge economic orthodoxy by devoting more attention to the non-market economy crucial to the production, development, and maintenance of human capabilities. Exploration of parallels in the treatment of unpriced natural resources, ecological services and the undervalued work of care can motivate better measures of social costs and public benefits that escape the market metric. We all stand to gain from efforts to improve care provision.

Conference 2 • April 15th - 9h - 10h**Revaluing Care: A Half-Century of Intellectual Activism from the Global South**

Jocelyn Olcott (Duke University, USA)

This keynote address considers efforts to redefine the economic value of care. It centers on a cohort of activist intellectuals based in the Global South who came of age amid not only waves of decolonization but also the implementation of a modern, measured economy centered on market exchanges (GDP and the System of National Accounts), excluding the vast amounts of time, attention, labor, and expertise provided overwhelmingly by women to sustain their households, communities, and environments. In the half-century since the United Nations declared 1975 as International Women's Year, South-based networks of women have challenged these exclusions, leveraging the attention of the UN and other international organizations such as the International Labour Orga-

13

nization (ILO), to insist upon a system of economic measurement that values the care required for sustainable futures.

Posters • April 15th – 10h – 10h30

A Organização do Cuidado nas Famílias Paulistas Durante a Pandemia de Covid-19

Juliana Mara F. Viana Gandra (Secretaria de Estado de Saúde de Minas Gerais, Brazil)

Understanding the organization of care within the family environment, considering the characteristics and needs of the beneficiary, remains an underexplored topic in Brazil. Seeking to fill this gap, the survey “Cuidados no domicílio” [*Domiciliary care*] (Fundação SEADE, September 2021 to May 2022) investigated the dynamics of caregiving in families in São Paulo during the final months of the Covid-19 pandemic from the perspective of care beneficiary. The results confirm a well-known pattern: caregiving responsibilities fall disproportionately on families. Childcare is predominantly provided at home, with mothers as the primary caregivers. More than half of the children live in extended households, highlighting the role of other relatives in caregiving support. For children over five and adults with care needs but without severe dependency, care tends to be shared among household members, without a single designated caregiver. Among older adults, caregiving arrangements vary according to the level of dependency: when they experience difficulties performing daily activities, the presence of a specific family caregiver or a professional caregiver becomes more common. These findings reinforce the central role of families in caregiving and underscore the importance of public policies aimed at supporting them.

O acesso a equipamentos de cuidado pelas famílias paulistas durante os meses finais da pandemia do COVID-19

Letícia Amédée Péret de Resende (Ministério das Mulheres, Brazil)

The research analyzed access to care facilities by families in São Paulo during the final months of the COVID-19 pandemic, using data from the Home Care Survey (SEADE Foundation, September/2021 to May/2022). The study investigated daycare centers and preschools; clinics or centers for continuous health treatment, physical, mental, or physiotherapy rehabilitation; community centers, and adult daycare centers. Methodological challenges, such as defining the target population, regional differences, effects of the survey period, and limitations in data segmentation, were addressed. As a result, the use of free services predominated, but barriers such as a lack of vacancies in public facilities and subjective perceptions involving the lack of need for care beyond the domestic space were observed. Most individuals attending clinics or treatment centers were able to perform basic daily activities independently. The pandemic influenced decisions, especially regarding childcare, and the use of paid services was higher among older adults for continuous health treatments. Initially, the plan was to analyze the influence of socioeconomic vulnerability, family arrangements, and the number of dependents per household, but data segmentation proved unfeasible due to statistical insignificance or high margins of error. Thus, the discussion focused on general results, without segmentation by specific variables.

As estratégias de cuidado infantil das famílias paulistas no fim da pandemia de Covid-19

Amanda Kovalczuk de Oliveira Garcia (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)

This paper presents the findings from the analysis of the “Cuidados no Domicílio” [*Domiciliary Care*] database, a study conducted by Fundação

SEADE in the state of São Paulo between September 2021 and May 2022, at the end of the Covid-19 pandemic. Focusing on a subsample of families with children up to 6 years old, the study examines how respondents perceived their own care arrangements during this specific period, marked by significant progress in reopening services and restoring a sense of “normality”. The analysis employs descriptive statistics, frequency distributions, and stratification based on the child’s age, family typology, and level of social vulnerability. The results indicate that, by this time, most children were already attending school in person, although a significant proportion of those under the age of three (50%) were not enrolled in daycare. Child-care within the household was primarily provided by parents (69.2%) or other relatives (25.5%), and, in most cases, was unpaid (67.4%). The most frequently reported impact of the pandemic was a reduction in the quantity and/or quality of children’s food (18%).

16

Session 4 • April 15th – 10h30 – 12h

Care right and care as a human right

El derecho humano al cuidado. Conquista feminista y latino-americana

Laura Pautassi (CONICET - Universidad de Buenos Aires/CONICET
- Equipo Latinoamericano de Justicia y Género, Argentina)

Care, in addition to being a necessity and a task, is a right of every person, regardless of their attributes, position or condition, but simply by virtue of being a person. It comprises three central dimensions: the right to care, to be cared for and to care for oneself or self-care. This definition was part of important conceptual and methodological developments from a gender and human rights perspective in Latin America. The presentation summarizes the main theoretical and normative arguments that allowed us to identify the obligations implied by the right to care in its three dimensions. Special consideration will be given to the analysis of the feminist mobilization that promoted the internaliza-

tion and appropriation of the right to care, together with the reception at the governmental level, the public policies implemented, and the recent jurisprudence in some countries in the region. The conclusions place the gaze on the future scenario in a context of retraction in several countries, the arguments about gender ideology and the challenges of feminist agency to guarantee compliance with obligations implied by the exercise of the right to care.

El cuidado como derecho humano y las mujeres en movimiento: contexto regional y su resonancia en Colombia

Carolina Moreno (Universidad de los Andes, Colombia) and Camila Vega-Salazar (Universidad de los Andes, Colombia)

In this presentation, we reflect on the human right to care and the situation of women on the move. Specifically, we analyze the need to recognize care as a human right and to strengthen public policies that address the specific needs of these women, promoting their dignity, autonomy, and well-being in the context of regional mobility. To this end, we first examine the context of human mobility in Latin America and Colombia’s role in this dynamic to highlight the relevance of a migration-focused perspective. We then describe the barriers that women on the move face in transit and destination locations when trying to build a life with dignity and autonomy, as well as the challenges they encounter in fully exercising the human right to care in its three dimensions: giving care, receiving care, and self-care. Finally, we analyze Colombia’s institutional response to care, both at the national level and in Bogotá, the capital city, to assess how these initiatives address the needs of women on the move and fulfill the human right to care in its three dimensions.

