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Beijing Platform for Action and Its Regional and Global Outcomes**

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Gendering the Macro-economic Sky

by

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for a panel on

Responses to the Economic Crisis: Women's Economic Security and Rights

Panel Discussion on
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Gendering the Macro-economic Sky

by Devaki Jain

It is an honour to be a member of this panel and I am grateful to Dr. Heyzer and everyone at ESCAP for inviting me to speak on this issue. I have deliberately called the paper *Gendering the Macro-economic Sky* as the recent downturn in the global economy has revealed very clearly that even the last person – for e.g., the woman waste-picker that we see in those grim pictures, covered with dirt and rummaging through dangerous mounds of waste – has been affected, as shown by many studies, the most striking of which was done by Women in Informal Employment Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO) in collaboration with SEWA (Self-Employed Women's Association) Bharat, in India.¹

Ranjanben Parmar makes her living collecting scrap along with her small daughter. But the crash in prices has transformed her life: the price of waste (such as waste steel, soft plastic, newspapers and dry bones) in Ahmedabad, India, fell by 60%. She compensates for these lower rates by spending more hours gathering waste, increasing the volume collected, going out to work at 3 a.m. in the morning instead of the usual 5 a.m. for fear that "someone else will come early and pick it up."



Earlier, only the women in a family would go to pick up the waste but now they have to take more hands from the family, especially children, so that more waste is collected. Unable to pay the fees and other expenses for education, they have taken their children out of school and started to involve them in waste collection as well as sending them for other income-earning activities.²

(Picture: Women Waste-pickers in India)

¹ 'Global Economic Crisis and the Informal Economy.' Policy Brief by WIEGO, SEWA and Realizing Rights, Available at < <http://www.realizingrights.org/pdf/GEC.pdf>> and accessed on 10 Nov 2009

² Jhabvala, Renana. "Paper on Financial Crisis Based on the Experiences of the Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA)" presented at a consultation on the Gender Dimension of the Economic Crisis between the Committee of Feminist Economists and the members of the Planning Commission of India, 28 Apr 2009: Delhi

Her life, including her daughter's schooling, is affected by China's policy to stop the purchase of waste, as China is the largest importer of the world's waste.³

I am glad that the broader theme of this panel is economic security, as it is my view that we need to shift our language -- from gender equality and other terminologies and objectives such as Millennium Development Goals – towards ensuring securities: food, livelihood and water security for women. This should be the responsibility of the State. States are now all geared to ensure security against terror attacks, but it is these “peace goods” that women want and should have, if there is seriousness in the States' commitments to ensure “inclusive growth.”

My presentation is divided into three sections: in the first, I would like to share with you three arguments or commentaries on the overall thrust of our region's voice or experience that is to be highlighted in the global meeting B +15; the second is what I have been advised to present – namely, an innovative tool or technique that we developed in India to gender macro-economic policy; and the third is to share with you a global initiative that some of us have engineered to shift the reasoning in macroeconomics and to usher in economic democracy for landing economic justice. It is good news for feminists that the Nobel Prize for Economics has been shared with Elinor Ostrom, who has challenged one of the very basic axioms put forth by so-called mainstream economists and said that common property management by communities is more efficient than by the State.⁴

Section One: I would like to argue that

1. The experience and analysis of the ESCAP region's political economy needs to be given high visibility in the forthcoming Beijing +15 meeting in New York, with special reference to women's location in it. Probing into this dark passage to examine in detail how it impacted women and what the responses were, reveals three things: the reasons for the success or survival of the Asian economy, i.e., the low-paid insecure economic roles that women play wherein they can be brought in or sent out without a whimper or a bang;⁵ the extraordinary

³ Branigan, Tania. “From East to West, a Chain Collapses.” *The Guardian*, 9 Jan 2009. Available at <<http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/jan/09/recycling-global-recession-china>> and accessed on 10 Nov 2009. The main reason for this crash in the price of waste is said to be the closure of recycling industries in China, which is the largest importer of the world's waste. Official media reported that four-fifths of China's recycling units had closed.

