

**United Nations  Nations Unies**

**Commission on the Status of Women  
Fifty-third session  
New York, 2 – 13 March 2009**

**INTERACTIVE EXPERT PANEL**

**Emerging issue  
The gender perspectives of the financial crisis**

**Written statement\***

**Submitted by**

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\* The views expressed in this paper are those of the author and do not necessarily represent those of the United Nations.

## **1. Overview**

I am honoured to participate in this 53<sup>rd</sup> session of the Commission on the Status of Women focusing on the emerging issues, trends and new approaches to issues affecting the situation of women or equality between women and men. More specifically I wish to thank the Bureau of the Commission on the Status of Women, for inviting me to this meeting and indeed enabling me to participate in the interactive experts' panel, on gender perspectives of the financial and economic crisis. This meeting is crucial because solutions and energy are needed to empower women and minimise the impact of the financial and economic crisis and above all end feminized poverty.

The issues paper prepared for this interact

negative impact on public finances, growth and employment across the continent. Along with its potential negative effect on foreign capital inflows, the recent financial crisis, if persistent, could reverse the recent positive trends in ODA. Furthermore, the crisis could spill over to reduce financing of the social sector. As the overall global economy contracts, the effects are most likely to be felt by the poorest worldwide.

Economic contraction in the developed world means fewer jobs in manufacturing in the developing world, which affects women. Here's how the crisis is likely to affect women:

Africa's exports have jumped by about US\$240 billion since 2002 -- eight times the US\$28 billion Africa received in development aid, humanitarian assistance, and debt relief from wealthy countries last year, and 15 times the annual

some major developed countries, are contributing to a gloomy outlook for the world economy and could present considerable risks for the developing world.

For the developing world, the rise in food prices as well as the spill-over effects from the financial instability and uncertainty in industrialized nations is having a compounding impact. High fuel costs, soaring commodity prices together with fears of global recession are worrying many developing country analysts.

Summarizing a United Nations Conference on Trade and Development report, the *Third World Network* notes the impacts the crisis could have around the world, especially on developing countries that are dependent on commodities for import or export:

“Commodity-dependent economies are exposed to considerable external shocks stemming from price booms and busts in international commodity markets. .... Market liberalization and privatization in the commodity sector have not resulted in greater stability of international commodity prices. There is widespread dissatisfaction with the outcomes of unregulated financial and commodity markets, which fail to transmit reliable price signals for commodity producers. In recent years, the global economic policy environment seems to have become more favourable to fresh thinking about the need for multilateral actions against the negative impacts of large commodity price fluctuations on development and macroeconomic stability in the world economy.” (Third World Network, 2008)

Women in Africa face the challenges of making sure food is on the table! They have to take on extra work in the informal sector, in order to feed their families.

### **Impact on foreign direct investment**

The financial and economic crises have also recorded negative implications on foreign direct investment (FDI), as investors cut down on their investments in developing countries hence causing job losses.

As in other areas, there is little data on the contribution of FDI to gender equality and women’s empowerment goals in Africa. There needs to be a more explicit link at policy level, and in the priority areas for investment, most often investments are not intended to address the care economy, neither does it benefit women directly. The jobs created by FDI tend to increase resource outflows, out compete domestic investors and create more gender discrimination in the labour market.

### **Education**

The first is that the education goal will be missed unless there is rapid action. Universal primary education is taken to mean six years of schooling, so meeting the 2015 deadline involves full enrollment by 2010 at the latest. This looks unattainable: UNESCO estimates there will be at least 29 million children out of school by 2015.



The typical African farmer is a woman - in sub-Saharan Africa, women produce up to 80 per cent of basic foodstuffs both for household consumption and for sale. This will have a huge impact as, according to the World Bank, “70 per cent of all Africans – and nearly 90 per cent of the poor – work primarily in agriculture”.

### **3. Suggested policy and strategic responses**

#### **Need for in-depth studies and contextual analysis of the impact**

There have been other lessons from the turmoil in the markets. Problems can be hidden for a long time before they surface. What's more, when a crisis does break out, it is equally urgent to take stock and gain accurate information to inform our policymaking. It is advisable that gender analyses of the macroeconomic policy framework coupled with political will to address gender imbalances in the care economy are central to the solutions being made to address the financial and economic crisis. This however, will differ from one economy to the other. Developing countries will benefit from an analysis founded on the voices of women and girls.