17

A arquitetura jurídica do cuidado no Brasil: abordagens do cuidado em decisões de Tribunais da Bahia e São Paulo

Regina Stela Corrêa Vieira (Universidade Federal de São Paulo and Centro Brasileiro de Análise e Planejamento, Brazil), Bruna Angotti (University of Cambridge, UK), Ana Clara Klink (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil), Isadora de Lima Caldas (Centro Brasileiro de Análise e Planejamento, Brazil) and Saylon Alves Pereira (Fundação Getúlio Vargas and Instituto de Ensino e Pesquisa - Insper, Brazil)

The effort to structure the legal architecture of care in Brazil arises from the recognition that rights and obligations related to care in national legislation are fragmented, with inconsistent approaches across different areas of law. During the project “Who Cares? Rebuilding care in a post-pandemic world”, our objective was to map the incorporation of care into the legal field on three levels: legal literature, normative framework and judicial decisions. This article presents the results of the research on judicial decisions, which aimed to map the judicial treatment of care-related claims in Courts of Justice and Labor Courts in two Brazilian states, São Paulo and Bahia. Data collection was conducted using virtual court databases covering the period from 2012 to 2024. The results revealed which care-related legal claims are addressed to the Judiciary, as well as the different semantic possibilities associated with the concept of care adopted by the Courts. Notable findings include the gender disparity in decisions imposing caregiving obligations for children and the elderly; the predominant assignment of care responsibility to families, limited litigation addressing state obligations; and systematic classification of care-related professions as domestic work, regardless of the nature of the tasks performed by workers.

18

Session 5 • April 15th – 14h – 15h

Care policies

Caring beyond Borders: Assessing policies and rights of care workers in Europe and the Americas

Heidi Gottfried (Wayne State University, USA) and Eileen Boris (University of California Santa Barbara, USA)

This presentation summarizes the introduction to the edited book “*Caring beyond Borders: Assessing policies and rights of care workers in Europe and the Americas*.” After placing this volume in the context of the ILO’s 2024 “Resolution concerning Decent Work and the Care Economy” and laying out the scope of the book, we focus on definitions and scholarship of ever-expanding care research, including debates over frameworks and terms (the care vs. social reproduction question); and then summarize methods deployed, including ethnography, GCPI, and institutional and intersectional policy analysis. We end with the value of transregional and comparative approaches, especially Western Europe and the Americas.

19

Travail informel, règles dérogatoires et fragmentation. Quelles politiques et régulations pour les travailleur·ses du care après la pandémie ? Le cas de la France

Anne Eydoux (Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers, France)

French and European surveys are revealing of a care (work) crisis: labor shortages, poor working and employment conditions as well as high exposure to workplace psychosocial risks. This crisis, which pre-existed the pandemic, has become particularly visible since then, and is still unresolved. The communication will question the role of public policies and regulations of care work: a mix of underinvestment in public services, fragmented care work regulations, exemptions from the labor code for

domestic workers. Such a mix tends to make the exit from the care crisis more difficult. We will first examine the fragmentation of public policies shaping the care economy and segmenting the female-dominated care employment. Employment regulations differ between care sectors (health, social, early childhood, dependency) and according to the nature of the employer (public, private, individual employers). Secondly, we will focus on policies and regulations implemented in France during and since the pandemic, emphasizing their various scales (national, European and international). Finally, we will stress both the progress made and the shortcomings to identify public policies and regulations that could pave the way out of the crisis of care and care work.

Políticas para cuidadores familiares no Brasil: avaliação das normas protetivas e identificação de lacunas na cobertura

20

Ana Carolina Andrada (COI/Universidade de São Paulo and Centro Brasileiro de Análise e Planejamento, Brazil), Regina Stela Corrêa Vieira (Universidade Federal de São Paulo and Centro Brasileiro de Análise e Planejamento, Brazil) and Sofia Mortara (Centro Brasileiro de Análise e Planejamento, Brazil)

Throughout the “*Who Cares? Rebuilding Care in a Post-Pandemic World*” project, we began applying the Global Care Policy Index (GCPI) methodology to Brazil in order to explore the potential of this tool for analyzing the level of state protection granted to care workers. In the first stage, we focused on applying GCPI Sub-Index B, which concerns paid domestic care workers. This article presents the developments related to the second phase of the project, centered on Sub-Index A, which targets protection policies offered to individuals with family caregiving responsibilities. These include pregnancy and maternity protections, maternity and paternity leave, flexible work arrangements, and family-friendly workplace policies. In Brazil, such rights are linked to formal labor market participation and affiliation with the social secu-

city system. As a result, one of the key challenges in applying the index is accounting for the protection of unpaid caregivers outside the labor market or who work informally or as self-employed. Moreover, the way these rights are formulated - as well as the framework of the ILO standards themselves - focuses on care provided by mothers and fathers to young children, largely excluding care for dependent elderly, ill, or disabled family members.

Session 6 • April 15th – 16h – 17h30

Building National Care Systems. Contemporary experiments in Latin America

La política nacional de cuidado en Colombia

Javier Pineda (Universidad de los Andes, Colombia) and Suelen Castiblanco-Moreno (Universidad de La Salle, Colombia)

21

In line with the conceptual shift in care seen in academic literature in the present century, feminist thought and movement in Latin America has had a special impact on public policies in the region and some governments have created systems that seek to comprehensively guarantee the right to care and receive care. These are initiatives that seek to address the care crisis, but in each country, this has occurred under different political processes, instruments and public policies. This document presents the recent experience of Colombia, which has concluded with the public policy agenda-setting and formulation of the National Care System, based on a public policy document (Conpes Document 4143 of February 14, 2025). This experience highlights the centrality given to the recognition and protection of care practices in peasant communities and ethnic peoples, as well as to the guarantee of the rights of caregivers. However, it notes the difficulties in understanding the System as such and, especially, in its relationship with existing social security and protection systems. Although it is concerned with the social organization of care, it is left without

programs and instruments of intersectoral coordination to articulate the interventions that can give weight to the Care System.

