

# Health Coverage promotes Gender Equality



SDG 5



SDG 3



## Gender Equality

Gender equality means that women's and men's rights, responsibilities and opportunities will not depend on whether they are born male or female.<sup>1</sup>

## Current outlook



190 million women

work in global supply chains.<sup>2</sup>



Women tend to have lower incomes than men, less autonomy, lower literacy rates and restricted decision-making, as a result:



Women face greater barriers in accessing healthcare despite being disproportionately impacted by the high cost of care.<sup>3</sup>

## Why focus on healthcare coverage?

### Greater empowerment & better health



Women use the health system more than men and are often the gatekeepers to healthcare in their family.<sup>3</sup>

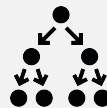


Health coverage improves women's access to healthcare, strengthens their ownership over their health and promotes independence.<sup>4</sup>

### More financial security



Without health coverage, women are more likely to keep working into the late stages of pregnancy and/or to return to work prematurely, exposing themselves and their children to major health risks.<sup>5</sup>



Through women empowerment, families grow healthier, are better educated, and are more economically stable over time, decreasing poverty across generations.<sup>6</sup>



> Designs and implements health coverage schemes for small-scale producers with a focus on women's access to health.

> Generates highly granular data on gender-specific differences in healthcare utilization and outcomes to guide targeted interventions.

% of female headed households



# of in-facility births

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# We believe in Sustainability, Technology and Research.

Please find the list of references per theme in the table below.

Theme	References
Gender Equality	<p><sup>1</sup> <b>UNICEF. Gender Equality : Glossary of Terms and Concepts.</b> United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), 2017</p> <p><sup>2</sup> <b>Kizu, Takaaki, et al. Linking Jobs in Global Supply Chains to Demand.</b> ILO Research Paper No 16. ILO, Aug. 2016</p> <p><sup>3</sup> <b>Glynn A, MacKenzie R, Fitzgerald T. Taming Healthcare Costs: Promise and Pitfalls for Women's Health.</b> J Womens Health (Larchmt). 2016 Feb;25(2):110–6. doi: 10.1089/jwh.2015.5295. Epub 2015 Oct 21. PMID: 26488183</p> <p><sup>4</sup> <b>Quick J, Jay J, Langer A. Improving women's health through universal health coverage.</b> PLoS Med. 2014 Jan;11(1):e1001580. doi: 10.1371/journal.pmed.1001580. Epub 2014 Jan 6. PMID: 24399923;</p> <p><sup>5</sup> <b>World Social Protection Report 2020–22: Social protection at the crossroads – in pursuit of a better future International Labour Office – Geneva: ILO, 2021. P.109</b></p> <p><sup>6</sup> <b>Tzemach Lemmon, Gayle, and Rachel Vogelstein. Building Inclusive Economies How Women's Economic Advancement Promotes Sustainable Growth.</b> Council on Foreign Relations, June 2017</p>

## Feel free to reach out!

We are happy to schedule a call to provide you with more information and answer any questions



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