#### **Socio-economic empowerment**

In the area of social empowerment, there has been commendable progress towards gender parity in school enrolment for basic education. However, there is a problem with retention; girls are dropping out at a higher rate than boys. With increasing work burden on the woman at the household level, girl children who are traditionally expected to help their mothers will continue to drop out of school, coupled with the reduced family resources to spare for children's education.

More in form of socio economic empowerment of women needs to be funded. Investment in labour saving technology, for example has had positive results in the past.

#### **Maternal mortality remains unacceptably high**

The 2008 Millennium Development Goals Report notes that:

“Across much of the developing countries maternal mortality remains unacceptably high. In 2005, more than 500,000 women died during pregnancy, childbirth or in the six weeks after delivery. Ninety-nine per cent of these deaths occurred in the developing world, with Sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia accounting for most of the deaths. In Sub-Saharan Africa, a woman's risk of dying from treatable or preventable complications of pregnancy and childbirth over the course of her lifetime is one in 22, compared to one in 7,300 in the developed world.” (United Nations, 2008)

#### **Economic empowerment**

There has also been modest progress in economic empowerment. The percentage of women in gainful employment outside the agricultural sector increased from 25 per cent in 1990 to 31 per cent in 2006. However; most women still work in the informal sector, especially in the more vulnerable low-paying jobs of the informal sector.

It is critical to take the economic empowerment of women to a higher level through provision of productive resources, in form of seeds, land, and technology and market information. Skills training for increased productivity should be an integral part of this package.

### **Investment in renewable energy technology programmes**

The examples of projects that are introducing renewable energy technology, such as direct current solar lamps in India, and provide training to women to set up microenterprises that will manufacture and install these lamps, are a good example for investment in poor economies, as to assist in reducing the challenges of energy and increased workload to women. Such projects, which rely on the private sector and local delivery mechanisms, are expected to bring much-needed lighting to households that lie outside the reach of any electric power grid. It trains rural women to organize into group-owned microenterprises, helping them move away from domestic agricultural production to technology-based consumer production.

### **Adjustment lending**

Adjustment lending has increased since the start of the East Asian financial crisis in 1997. Most adjustment loans are large and are often accompanied by policy reforms that may affect men and women differently. The Mali Economic Management Credit and the Rwanda Economic Recovery Credit have taken action to address gender issues and may provide some good lessons for addressing this crisis.

The **Mali Economic Management Credit** supports the government's actions to address gender-based obstacles that limit women's access to land and financial services. Specifically, it has facilitated the preparation of an action plan that was included as part of the overall financial

## **Gender –responsive budgets**

Use of gender-responsive budgets can be used to systematically ensure adequate resources for gender equality and women's empowerment in the context of the financial crisis, as long as they are founded on a gender-sensitive macroeconomic policy framework. The gender budgeting initiatives have sometimes failed to meet this need in the past because they are being implemented outside the macroeconomic policy framework. The principles underpinning macroeconomic policy tend to conflict with the gender agenda leading to limited resource allocations. A sector-wide approach to gender budgeting is also recommended as it will enable more resources to be identified to fund the social sector, which benefits women and girls.

### **4. Roles of various players**

There is no better way to end this discussion by saying that, all stakeholders must play their role in addressing the gender implications and impact of the financial and economic crisis on women and girls. Less we risk losing even the little gains we had begun to realise economic empowerment of women and above all in working towards realising the human rights of women.

#### **Ending global poverty begins with women**

Around the world, women are at the highest risk of being poor. Greater economic opportunity empowers women--and their families--to escape poverty.

#### **When you teach a woman to fish, everybody eats**

Women in poor countries are more likely to spend their income on food, education, and healthcare for their children, reducing poverty in the long-term

#### **When women thrive, families and communities thrive**

Imagine a world where all women are able to get a job, escape abuse, and feed their children. Imagine a world where women are free to thrive.

**Government needs to regulate the market processes – We can not continue to have the private sector to decide what is possible because their interest is on profits, not human rights.**

I wish to end this paper with by saying, "Women and girls in poverty are not asking for new rhetoric or promises. They want action that will bring them economic empowerment, respect for their rights and their role in development. And above all, women have to be part of the decisions that affect their lives."



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