Cuidado como um bem público. A política nacional de cuidados no Brasil

Laís Abramo (Secretaria Nacional de Cuidados e Família, Brazil) and Luana Pinheiro (Subsecretaria de Economia do Cuidado, Ministério do Desenvolvimento Social, Brazil)

22 In December 2024, the *Política Nacional de Cuidados* (National Care Policy) was established in Brazil (Law No. 14,069). This law unprecedentedly recognizes care as work, a necessity, and a right for all people, understanding it as a public good essential to ensuring the reproduction of life, societies, and the economy. By acknowledging the existence of an unequal, unjust, and unsustainable social organization of care, the federal government elevated the issue of care to the public agenda, assigning the State the central role it must have in guaranteeing this right. The *Política Nacional de Cuidados* aims to ensure the right to care by promoting social and gender-based co-responsibility for its provision. An important innovation of this policy is the notion of interdependence between caregivers and care recipients, meaning that all actions in this field must simultaneously consider the demands and needs not only of those who require care but also of those who provide it, both paid and unpaid—mostly women, and particularly black women, who have historically been held responsible for care provision within their families. Building a new sexual, racial, and social division of care work is one of the missions of the *Política Nacional de Cuidados* in Brazil.

Construyendo la política nacional de cuidados en Chile. Avances y desafíos.

Francisca Gallegos (Subsecretaria de Servicios Sociales, Chile) and Constanza Contreras (Asesora de Gabinete, Chile)

The distribution of care is a structuring dimension of individual, social, and collective life, present throughout the life course and across all territories. Its privatized, unrecognized, and feminized management has led to a crisis, resulting in economic and time poverty for families. Thus, social protection systems must proactively address care to prevent the reproduction of inequities and inequalities, particularly in the context of aging, structural infertility, and persistent inclusion gaps. The recognition of care as a central dimension of social protection has driven the development of Chile's National Care and Support Policy, aimed at structuring and strengthening the role of the State in this area. Through a renewable six-year planning cycle, the policy organizes public service provision, consolidates intersectoral coordination, and ensures the long-term sustainability of care programs. Its formulation is based on a diagnostic process that included mapping the supply and demand for care, guidelines for an integrated information system, and civil society participation. Despite progress, key challenges remain in intersectoral governance, service coverage expansion, and financial sustainability. The Chilean experience demonstrates that a flexible care policy with strategic planning is essential for strengthening social protection and reducing inequalities.

Conference 3 • April 15th – 18h – 19h

Miradas latinoamericanas al cuidado. Horizontes conceptuales y desafíos políticos

Karina Batthyány (Universidad de la República, Uruguay)

The conference “Latin American perspectives on care: Conceptual horizons and political challenges” will discuss care as a fundamental human

right and an important axis for analyzing structural inequalities in Latin America from a feminist perspective. In a region characterized by persistent inequality within patriarchal and neoliberal systems, care represents deep tensions. Despite being essential for the sustainability of life, care continues to be invisible and undervalued in economic, social, and political terms. Latin American feminism emphasizes care as a situated and relational practice that crosses and sustains all dimensions of life. However, in Latin America, care dynamics are marked by particular characteristics: the feminization of care work, the precariousness and lack of recognition of those who carry it out, and the inequalities of gender, race, class, and territory that condition both access to care and its provision. This analysis proposes to redefine care as an essential human right that challenges not only everyday practices but also the very foundations of power structures. From this perspective, there will be a reflection on how Latin American perspectives can contribute to transforming global notions of equality, justice, sustainability, and collective well-being, placing the centrality of life at the heart of political and academic debate.

24

Conference 4 • April 16th – 9h – 10h

Affaires sensibles : sentiments, care, éthique

Patricia Paperman (Université Paris-8, France)

In *Moral Boundaries* (Tronto, 1993), Joan Tronto argues that there is a political risk in thinking about the ethics of care based on feelings. This association would contribute to reinforcing its disqualification by reducing it to a matter of “good feelings.” I shared this position by calling for a “desentimentalization of care” (Paperman, 2009). Speaking about emotions and feelings in general raises all kinds of difficulties, among them the fact of carrying, along with the category, its gendered presuppositions. However, it seems useful to me to propose, from the perspective of care, a different way of considering feelings that accounts for their importance and their role in everyday life. This implies an interest no longer in feelings as a general category, but in the social and moral

experiences of the actors, in taking into account the ordinary moral viewpoints of those who do not have the necessary authority to affirm the validity of knowledge stemming from their social and moral experiences. Aren't the terms of affective vocabulary then what can express what is important?

Session 7 • April 16th – 10h30 – 12h

Confronting invisibilities and comparing contexts

Envelhecimento ativo? Cargas e encargos, trabalho, dívidas e familismo no cotidiano das pessoas idosas no Brasil

Guita Debert (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Brazil) and
Jorge Félix (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil)

Active aging, a concept adopted by the World Health Organization in 2002, has almost dominated the public debate on old age. The acceptance of universal active ageing has led most public policies to focus on older people with full functional autonomy. Care-dependent old age has been relegated and made invisible. This article discusses how the state, the family and the financial market are called upon to promote care. Three initiatives are addressed: i) national care policies in Latin America and Brazil and the recognition of care as work; ii) the creation of specific actions in institutions of the justice system and iii) pay roll loans, a financial instrument that feeds the so-called financialization of old age. In the final considerations, the transformations that occur in the context in which the older person is transformed into a new subject of rights are explored, how the challenges of care create and disseminate moralities and how they reinforce the family-oriented nature of legislation and public policies.

25

O público e o privado: diferenças e semelhanças entre o trabalho de cuidado nos domicílios e em instituições no Brasil

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This work aims to address the specificities of paid elderly care work according to the workplace. Based on data collected in the Cuida-Covid survey, conducted during the COVID-19 pandemic in Brazil, we analyzed the working conditions of paid elderly caregivers. This occupational category is commonly addressed without considering specificities that may exist in subgroups of this universe of workers. The sample, composed of about 1,400 caregivers, demonstrates that there are similarities and differences between caregivers who work in institutions and those who work in households. The sociodemographic characteristics of these two groups reproduce the historical gender, race, and income inequalities that permeate care work in the country. There are significant differences in the working conditions of those who work in institutions, which are subject to inspections and have greater public visibility, compared to those who work in the home environment, and therefore private. Home caregivers have worse working conditions, with a higher degree of informality, more exhausting work hours, lower pay, and a greater accumulation of direct and indirect care tasks. Thus, there is a greater approximation of home caregivers with inequalities inherent in the field of domestic work in the country.

Entrecroiser les expériences et explorer les perceptions : entre domiciles et institutions ; en tant que bénéficiaire ou prestataire de care; au Brésil ou en France

Helena Hirata (Centre de Recherches Sociologiques et Politiques de Paris, France) and Michelle Redondo (Centre de Recherches Sociologiques et Politiques de Paris, France)

This paper aims to report on the experience of the pandemic by institutional and in-home care workers in France and Brazil, showing the similarities in their experiences and the differences in the contexts in which their work takes place. Confronting the caregivers' perceptions of the pandemic with those of the elderly cared for by them, we can grasp the specificities of care work.