⁴ “Elinor Ostrom's Nobel Prize Marks a Departure for Economics.” *The Guardian*, 12 Oct 2009

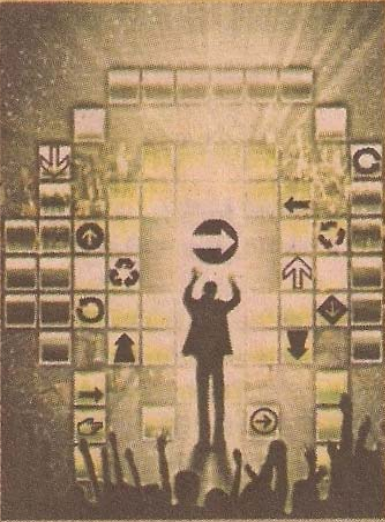
⁵ Sirimanne, Shamika. Written statement submitted to the Interactive Expert Panel of the Commission on the Status of Women, 53rd session on the *Emerging Issue: The Gender Perspectives of the Financial Crisis*, 2-13

difference in the targeting of response, due to the particular *relative* autonomy of the region from the global run; and most importantly, the difference between the location, capabilities, entitlements, requirements and priorities of women in the South from women in the North;⁶ and what the new frame for assessment and action that comes out of Beijing +15 -- the new Platform for Action – should be.

The table below reveals the strong differences between the global South and North with respect to the impact of the crisis by showing the post-crisis growth rates of GDP, revealing that while the North countries were at a negative level, some or most of the South countries, especially China and India, were still growing.⁷

HOW DO THEY COMPARE?
GDP Estimates for 2009

Country	Pre-Lehman	A Year Later
United States	+1.3	-2.6
Japan	+0.9	-6.4
China	+9.0	+8.1
Britain	+0.6	-4.2
Canada	+2.0	-2.2
France	+1.0	-2.8
Germany	+1.1	-5.9
Russia	+6.8	-7.0
India	+7.1	+5.5
Indonesia	+5.5	+4.1
Pakistan	+4.4	+3.7
South Korea	+4.2	-1.8
Brazil	+3.4	-1.0
Egypt	+6.7	+4.4



Source: The Economist, 6 Sept 2008 and 3 September 2009

Table 1: Post-Crisis GDP Growth Rate Estimates

March 2009: New York. Available and last accessed on 10 Nov 2009 at

<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/csw53/panels/financial_crisis/Sirimanne.formatted.pdf>

⁶ Jain, Devaki. "Using the Turbulence to the Advantage of the Less Privileged." Paper presented at the UNDP event titled *Turning the Global Economic Crisis into Opportunity: Women's Ideas* at the Commission on the Status of Women, 53rd Session, March 2009: New York and published in the *South Bulletin's* Reflections and Foresights, 16 March 2009, Issue 34: Geneva

⁷ "How do they Compare?" The Economist, 6 Sep 2009.

2. While drawing attention to VAW,⁸ highlighting the care economy,⁹ increasing the flow of finance to women's empowerment¹⁰ and new architecture for women at the UN¹¹ are taking centre-stage, the critical issues thrown up by the unraveling of the economic crisis is employment;¹² and in the case of the less privileged women of the South, it is protecting as well as improving the quality of their livelihoods from wide-spread and deep participation in production and trade.¹³

It is impossible for us to visualize women street-food vendors as we see in Bangkok on the streets of Copenhagen or waste-pickers of our kind in the backyards of Philadelphia. Here, women are economic agents and the first attention should go to that aspect of their lives. More finance to their domains is important but more important is how the capital markets roam, what they bite into, what arrangements should be made for the survival of food farming, etc. – i.e., the macro-economic decisions and initiatives.

The time has come for us to shift our work and our advocacy from looking for gender justice and explaining women's location (especially exploitation in the success story of trade), for e.g. as experienced by India and China today -- and asking for special considerations within that framework -- towards arguing for another kind of view of economic progress and prosperity; for a voice to direct the economies, for shifting from capital-led growth to wage-led growth, and making decent work -- employment with a decent wage and security of wage – the engine of growth.

