At a global level, women earn 24% less in comparison with men. We have more chances, in comparison with men, to occupy vulnerable workplaces. In fact, in the developing countries, up to 75% of women’s jobs correspond to the non-formal or unprotected sector. Throughout the world, 83% of domestic work is in the hands of women and the majority of them do not have a legal right to receive a minimum wage.

Discrimination for reasons of gender often converge with other types of discrimination that affect age, disability, ethnicity, economical status, etc., multiplying the burden of inequality repeatedly.

The hetero-patriarchal capitalist system is based on inequality, and this inequality is needed for the system to subsist. Capitalism is incompatible with (human and natural) life and it uses lives as means to obtain an economic benefit (Teresa Blandón). In order to reduce inequalities, it is key that we question the model of economic growth, the processes of fierce accumulation and exacerbated consumerism, transforming a socioeconomic system that has been articulated on a basis of domination and exploitation of women and natural resources.

Capitalism maintains a series of invisible economic spheres, for example, households: an invisible economic sphere that has been feminized, devalued and privatized, from which collective action is braked (Amaia Pérez Orozco). Capitalism is maintained on a basis of devalued and hidden reproductive and care work. Capitalist family structures are hold on the ideal of romantic love, one of the central pillars of heteropatriarchy and capitalism. Another invisible and devalued economic sphere is subsistence agriculture, which is carried out mainly by women in all parts of the world.

In order to contribute to reduce inequality in and among the countries, the diverse feminisms carry out different proposals from the feminist economics. From an intersectional perspective and from a Human Rights approach, we are particularly interested in those feminist economies proposals which contribute to the radical transformation of the hetero-patriarchal capitalist system. Proposals that question the fundamentalism of the market on the economy and which place life at the center of the economic analysis.

In the hetero-patriarchal capitalist system, women’s bodies are placed at the service of others, that is, family, state and transnational corporations. Women’s bodies at the service of the accumulation process. The capitalist system has expropriated women’s bodies through the sexual division of work. Care work is a hidden and unpaid work which does not “generate income” nor citizenship rights. This expropriation increases with neoliberalism, since neoliberal policies of austerity and privatization of public services, in which states...
cede their sovereignty to the market, make a bloody impact on women’s bodies. And we see it in the feminization of migration in Latin America since the signing of the Free Trade Agreements, which had as a consequence the migration of a large number of women as a survival strategy. Migrated women who take care of northern families, most of the time with very low wages, without any social protection, without recognition of rights and with many difficulties to regroup their families due to immigration laws.

**Can we reduce inequalities without achieving gender justice?**

As denounced in the European Parliament Resolution, of 26 May 2016, on poverty and gender perspective (2015/2228(INI)).

- Policies of austerity applied by the member States, together with the economic crisis of recent years, have widened inequalities and have affected women in particular, aggravating poverty among them and increasingly excluding them from the labor market.
- In the European Union the number of women in situations of poverty is steadily superior to men, currently about 64.6 million women versus 57.5 million men.

**The salary gap between men and women stands at 16.3%, and the atypical and precarious forms of employment contracts also affect women more than men.**

At the State level:

- The Spanish State is the second country in the EU with the highest rate of female unemployment, and it duplicates two and a half times the European rate. Spanish female unemployment rate stands at 25.4%, versus the European rate, which stands at 10.3%.
- Among the total of women above 16 years old (19.744.325) only 8.105.700 have a paid job, 2.496.700 are unemployed and almost the other half (9.141.925) are considered inactive women.
- Part-time women employment stands at 22%, approximately, 1 out of 4 women has a part-time contract.

It is necessary to put life at the center of economic analysis in order to reduce inequality in and among the countries.

**Catalonia Legislation**

- Law 17/2015, of July 21 ‘effective equality between women and men’.

**El Salvador Legislation**

- Equality act, equality and elimination of discrimination against women, 2011.
- Special comprehensive law for a life free of violence for women.
- El Salvador has not ratified the C189 - Domestic Workers Convention, 201 (No. 189)

In El Salvador, women’s participation labor market is 47.8%, versus 80.7% of male participation.

In the paid labor force, women earn on average 15.5% less than men. The main reason for women’s inactivity in the labor market is care work. More than 90% of women participate in domestic work, not always remunerated, according to the survey about the use of the time available for the country, conducted by MINEC, DIGESTYC and UNFPA in 2010.