Session 8 • April 16th – 14h – 15h30

Decentering care

“Uma casa muito engraçada”: pessoas LGBTI+ e espaços de (não) cuidado

Pedro Augusto Gravatá Nicoli (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Brazil) and Marcelo Maciel Ramos (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Brazil)

The article explores the complex relationships between physical space and the affective and social experiences that define it as a home, especially for LGBTI+ people. It questions the inherently positive meanings we associate with a house, such as affection and comfort, revealing that, for many LGBTI+ people, the home can be a place of deprivation and violence. Using the metaphor of the “very funny house” by Vinícius de Moraes, the article discusses how the house can be funny, in the sense of strange. The study is based on two projects by Diverso UFMG, which collect data on LGBTI+ people in Belo Horizonte: the Longeviver LGBTI+ Project, focused on the living conditions of elderly LGBTI+ people, and the Observatory of

Violence Against LGBTI+ People, which researches LGBTphobic violence. These projects provide an empirical insight into care and violence within the domestic space, revealing how these experiences are lived and understood by the LGBTI+ population.

Pensar los cuidados desde la cárcel. Reflexiones desde Francia y Argentina

Natacha Borgeaud-Garciandía (Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales de América Latina/CONICET, Argentina)

Prisons are governed by imperatives of security and control. It is a hierarchical, vertical, and virile universe. In this sense, and echoing the social imaginary, prison and care appear as antagonistic elements. However, prison also refers to living spaces and a network of relationships that unfold in everyday life. In some prisons, there are nurseries that accommodate detained women with their young children. These children, free but effectively detained under the responsibility of penitentiary services, are the legitimate object of multiple forms of care, of which their mothers appear as “collateral” beneficiaries. However, this distinction between “legitimate” and “collateral” beneficiaries does not fully account for the dynamics of care—care that is undoubtedly made possible by the presence of children, without them being its sole focus. Based on two ethnographic studies conducted in France and Argentina, this paper seeks to describe and contrast these dynamics according to the actors involved (detained women, children, women prison guards, and various childhood professionals). The aim is to understand how these dynamics articulate with the imperatives of control and to what extent they tend toward a normalization of social relations and a “de-artificialization” of everyday life within prison walls.

28

O (Des)Cuidar e os (Des)cuidados

Angelo Soares (Université du Québec à Montreal, Canada)

Thinking about the issue of care work leads us to question the mistakes, negligence, and moments of inattention that may occur in this work. When this happens, uncare is always more visible than care, and we generally individualize the problem, thus committing a fundamental attribution error by disregarding the context in which this uncare was produced. Our intervention will be built upon 15 interviews conducted in 2024 with workers from the Youth Protection Directorate (DPJ), which in Québec is the State body responsible for protecting uncared children, putting an end to any situation that endangers the child’s safety or development, and preventing such situations from happening again. This is complex care work that must be considered and analyzed within societal and organizational contexts that are “non-facilitating” both for the development of neglected children and for the performance of care work carried out by the interviewed workers. Our objective will be to analyze (un)care within these “non-facilitating” contexts and the possible impacts both for those who provide care and for those who are (un)cared for.

29

Session 9 • April 16th – 16h – 17h

Care and collective agency

Cuidados coletivos e cadeias de solidariedade. Reflexões a partir do caso brasileiro

Nadya Araujo Guimarães (Universidade de São Paulo and Centro Brasileiro de Análise e Planejamento, Brazil), Lina Penati (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil) and Luma Mundin (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil)

The paper analyzes the dynamics of collective care and solidarity

chains, focusing on its horizontal and vertical forms. Attuned with the literature on community care, we reflect from the Brazilian case under the critical context of Covid-19 pandemic and explore the collective forms of care that extend beyond community initiatives. Despite its specificities, Brazil's care regime shares relevant traits with other Latin American countries such as its family-based nature, with limited state support, and the restrict and highly unequal access to commodified alternatives of care provision. The argument relies on empirical evidence, encompassing a thousand of solidarity campaigns conducted in Brazil during the pandemic. We identified its various scales of operation, ranging from large philanthropic donations and nationally coordinated intermediaries to locally organized grassroots groups. These solidarity chains reveal the horizontal and vertical ties required by collective care initiatives. Our analysis provides insight into the nature and structure of those chains, increasingly important in recent years, especially in Latin America. Understanding the ecosystem that supports the campaigns and examining its configuration will offer valuable perspectives to the field of care studies, particularly concerning countries characterized by high levels of poverty and inequality.

30

Explorer les ressorts d'une émancipation collective par le care communautaire : luttes et expériences ordinaires des femmes handicapées

Aurélie Damamme (Université Paris 8 Saint-Denis, France) and Magalie Saussey (Conservatoire national des arts et métiers, France)

Our paper will focus on analyzing the social logics of associations run by and/or for disabled women, which have emerged to help meet their unmet social needs. Stemming from highly territorialized local solidarities (Daquin, 2022), these associations offer a variety of services to act against social and political injustices (access to housing, social rights, combating

domestic violence, etc.) and promote participation in cultural and sporting activities (yoga workshops, gentle gymnastics, reading club, socio-aesthetics sessions). We will explore their ability to contribute to forms of community care, while taking into account the multiple difficulties they face. To do this, we'll focus on cultural and sporting activities, open free of charge to association members, which question women's relationship to their own bodies, to themselves and, more broadly, to other disabled bodies, whatever they may be. We will thus explore how these spaces, and in particular these collective workshops, enable the construction of alternative narratives about the everyday experiences of disabled women, encouraging them to actively shape a collective emancipation in which our interdependencies and vulnerabilities (Molinier, Laugier, Paperman, 2009) are recognized as central.

Cuidado comunitario en la pandemia del COVID-19: El caso de la Guardia Cimarrona en el norte del Cauca en Colombia

Maria Julia de Barros (Universidad de los Andes, Colombia), Jeanny Posso (Universidad del Valle, Colombia), and Javier Pineda (Universidad de los Andes, Colombia)

The maroon guards are civil authorities of community self-management in Afro-descendant Colombian territories, which are preserved especially in rural areas, in accordance with their own traditions and systems of government. This article analyzes the role of these organizations during the pandemic in the Southwest of Colombia, facing not only the health emergency, but also the socioeconomic crisis and violence derived from the expansion of illicit crops and groups outside the law in the region. Community care for life occurs through the strengthening of the community fabric, food security and the development of mechanisms to protect the lives of leaders.