⁸ Ertürk, Yakin. Report of the Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women: Its Causes and Consequences for the Human Rights Council, Eleventh Session, 18 May 2009. Available and last accessed on 10 Nov 2009 at <http://www.epacvaw.org/IMG/pdf/SR_VAW_Report_to_UN_2009.pdf>

⁹ A UNRISD Conference on the Political and Social Economy of Care was held on 6 Mar 2009 at Columbia University, New York

¹⁰ Seguino, S. et al. "Promoting Gender Equality as a Means to Finance Development." Prepared for the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, September 2009: New York. Available and last accessed on 10 Nov 2009 at <http://www.uvm.edu/~sseguinto/pdf/Gender_equality_financing_for_development.pdf>

¹¹ Bunch, Charlotte. "A More Powerful United Nations Women's Agency – Will the UN Deliver?" Open Democracy, 11 Oct 2009, available and accessed on 10 Nov 2009 at <<http://www.awid.org/Issues-and-Analysis/Library/A-Powerful-United-Nations-Women-s-Agency-Will-the-UN-deliver>> It is the first in a series of articles by Charlotte Bunch on how the reform of the UN to create a powerful women's agency is progressing

¹² Seguino, Stephanie. Written statement submitted to the Interactive Expert Panel of the Commission on the Status of Women, 53rd session on the *Emerging Issue: The Gender Perspectives of the Financial Crisis*, 2-13 March 2009: New York. Available and last accessed on 10 Nov 2009 at

<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/csw53/panels/financial_crisis/Seguino_25Feb09.pdf> and Seguino, S and Grown, C. "Feminist-Kaleckian Macroeconomic Policy for Developing Countries." Working paper No. 446, The Levy Economics Institute of Bard College, May 2006: New York

¹³ Jhabvala, Renana. "Paper on Financial Crisis Based on the Experiences of the Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA)" presented at a consultation on the Gender Dimension of the Economic Crisis between the Committee of Feminist Economists and the members of the Planning Commission of India, 28 Apr 2009: Delhi

3. Such a reorientation will also enable the official machineries set up for women, such as the Ministries of Women and Children: to release themselves from the almost irrelevant templates and monitoring frameworks and questionnaires they are asked to fill; to redirect their interest from seeing women as objects of social policy to seeing women as the main bearers of the economic flags of the South countries; to highlight at what cost this has been achieved; to heal that experience; to influence the stimulus packages that are being designed and delivered in South countries as well as through the various new regional plans.

There is a need for laws across the region to protect the workers as a community: for e.g., a regional minimum wage and a regional approach to the capital that comes seeking. When I was in South Africa and SADEC (Southern African Development Community) was looking for a way forward to get the region to be a region, I had suggested that they draw up a plan with optimization of employment as the goal of the model -- a regional employment plan which investors and governments could follow such that there was a consolidation of power as well as cooperation, to avoid the situation in the Nike example cited. This had also been tried for the ESCAP region at one time.

On another occasion when the Prime Minister of our country was attending the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) summit in Cuba, and the Ministry of External Affairs had included me in a small committee to draft our position, I had suggested that the NAM set up its own CEDAW-type of legislation especially to protect South-South women migrants who often face grave bodily harm apart from other forms of distress. I had pointed out that the major portion of foreign exchange in countries like Sri Lanka and the Philippines comes from women who emigrate as workers and yet their lives were not seen as precious by the States.

