- The pandemic exacerbated the burden of unpaid care work on women and girls.
- In most cases states failed to address this burden with coherent care-centred policies.
- Temporary school closures and remote learning increased unpaid labour and weakened access to nutrition for children relying on school meal programs.
- Domestic workers found themselves in increased labour precarity, isolated in their places of employment or suddenly without a job.

- Women organizations and social movements proved vital to address the exclusions and shortcomings of State policies.
- Grassroots coalitions emerged among feminists, workers and/or migrants in at least six of the twelve countries advocating social and economic rights.

- Cash transfers were the primary government’s social protection measure during the COVID-19 crisis.
- Governments mainly focused on formal labour and their own citizens and provided scant protection to informal workers, migrants, and feminised paid and unpaid labour.
- In most cases, social security systems showed a gender bias and missed the opportunity to fully tackle class and gender inequalities in the context of the crisis.
- In many places access to cash transfers was a challenge to people without access to digital platforms.
4. Autonomous feminist groups and other social movements including workers, migrants, and community organizations, have been instrumental at pushing for policy changes while also creating alternative approaches through their own actions.

- The pandemic triggered a dramatic digitization of life in which technology has played a major role.
- In some cases, technology was a powerful vehicle for social mobilisation.
- Overreliance on technology became an obstacle due to the growing digital divide which affected access to education and cash transfers.
- Increasing costs and instability of the internet and other utilities deepened already existing inequalities.

5. Despite some support for increased public spending in the context of the crisis, austerity has been an important part of the global policy prescriptions and the national policy responses in the Global South.

- In several cases, austerity measures aligned with or driven by IFIs to contain national indebtedness are being directly experienced by households, institutions and public services.
- Austerity dramatically reduced the State’s capacity to provide effective social protection measures. This stood in contrast with increased fiscal spending and counter cyclical measures that have been sustained in the Global North for the most part.

6. Autonomous feminist groups and other social movements including workers, migrants, and community organizations, have been instrumental at pushing for policy changes while also creating alternative approaches through their own actions.

- In some cases the pandemic was a catalyst for progressive government responses that women, youth, and worker movements had been pushing for decades.
- Based on years of feminist advocacy, some governments were able to innovate by creating policy alternatives such as a national care policy or moving toward creating less exploitative legal frameworks for domestic workers.
Using a feminist intersectional and interlinkages approach, this project closely examines policy changes that have taken place during the period of exceptionality produced by the pandemic, exploring how they may impact the future in four policy areas: macroeconomics; labour policies and workers' rights; migration and human mobilities, care and social protection.