31

Créer un dialogue entre les personnes actrices du care pour la transformation structurelle: quels horizons des possibles?

Geneviève McCready (Université du Québec à Rimouski, Canada)

Quebec is a fertile territory for the development of participatory research. This has mainly developed in collaboration with community settings, with the aim of collectivizing the individual experiences of groups living in contexts of vulnerability or marginalization. However, initiatives aimed at conducting participatory research with participants working in institutions are more recent. Still, the inclusion of people employed in institutions and occupying decision-making roles is essential to achieving structural transformation. In our participatory action research (PAR) project, we seek to create a dialogue mechanism among the various actors of care, including citizens, caregivers, managers, and politicians. The different phases of the PAR project highlight the adjustments and efforts undertaken by the research team, as well as the means implemented to establish dialogue. The conditions for creating this dialogue are related to the results achieved so far and the limitations of exercises aimed at including a diversity of participants. These results highlight the resources necessary to achieve structural transformation in improving working conditions in the care sector.

Mini bio

Participants

• **Amanda Kovalczuk de Oliveira Garcia** is a PhD Candidate in Sociology at the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul. As part of her doctoral research, she completed a funded research stay at the Center for Labor Studies and Research in Argentina through the CAPES/Print program. She holds a Master's degree in Sociology of Law from the International Institute for the Sociology of Law, where she was awarded a full scholarship by the University of the Basque Country. She also holds a Bachelor's degree in Law, during which she participated in the Santander Ibero-Americanas exchange program at the University of Granada, Spain. Her research experience—both academic and applied—focuses on gender studies, care studies, public policy, and urban peripheries. She has been awarded with a Fapesp support from the “Who Cares?” Project in Brazil, in a national selection of candidates for its special program “Desafio CuiDDe”.

• **Amparo Hernández-Bello** is a physician of Social Medicine in Colombia and holds an MSc and a PhD in Public Health. She is a full professor at the Pontifical Javierian University Institute of Public Health. She coordinates the Health Management and Policy Research Group (A1) and co-coordinates the CLACSO Care and Gender Working Group. She is also a member of the External Advisory Council in Colombia's national care system. Her educational and research interests focus on equity and

social justice in the health sector, as well as health, gender and care. She is a consultant and an author on these topics.

• **Ana Amélia Camarano** researcher at the Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea) and coordinator of Studies and Research on Gender, Race, and Generation Equality, of the Directorate of Studies and Social Policies (Disoc). She holds a doctorate in population studies from the London School of Economics and a post-doctorate from the University of Nihon in Japan. Her main field of research is demography, with an emphasis on population aging and family arrangements. She has extensively published in topics related to ageing and care, and co-edited relevant books as *Os novos idosos brasileiros, muito além dos 60* (2004), *Cuidados de longa duração para a população idosa* (2010), and more recently co-organized with Luana Pinheiro *Cuidar, verbo transitivo* (2023).

• **Ana Carolina Andrada** is currently a postdoctoral researcher at the Observatory Center of Brazilian Institutions (COI-USP) and a research associate at the Brazilian Centre of Analysis and Planning (CEBRAP) and the Care, Rights and Inequalities Network (CuiDDe Network). Her research focuses on the dynamics of rights and inequalities within labor markets, with a particular focus on care, gender, and public policies. She co-authored the book chapter 'Care Work Platformization in Brazil: Exploring Workers' Narratives about Experiences during the Pandemic' (2024)", among others.

• **Ana Clara Klink**, Ph.D. candidate and holds a Master's degree in Social Anthropology from the University of São Paulo (PPGAS-USP), where she also earned her Law degree. She is a Research Assistant in the "Who Cares?" project and an associate of the Care, Rights, and Inequalities Network (Rede CuiDDe) at the Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning (Cebap).

• **Ana Gilda Soares dos Santos** was a domestic worker and elder caregiver. She is a founding member of the Association of Caregivers of the State of Rio de Janeiro (ACIERJ). As an activist, she is involved in the State Nucleus

of the Anti-Asylum Movement and in the Network of Human Rights Defenders. She also works as a Social Worker in Psychosocial Care. She is a member of the Brazilian Advisory Board for the "Who cares?" Project.

• **Angelo Soares** is a full professor in the Department of Organization and Human Resources for the School of Management Science at the UQAM (Université du Québec à Montréal). He conducts research on workplace psychological harassment, emotions, workplace mental health, and care work. He is a work sociologist and completed his post-doctoral internship at the UQAM. He also works as a research associate for the Gender, Work, Mobility (GTM) Laboratory of the National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS) in Paris, France. In 2001, he was asked to provide his expertise at the Quebec Labour Minister's Interdepartmental Committee on Workplace Psychological Harassment. In 2005, he was invited to the Senate by the Standing Senate Committee on Social Affairs, Science and Technology – Mental Health, Mental Illness and Addiction (Senate, Ottawa). He published: *Les (més)aventures des caissières dans le paradis de la consommation : une comparaison Brésil-Québec* (1995) , *Stratégies de résistance et travail des femmes* (1997). He is currently the Principal Researcher (PI) with the Canadian team at the "Who Cares?" Project (T-AP - SSHRC and FRQSC).

• **Anna Barbara Araujo** is an associate professor in the Department of Social Sciences at the Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte and a Permanent Professor in the Social Sciences Graduate Program at the same university. She coordinates the Research Laboratory on Intersectionality and Health (LIS/UFRN). Her research focuses on care, domestic work, intersectionality, inequality, public policy, emotions, and feminist theory.

• **Anne Eydoux** is a senior lecturer in economics at the Interdisciplinary Laboratory for Economic Sociology (LISE), a joint research unit of the CNRS and CNAM – Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers, as well as at the Centre for Employment and Labour Studies (CEET) at the CNAM in Paris.

• **Aurélie Damamme** is a lecturer in sociology at the Paris 8 University Vincennes- Saint-Denis and a member of the CRESPPA-GTM Laboratory. Her research focuses on domestic care work, the relationship between care theory and critical disability studies, along with housing and disability issues from an intersectional perspective. She published: *Genre, action collective et développement* (2013), *Le travail. Entre public, privé et intime* (2017), *Vers une société du care. Une politique d'attention* (2019, with P. Paperman, C. Ibos et al). She is currently the Principal Investigator (PI) with the French team at the “Who Cares? Rebuilding Care in a Post-Pandemic World” project (ANPE and T-AP).

• **Bárbara Castro** holds a PhD in Sociology from the University of Campinas (Unicamp), where she teaches at the Department of Sociology. She is the Associate Director of the Edgard Leuenroth Archives (AEL), as well as a research associate at the Gender Studies Centre (PAGU). Her research focuses on work, gender, feminism and time use.