This particular consultation at Bangkok is being held within a few weeks of another very high-powered summit, the 15th ASEAN Summit held in Thailand on 23-25 October 2009.¹⁴ The outcome declaration of that summit reflects the direction in which global economic politics is moving as a result of the global recession of 2008-2009. Apart from shifting the direction of trade, i.e., exports to the formerly rich countries, there is a desire to find ways of trading which emancipate the region from the dependence, and also to collectively reorder the power relationships which will come to play at the climate conference as well as the WTO. India and

¹⁴ "Association of South East Asian Nations Focus on Freer Trade." *The New York Times*, 26 Oct 2009, available at <<http://www.nytimes.com/2009/10/26/world/asia/26iht-asean.html>>

China, the notable survivors, are being eyed by international capital, and they are welcoming this development. Latin America has gone much further and seven Latin American countries have floated their own currency,¹⁵ a revolutionary step to find new measures of their own progress and aspirations. Asia is still to go that way even though it was the first region to think of an Asian vision and Asian integrated plan.¹⁶

But as Asia and Latin America strengthen themselves against North-driven tsunamis on their economies, are they thinking of the women of the region? Or to put it differently, are the women of the region engaged in these negotiations? Not as far as I can see. Therefore, the first task before such meetings as this one is to engage with those configurations and cut through their construct. This meeting must look at the anatomy of the ASEAN arrangements and gender them from the top i.e., the managers of the plan, right down to the implementation, including the flows of finance and the design of laws – i.e., *gendering the macro-economic sky*.

Section Two: A new tool attempted in India to shift advocacy in gendering policy from the general to the particular

The Planning Commission is an institution in the Government of India, which formulates India's Five-Year Plans for development.¹⁷ The Planning Commission constituted an officially-designated Committee of Feminist Economists (CFE) during the preparation of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan (2007-2012) – which was a first in the history of the Commission. The members of the CFE (listed in Annexure I) comprised Indian women scholar activists such as Bina Agarwal and Jayati Ghose, whom many of you may know.

The CFE argued the fact that women were India's growth agents: they were a strong presence in the economic sectors like agriculture, infrastructure and informal productive sectors and much of the GDP came from their labour but was not recognized in the public domain of the State. I am glad to report that their intervention and inside-outside partnership, i.e. the presence of a feminist in the Planning Commission, Dr. Syeda Hameed, made a striking difference to the design of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan.

¹⁵ "Latin America Financing: A New Trading Currency?" The Economist Intelligence Unit, *the Economist*, 20 Oct 2009, available and last accessed on 10 Nov 2009 at <http://viewswire.eiu.com/index.asp?layout=ib3Article&pubtypeid=1132462498&article_id=1974925182>

¹⁶ The Asian Relations Conference held from March-April 1947 was hosted by the Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, bringing together many leaders of the independence movements in Asia and was the first attempt to assert Asian unity.

¹⁷ See Planning Commission of India website for details on its functions: <http://www.planningcommission.nic.in/>

I give below three illustrations of the impact of the CFE on the Eleventh Plan:-¹⁸

(i) The chapter conventionally titled *Women and Development* was renamed *Women's Agency and Child Rights*, a tactical move to recognize the potential of women beyond reproductive roles of child-bearing and care.¹⁹ The CFE enabled the shift from a 'social development' perspective to one of agency and rights.

The next two illustrations are specific examples of how the economic contributions of women are highlighted in the 'Agriculture' and 'Non-Agricultural Employment' chapters of the Eleventh Plan on the specific recommendations of the CFE.

(ii) The Eleventh Plan Document: Agriculture²⁰

Para 1.14: "For growth to be at all inclusive, the agricultural strategy must focus on the 85% of farmers who are small and marginal, increasingly female... One way forward to encourage marginal farmers and women to form groups for purposes of farming would be to shift at least some of the current subsidies to be available only to groups of such farmers rather than to individuals."

Para 1.115: "Small and marginal farmers often lack access to major agricultural services... This is especially true of women farmers since there is pervasive male bias in provision of such services."

Para 1.148: Gender equity: With the share of female workforce in agriculture increasing, and increased incidence of female-headed households, there is an urgent need to ensure women's rights to land and infrastructure support:

Para 1.61: "Comprehensive measures aimed at financial inclusion... Issues such as credit flow to women cultivators... are required to be addressed expeditiously."

¹⁸ The Plan can be accessed in full at: <http://www.planningcommission.nic.in/plans/planrel/fiveyr/welcome.html>

¹⁹ Jain, Devaki and Chacko, Shuba. "From 'How to Do development with Women' to 'How Women Do Development.'" Paper presented at the University of Oxford, Apr 2008.

²⁰ India. Planning Commission, Government of India. Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-2012.: Volume 3. Chapter 1: Agriculture. New Delhi: OUP, 2008

(iii) The Eleventh Plan Document: Non-Agricultural Employment²¹

*Para 5.44: “To fulfil the commitment towards inclusive growth... **special schemes will be introduced for women and for people belonging to SC/ST and minority groups.***

*Para 5.67: “The Eleventh Plan interventions will promote inclusive growth... **At least 30% of beneficiaries in all schemes will be women. A women’s credit fund will be set up, women-friendly technologies will be developed, and appropriate training will be provided.***

*Para 5.96: “It is proposed to increase the level of growth of the industry to 15% [by 2012]. **App. 176250 new jobs will be created in the coir sector...1.41 lakh jobs will be for women.**”*

*Para 5.116: “During the Eleventh Plan period, **special programmes for capacity building of SCs, STs, minorities, and women will be formulated. Training programmes for women will be redesigned...R&D institutions will be encouraged to develop women-friendly technologies for postharvest handling and processing, especially for drudgery reduction and providing ease of operation. Most importantly, provision of utilities, basic amenities, and crèches for women staff workers will be made mandatory in the infrastructure projects.***

The CFE presentation to the National Planning Commission had information on women’s contribution to savings and revenue despite being increasingly excluded from formal finance sources: 60% of total savings is from the informal sector with least access to financial savings.

Some other heavy-investment programs in India are adding value to women at the lower end of the economy in many important ways, such as the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme²² which entitles rural households to 100 days of casual employment on public works at the statutory minimum wage and contains special provisions to ensure full participation of women. Significant benefits have already started accruing to women through better access to local employment, at minimum wages, with relatively decent and safe work conditions:²³

- As per data of a survey of women workers across six states, the average wage earned by women in the private labour market ranged between Rs. 47 and 58 per day, for agricultural

²¹ *Ibid.* Chapter 5: Ensuring Rural and Urban Livelihood.

²² For more details on the scheme, see the NREGA website: <http://nrega.nic.in/>

²³ *Ibid.* P. 56

and other casual labour, respectively. On NREGA, the average wage earned was Rs. 85 (same wage as men), clearly a huge increase over other wage opportunities.

- Women workers have gained in accessing work, income, food and healthcare for themselves and their families; most keep their earnings, i.e., do not hand it over.
- Since NREGA work is offered by the local government frees potential women workers from caste- and community-based strictures on whom they can and cannot work with.
- Being government work, the hours of work are clearly stated and limited to eight hours in a day (in the case of daily-wage work). Fixed working hours often cannot be expected in the case of other work -- of special concern for women who combine paid and household work.
- NREGA has the potential to have a wider impact on gender relations: it can enhance women's economic independence by providing them access to cash earnings; can bring about a sense of equality fostered by earning, for the first time, the same wage as men; gender division of labour will change when women are seen to be contributing "actively" (in the conventional sense) to the economy; their contribution to economic activity will become more directly visible.

One important shift in India has been towards understanding that it is employment that holds up the sky²⁴, so there has been a whole package of stimulus for SMEs (Small and Medium Enterprises) and industries where exports have really had a shock due to the downturn. The government has instituted new policies for the labour-intensive trade sector (textiles, gems, jewelry, handicrafts, leather, footwear and other such industries) for which exports had been contracting for nearly nine months because the market for Indian goods in developed countries declined significantly, starting October 2008. The new foreign trade policy, therefore, gives special attention to labour-intensive sectors through measures such as tax exemption and cheaper credit rates.