36

• **Bila Sorj** holds a Ph.D. in Sociology from the University of Manchester, with a bachelor's and master's degree from the University of Haifa, Israel. She was a full professor in the Department of Sociology at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), where she taught for nearly four decades and was part of the Graduate Program in Sociology and Anthropology (PPGSA). Her research focuses on gender, labor, family, public policy, and the intersections of gender and social class. She co-organized *Clássicas do Pensamento Social: Mulheres e Feminismos no Século XIX* (2021, with Verônica Toste Daflon) and is currently the coordinator of the Center for Studies on Sexuality and Gender (NESEG). She is a member of the Brazilian Advisory Board for the “Who cares?” Project.

• **Bruna Angotti** is a researcher at the Centre for Development Studies at the University of Cambridge (UK). She holds a Ph.D. in Social Anthropology from the University of São Paulo. She is part of the “Who Cares?” research project and a member of the Care, Rights, and Inequalities Network (Rede CuiDDe) at the Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning (Cebap).

• **Camila Vega-Salazar** is a lawyer at the University externship of Colombia. She is pursuing her Master's Degree in Gender and Interdisciplinary Development Studies at the University of the Andes in Colombia. She also works as a litigator at the Inter- American Court of Human Rights (IAHRS) and as a graduate research assistant at the “Who Cares? Rebuilding Care in a Post-Pandemic World” project. She has worked in human rights research, along with litigation and advocacy, with a particular focus on migration, gender and socio-political violence.

• **Carolina Moreno** is a lawyer and philosopher. She holds a doctorate in Law from the University of the Andes, along with a Master's Degree in Public Law from the Pompeu Fabra University. She is currently an associate professor and responsible for research in the Faculty of Law at the University of the Andes in Colombia. She is a co-founder of the Legal Clinic for Migrants and the Director of the Centre for Migration Studies at the University of the Andes. Her areas of interest include law and development, administration, human mobility, migration, education at the legal clinic, and gender.

37

• **Christian Azaïs** is a honorary professor of Sociology at the Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers (CNAM) in Paris, where he co-directed the Laboratoire Interdisciplinaire pour la Sociologie Économique (LISE) between 2019 and 2021. He holds a PhD in Economics from the University Paris I – IEDES, has taught Political Science at the Federal University of Paraíba (UFPB). He also was a professor at the University of Picardie Jules Verne (UPJV), the University of Reunion, the Institute for Advanced Studies of Latin America (IHEAL), and the University Paris-Est Créteil. His research focuses on the transformations of work, with an emphasis on hybridization, gray areas of employment, emerging figures of work, and territorial dynamics, especially in Brazil, Mexico, and Italy. He coordinated international academic cooperation programs, such as the ANR Metraljeux, and participated in projects such as the ANR ZOGRIS. His latest publications address the “gray zone” of work, employment norms, informality, and international comparisons.

• **Claudia Fonseca** holds a Ph.D. in Sociology from the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (1981) and a Ph.D. in Ethnology from the Université de Nanterre (1993). She served as a full professor of Anthropology at the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS) from 1978 to 2006 and has been an invited collaborating professor at the same institution since 2007. Her research focuses on urban anthropology, with an emphasis on working-class groups, family, adoption, and gender, as well as the anthropology of law and science. Fonseca was awarded the Roquette Pinto Medal by the Brazilian Anthropological Association in 2010 and the Gilberto Velho Award for Academic Excellence in Anthropology by ANPOCS in 2020. In 2022, she was elected a full member of the Brazilian Academy of Sciences. She authored *Família, fofoca e gênero: etnografia de relações de gênero e violência em grupos populares* (2004) and coauthored with Patrice Schucn *Políticas de proteção à infância: um olhar antropológico* (2009). She is a member of the Brazilian Advisory Board for the “Who cares?” Project.

38

• **Cleide Silva Pereira Pinto** is a domestic worker, president of the Nova Iguaçu Domestic Workers Union (Rio de Janeiro), Records Coordinator of the National Federation of Domestic Workers (FENATRAD), and General Secretary of the Latin American and Caribbean Confederation of Domestic Workers (CONLACTRAHO). She also serves as the National Coordinator of the training program “Citizen Domestic Work,” carried out in partnership with FENATRAD, the Federal University of Santa Catarina (UFSC), and the Ministry of Women of Brazil. She is a member of the Brazilian Advisory Board for the “Who cares?” Project.

• **Constanza Contreras** is a Cabinet Advisor at Chile’s Undersecretariat of Social Services. A sociologist with a Master’s degree in Governance and Political Studies, she has experience in opinion studies and social research.

• **Dalia Romero** holds a degree in Sociology from Universidad Católica Andrés Bello (UCAB-Venezuela), a master’s degree in Demography from El Colegio de México, and a Ph.D. in Public Health from the Oswaldo

Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz). She is a researcher at the Health Information Laboratory of the Institute of Scientific and Technological Communication and Information in Health (LIS/ICICT) and coordinates the Health Information and Aging Group at Fiocruz (GISE-FIOCRUZ). Her work focuses primarily on collective health issues related to aging, mortality, and methods for monitoring public policy indicators in the health field.

• **Daniel Groisman** holds a doctorate in Social Work and works as a professor and researcher for the Joaquim Venâncio Polytechnic School of Health (EPSJV) at the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz) in Brazil. His main field of interest is health and care for the elderly, with an emphasis on issues related to caregivers, their training needs, working conditions and inclusion in public policies.

• **Daniela Alonso-Molano** holds Master’s degrees in Public Policy and Public Health from Pontificia Universidad Javeriana. She is a researcher at the Interdisciplinary Center for Development Studies (Cider) and coordinates the Colombian branch of the International Health and Health Sovereignty Working Group at the Latin American Council of Social Sciences (CLACSO). She also manages paramedical activities at Médecins Sans Frontières (Doctors Without Borders).

• **Douglas Alexandre Santos Silva** has a bachelor’s degree in Social Sciences and a master’s degree in Sociology from the University of São Paulo (USP), where he is currently a PhD student in Sociology. He is a member of the CuiDDe Network – Care, Rights and Inequalities at the Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning (CEBRAP) acting as a research assistant for the project “Who cares? Rebuilding care in a post-pandemic world”, in the thematic group on care platforms. His research has been focusing on platformization of work, gender and youth work.

• **Eileen Boris** is Professor of Feminist Studies at the University of California, Santa Barbara, and is an interdisciplinary historian who specializes in women’s labor in the home and the workplace. She has authored policy

39

reports on the feminization of poverty, the wages of care and welfare reform. Her non-academic writings have appeared in *The Nation*, the *LA Times*, *New Labor Forum*, *Labor Notes*, *Salon*, *Dissent*, *Women's Review of Books* and the *Washington Post*. She authored *Caring for America: Home Health Workers in the Shadow of the Welfare State* (2012) with J. Klein, *Making the Woman Worker: Precarious Labor and the Fight for Global Standards, 1919-2019* (2019) and co-edited *Global Labor Migration: New Directions* (2022), with H. Gottfried, J. Greene and J. Tham.

40 • **Eleonor Faur** holds a degree in Sociology from the University of Buenos Aires (UBA) and a Ph.D. in Social Sciences from the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO). She is currently an Associate Professor at the Interdisciplinary School of Advanced Social Studies (IDAES) at the National University of San Martín (UNSAM) and a researcher at the Institute of Economic and Social Development (IDES). Previously, she directed the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) office in Argentina and worked as a consultant for various international agencies. Her research focuses on gender, care, families, sex education, and public policies. Among her publications, stands out *El cuidado infantil en el siglo XXI: Mujeres malabaristas en una sociedad desigual* (2014) and *Masculinidades y desarrollo social: Las relaciones de género desde la perspectiva de los hombres* (2004).

• **Fabiana de Oliveira Benedito** is a PhD student in Communication and Contemporary Culture at the Federal University of Bahia (UFBA), where she investigates the dispute over meanings surrounding the platformization of paid domestic work. Her current research focuses on the Parafuzo platform and aim to identify imaginaries about the platformized activity – those objectified by the platform and those effectively constructed by the workers.

• **Fátima Guerra** holds a PhD in Demography (2017) from Cedeplar – UFMG, economist, and technician at the Inter-Union Department of Statistics and Socioeconomic Studies (Dieese). She was the technical supervisor of the Regional Office of Dieese in Minas Gerais between 2001

and 2012. She was a fellow of the PDSE of Capes at the Population Studies Center of the University of Pennsylvania between 2014 and 2015. She coordinated the Population and Labor Working Group of the Brazilian Association of Population Studies (ABEP) between 2017 and 2018. Her work mainly focuses on the themes of the labor market, socioeconomic gender differentials, paid domestic and care work, public policies on employment, labor and income, and social security/welfare.

• **Francisca Gallegos** is Chile's Undersecretary of Social Services. A sociologist, she is currently pursuing doctoral research at the Observatory of Socioeconomic Transformations (Max Planck-ANID) and at Universidad Alberto Hurtado. She has extensive experience leading research and implementing social policies in the public sector, multilateral organizations, and private institutions across several Latin American countries, including Chile, Paraguay, and Mexico.

41 • **Francisca Pereyra** holds a degree in Sociology from the University of Buenos Aires and a Master's and PhD from the University of Essex (United Kingdom). She is currently an Assistant Professor at the Institute of Sciences, National University of General Sarmiento, where she teaches Sociology and Contemporary Socioeconomic Issues. Her research focuses on gender, labor markets, and care policies.

• **Geneviève McCready** holds a BSc N., an MSc (MPH), and a PhD. She is a professor in the Department of Health Sciences at the University of Quebec in Rimouski. She specializes in health promotion, political action in health, community health, and the history of nursing. Working as a nurse since 2002, she is a member of the Canadian team at the "Who Cares? Rebuilding Care in a Post-Pandemic World project" for the Trans-Atlantic Platform for Social Sciences and Humanities (T-AP).

• **Guíta Grin Debert** holds a PhD in Political Science (1986) from the University of São Paulo, pos-doctoral studies at the Department of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley (1989-1990). She is

an Emerita Professor in the Anthropology Department at the State University of Campinas (UNICAMP) Institute of Philosophy and Human Sciences. She is also a researcher at the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq), associated to the UNICAMP Gender Studies Centre (PAGU). She has been extensively researching and publishing on sex, ageing, care and violence. She authored *Antropologia e Envelhecimento* (1994), *Gênero em Gerações* (1999), *A Reinvenção da Velhice* (1999), awarded with the 2000 Jabuti Prize, and *Desafios do Cuidado* (2019).

• **Heidi Gottfried** is an associate professor in the Department of Sociology at Wayne State University in the United States. She obtained her PhD in 1987 from the University of Wisconsin in Madison. She is the author of *Global Labor Migration: New Directions* (2023) with Eileen Boris, Julie Greene, and Joo-Cheong Tham; *Care Work in Transition: Transnational Circuits of Gender, Migration and Care*, a special issue of *Critical Sociology* with Jennifer Jihye Chun; *Gender, Work and Economy: Unpacking the Global Economy* (2013), and *The Reproductive Bargain: Deciphering the Enigma of Japanese Capitalism* (2015). She has co-edited several books and special issues, including *Care and the Pandemic: A Transnational Perspective* (2024). She is currently the Principal Investigator (PI) with the United States team at the “Who Cares? Rebuilding Care in a Post-Pandemic World” project (NSF/T-AP).

• **Helena Hirata** is Research Director Emerita for the French National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS) in France, associated to the GTM - “Gender, Work, Mobilities” Laboratory at the Centre de Recherches Sociologiques et Politiques de Paris (CRESPPA). She is also an associate professor at the Graduate Program in Sociology, University of São Paulo, Brazil, and a member of the Steering Committee for the International and Interdisciplinary Network MAGE (Marché du Travail et Genre), as well as a member of the National Women’s Rights Collective (CNDF) in France. She has authored several books on the intersection of work sociology, gender and globalization, the most recent is *Le care, théories et pratiques* (2021).

She coedited relevant publications on care studies as *Care and Care Workers. A Latin American Perspective* (2021, co-ed. with N. Guimarães), and *Care and the Pandemic: A Transnational Perspective* (2024, with N. Guimarães, H. Gottfried and J. Pineda)

• **Isadora de Lima Caldas** holds a Law degree from the Federal University of Pernambuco (UFPE) She is a Research Assistant in the “Who Cares?” project and an associate of the Care, Rights, and Inequalities Network (Rede CuiDDe) at the Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning (Cebap).