At the India Economic Summit (an event of the World Economic Forum) held in September 2009, a new report prepared by the London-based Legatum Institute shows India ranked 5th

²⁴ Jain, Devaki. "Using the Turbulence to the Advantage of the Less Privileged." Paper presented at the UNDP event titled *Turning the Global Economic Crisis into Opportunity: Women's Ideas* at the Commission on the Status of Women, 53rd Session, March 2009: New York and published in the *South Bulletin's* Reflections and Foresights, 16 March 2009, Issue 34: Geneva and
Jain, Devaki. "Decongesting Economic Power." *Mint*, 11 May 2009

and China 70th in the social capital sub-index of the Prosperity Index.²⁵ Social capital is a measure of the extent to which people and communities support each other. The study finds that building trust and personal/community relationships is far easier in India than in China, despite China being an ethnically and religiously far more homogenous society than India.²⁶ Normal comparisons with China shows inverse outcomes in terms of economic indicators and indicators that measure concepts of well-being (how citizens in a country feel about themselves – the importance of personal freedom, institutional maturity and mutual trust) but very much below when it comes to GDP. In the Prosperity Index, India is ranked 45th and China 75th – the table below shows their ranking in each of the sub-indices:²⁷

Sub-Index	India	China
Economic Fundamentals	43	29
Entrepreneurship and Innovation	55	38
Democratic Institutions	36	100
Education	86	64
Health	88	53
Safety and Security	87	65
Governance	41	93
Personal Freedom	47	91
Social Capital	5	70

Table 2: Comparison of India and China's rankings on the Prosperity Index

Section Three: The Global Initiative: The Casablanca Quest

A recent initiative to which I am a party is the one taken by a group called the *Casablanca Dreamers* and is comprised of feminist scholars, authors and activists from across the world

²⁵ Chakrabarti, Saubik. 'India Beats China in Prosperity Index, Says Report.' 09 Nov 2009. Available and accessed on 10 Nov 2009 at <<http://news.in.msn.com/international/article.aspx?cp-documentid=3313373>>

²⁶ *Ibid.*

²⁷ Compiled from the Legatum Institute Prosperity Index available and accessed on 10 Nov 2009 at <<http://www.prosperity.com/downloads/2009LegatumProsperityIndexRankings.pdf>>

(Annexure II contains a list of the members of the group and Annexure III is a brochure about the process).²⁸ They are a group of thinkers who come from very varied regions, experience, specialisations, generations and ideological positions with tremendous experience and knowledge that made them experts in various fields of development and political and social activism – all coming together to create unique and valuable dialogue. The common thread that linked them all was a deep commitment to issues of social justice and equality, for women, for the poor, for other excluded, oppressed and disenfranchised groups and communities.

This international group is attempting to gender the macro-economic sky through shifting the basis of economic reasoning and measuring progress drawn from ideas which have emerged from women's scholarship and activism.

They are doing this by preparing a synthesis document titled *Assessing the Development Paradigm through Women's Knowledge* drawn out of sixteen essays by well-known feminist economists from all over the world to put forth a consideration of what macro-economic policy should be all about. The goal is to go beyond fragmented assessment in relation to particular goals and targets and to reflect more deeply on the kinds of societies that are being created and the extent to which they can achieve social and economic justice: calling for an interrogation and rebuilding of concepts, measures and methods for achieving progress. The ethic was for working together so that the result would be a product of various groups and experiences. This exercise is supported by the UNDP Gender Team and the intention is to share these ideas in the form of a presentation at the Fifty-fourth Commission on the Status of Women in New York in March 2010.

We hope that other networks and governments will find the paper worthwhile and respond to what we are arguing for, namely attention to the reasoning behind macro-economic policy as a form of gendering, drawing on women's knowledge both of theory and of practice.

I want to sum up by saying that our region needs to be the torchlight for changing the ways in which we try to build gender equality, implement CEDAW and remove poverty. We have to change the macro-economic sky through our advocacy and knowledge.