• **Javier Pineda** PhD University of Durham, UK. Professor at the Interdisciplinary Center for Development Studies –CIDER, Universidad de los Andes, Bogotá. Senior researcher at the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation of Colombia, director of the research group in Interdisciplinary Studies on Development. He contributed extensively to the field of care studies in Latin America, and published, among other, *Género y cuidado. Teorías, escenarios y políticas* (2018, with L. Arango), *La sociedad del cuidado y políticas de la vida* (2024, with K. Batthyány and V. Perrotta), and *Care and the Pandemic: A Transnational Perspective* (2024, with N. Guimarães, H. Gottfried and H. Hirata). He is currently the Principal Investigator (PI) with the Colombian team at the “Who Cares? Rebuilding Care in a Post-Pandemic World” project (MinCiencias and T-AP).

• **Jeanny Posso** holds a PhD from the Autonomous University of Madrid, Spain. She is a Full Professor at the Faculty of Social and Economic Sciences, Universidad del Valle; Head of the Department of Social Sciences, director of the research group Ethnic-Racial and Labor Studies in its Different Social Components, member of the Center for Research and Studies of Gender, Women and Society.

• **Jocelyn Olcott**, Professor of History, International Comparative Studies, and Gender, Sexuality, and Feminist Studies at Duke University. She holds a Ph.D. in History from Yale University. Her research explores

intersections of gender, feminism, and the political economy of care. She is the author of *Revolutionary Women in Postrevolutionary Mexico* (2005) and *International Women's Year: The Greatest Consciousness-Raising Event in History* (2017), and coedited with Gabriela Cano and Mary Kay Vaughan, *Sex in Revolution: Gender, Politics, and Power in Modern Mexico* (2006). She also leads the international and interdisciplinary network "Revaluing Care in the Global Economy" an initiative aiming to rethink the value of care work in its many forms.

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leads international research groups dedicated to these themes. Among her recent books in the field of care studies are *La sociedad del cuidado y políticas de la vida* (2024, coedited with V. Perrotta and J. Pineda), *Miradas latinoamericanas a los cuidados* (2021) and *Hablemos de desigualdades (sin acostumbrarnos a ellas)* (2022).

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• **Marcos Nobre** is a professor of Political Philosophy at the Institute of Philosophy and Human Sciences of the University of Campinas (Unicamp) and a senior researcher at the Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning (CEBRAP), where he also served as President. He holds a degree in Social Sciences as well as a master's and a Ph.D. in Philosophy from the University of São Paulo (USP). His research focuses on critical theory, German philosophy, legal theory, and democracy. Among his major works are *A Dialética Negativa de Theodor W. Adorno: A Ontologia do Estado Falso* (1998), *Teoria Crítica* (2004), and *Como Nasce o Novo?*

(2018). In 2022, he published *Limites da Democracia: De Junho de 2013 ao Governo Bolsonaro*, which won the 2023 Jabuti Prize in the Social Sciences category.

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- **Michelle Redondo** is a postdoctoral intern at the Sociology and Policy Research Centre (CRESPPA). She works with the French team at the Who Cares? Rebuilding Care in a Post-Pandemic World international project. She holds a doctorate in Political Science from the University Paris 8 in Saint-Denis, France, as well as a doctorate in Social Sciences from the State University of Campinas (UNICAMP) in Brazil. She holds a Master's Degree in Sociology from Paris 8 and from UNICAMP, along with a degree in Social Sciences with a Specialization in Anthropology and Sociology from UNICAMP.
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A Century of Gender, Race, and Paid Care Work (2011) and *Caring on the Clock: The Complexities and Contradictions of Paid Care Work* (2014). Throughout her career, she has explored issues such as gender inequality in care work, intersectionality, research methods, and social policy.

- **Monise Picanço** holds a Ph.D. in Sociology (2018) from the University of São Paulo (USP), where she also earned her master's degree in Sociology (2013) and her Bachelor's degree in Social Sciences (2009). She is a postgraduate professor in methodology at FIAP. She coordinates applied research projects and the methodology course program worked at the Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning (Cebap). Her main areas of interest include: research methodology, labor market, platform work, valuation, care, and public policy.
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- **Nancy Folbre**, Professor Emerita of Economics and Director of the Program on Gender and Care Work at the Political Economy Research Institute at the University of Massachusetts Amherst, and a Senior Fellow of the Levy Economics Institute at Bard College in the United States. Her research explores the interface between political economy and feminist theory, with an emphasis on the value of unpaid care work. She is the author of *The Rise and Decline of Patriarchal Systems* (2019), *Greed,*

Lust, and Gender: A History of Economic Ideas (2009), *Valuing Children: Rethinking the Economics of the Family* (2008), *The Invisible Heart: Economics and Family Values* (2001), and the edited *For Love and Money: Care Work in the U.S.* (2012) She has also written for popular audience, including contributions to the *New York Times* Economics blog, *The Nation*, and *The American Prospect*.

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• **Patricia Paperman**, Professor of Sociology and Gender Studies in the Department of Political Science at Paris VIII University. Since 2005, together with Sandra Laugier and Pascale Molinier, she has published several books aimed at introducing the debate on care ethics in France and promoting research in this field, including *Qu'est-ce que le care?* (2009), *Le Souci des Autres. Éthique et Politique du Care* (2005, co-edited with Sandra Laugier, in a new expanded edition, 2011). She has also published works addressing epistemological issues raised by feminist ethics of care in relation to the social sciences, such as *Care et sentiments* (2013). Her current research focuses on disability and emotions.

• **Pedro Nicoli** is a professor in the Faculty of Law at the Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG) and a member of its Post-Graduate Program. He also heads the university's Department of Labour Law. He holds a Bachelor's Degree, a Master's Degree, and a doctorate in Law from UFMG. He has been a Visiting Professor at the Duke Department of Gender, Sexuality and Feminist Studies in the United States, as well as a visiting researcher at the College of France and the International Labour Organization. He also coordinates the Legal Centre for Sexual and

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• **Serge Paugam** holds a Ph.D. in Sociology from the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (EHESS), where he is currently Director of Studies and holds the chair in "Sociology of Inequalities and Social Disruptions." He is also Director of Research at the *Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique* (CNRS) and Director of the Centre Maurice Halbwachs (CMH), a joint research unit affiliated with CNRS, EHESS, and the *École Normale Supérieure* (ENS). His research focuses on poverty, precarity, and social bonds. He authored relevant books in the field such as *La Disqualification sociale* (1991), *Le Salarié de la précarité* (2000), and *Les Formes élémentaires de la pauvreté* (2005). Since 1997, he has directed the "Le lien social" book series at Presses Universitaires de France (PUF),

and since 2010, he has been editor of the journal *Sociologie*. He has received honors from CNRS, including the Bronze Medal (1991) and Silver Medal (2009), in recognition of his contributions to the field of Sociology.

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58

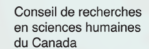
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