²⁸ For details on membership and the process of formation, see the website: <http://www.casablanca-dream.net/>

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- NREGA website: <http://nrega.nic.in/> for information on the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
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<<http://www.realizingrights.org/pdf/GEC.pdf>>

Annexure I: Members of the Committee of Feminist Economists (CFE), India

- Prof. Bina Agarwal, Professor of Economics, Institute of Economic Growth, University of Delhi
- Prof. Ritu Dewan, Professor at the Centre for Women's Studies (Gender Economics) Department of Economics, University of Mumbai
- Renana Jhabvala, President , Self Employed Women's Association, SEWA Bharat, New Delhi
- Prof. Gita Sen, Professor at the Centre for Public Policy, Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore
- Devaki Jain, Former Director, Institute of Social Studies Trust, New Delhi
- Ratna Sudarshan, Director, Institute of Social Studies Trust, New Delhi
- Nirmala Bannerjee, Sachetana Information Centre, Kolkatta
- Dr Aasha Kapur Mehta, Professor of Economics, Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi
- Dr. Padmini Swaminathan, Fellow, Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai
- Prof. Jayati Ghosh, Professor of Economics at the Centre for Economic Studies and Planning, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
- Dr. Mary E. John, Director, Centre for Women's Development Studies, New Delhi
- Dr. Indira Hirway, Director, Centre for Development Alternatives, Ahmedabad A.K. Shiva Kumar, New Delhi
- Dr. Jeemol Unni, Reserve Bank Professor of Economics, I R M A Gujarat Prof. Indira Rajaraman, Professor Emeritus, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy or Member, Thirteenth Finance Commission of India
- Santosh Mehrotra, Senior Consultant, Planning Commission of India
- Maithreyi Krishnaraj, Former Director, Research Centre for Women's Studies, SNDT Women's University, Mumbai 50
- 20) Dr. Mridul Eapen, Associate Fellow, Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum
- 21) Yamini Mishra, Executive Director, Centre for Budgeting, Governance and Accountability, New Delhi

Annexure II: Members of the Group called the Casablanca Dreamers

Name and Country	Organisation
» Lourdes Arizpe Mexico	Anthropologist, UNESCO, UN
» Lourdes Benería USA	Social Scientist, UNIFEM, ILO, UNDP
» Silvia Borren The Netherlands	Director of OXFAM NOVIB
» Nilufer Cagatay Turkey	Economist. UNDP, GEM-IWG
» Shubha Chacko India	Social Scientist, Aneka
» Hope Chigudu Zimbabwe	Social Scientist, Global Fund for Women
» Radhika Coomaraswamy Sri Lanka	Human Rights Advocate, UN
» Najja Elboudali Morocco	Geologist.
» Diane Elson United Kingdom	Economist, UNIFEM
» Yassine Fall Senegal	Economist, UNIFEM, UN AWOMI
» Sakiko Fukuda-Parr Japan	Development economist, UNDP, World Bank
» Nomboniso Gasa South Africa	Social Scientist, Gender and development.
» Devaki Jain India	Economist, Social Activist.
» Elizabeth Jelin Argentina	Social Scientist.
» Renana Jhabvala India	Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA)
» Edite Kroll USA	Literary Agent
» Amina Mama Nigeria	Gender and development.
» Zanele Mbeki South Africa	Gender activist, SAWID
» Patricia McFadden South Africa	Sociologist, Activist, Writer.
» Fatema Mernissi Morocco	Sociologist and author.
» Solita C. Monsod Philippines	Economist. UNCDP, South Commission ...
» Marta Nunez Sarmiento Cuba	Economist. UN
» Kavita Ramdas India/USA	Gender Activist. Global Fund for Women
» Shahra Razavi Iran	Social Scientist. UNRISD
» Nafis Sadik Pakistan	Health, population and development. UN, UNFPA ...
» Jael Silliman India/USA	Social Scientist.
» Heike Staff Germany	PR and Web Design
» Naoko Otake	Gender and Employment, ILO.
» Itza Castaneda Mexico	Gender Advisor, UNDP
» Hiroko Hara Japan	Professor, Ochanomizu University
» Sakiko Fukuda-Parr Japan/USA	Visiting Professor, The New School

Annexure III: Separate Document

Brochure about the Casablanca Process titled “Assessing and Rebuilding Progress through Women’s Knowledge”