

## Social Watch Pan-Asian Capacity Building Workshop

### Pathways to Regional Development: Setbacks, Alternatives and Citizen's Participation

#### Session on Feminist Alternatives

"Articulating an Alternative Macroeconomic and Gender and Development Framework: What Can We Learn from the Asia-Pacific?"

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Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN)  
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## Outline

- \* Do we have the foundations for an alternative?
  - \* Economic stimulus packages?
  - \* Internationally-coordinated response to the crises?
  - \* Lessons from the 1997 Asian crisis?
- \* Gender-equitable public policy in need of human agency in institutional change and social transformation

## There is money.

- \* "The resources devoted to the global financial bailout are sufficient to end world poverty for half a century," Duncan Green, Oxfam-UK
- \* Social protection did not make up most of the spending under the Asian stimulus packages but an openness to be inclusive given the experience of the 1997 Asian crisis

## Asia-Pacific Stimulus Packages

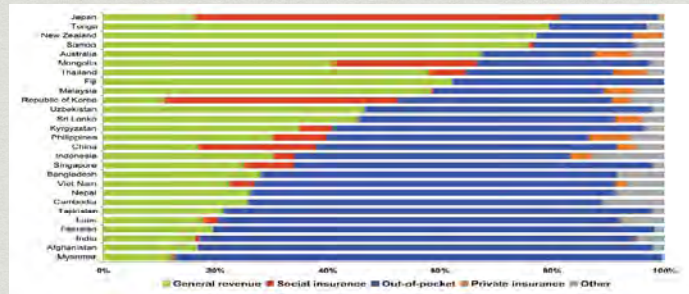
Country	Amount in billions	in USD billions	% of 2008 GDP	Social Protection
Australia	AUD67.9	47.04	5.75%	22.24%
Bangladesh	BDT79.24	1.15	1.38%	12.81%
China	CNY 4,000	585.26	13.3%	23.00%
HK	87.6	11.3	5.22%	
Georgia	GEL3.8	2.28	19.92%	42.11%
India	RUR 1,860	38.39	3.53%	
Indonesia	IDR69,300	6.33	1.4%	8.77%
Japan	JPY27,000	297.52	5.32%	27.78%
Kazakhstan	KZT2,200	18.21	13.83%	
Korea	KRW67,200	53.35	6.56%	11.46%
Malaysia	MYR42	12.12	5.67%	34.29%
Philippines	PHP330	6.95	4.4%	15.15%
Singapore	SGD14.7	10.21	5.71%	52.38%
Sri Lanka	LKR9.52	0.08	0.22%	
Taiwan	NTD500	15.26	4.04%	46.82%
Thailand	THB1,567.6	44.92	17.22%	23.45%
Viet Nam	VND143,000	8.42	9.68%	16.79%

## Content of Social Protection Packages

Public and social housing construction and maintenance	Australia, China, Malaysia, Vietnam
Health	China, Indonesia, Japan, Thailand
Education	China, Malaysia, Taiwan, Thailand
Labor market measures, including infrastructure and public works	Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand
Assist and enhance social security	Australia, Bangladesh, Philippines

**QUESTION OF ACCESS AND BENEFIT FOR WOMEN  
IS THERE ATTENTION GIVEN TO OCCUPATIONAL SEGREGATION, UNPAID CARE  
WORK, INFORMAL SECTOR WORK?**

## Low coverage; ad hoc response



- According to UN ESCAP
  - 20% of population has access to health care assistance
  - 30% of elderly receive pensions
  - 20% of unemployed and underemployed have access to labor market programmes

Did the Asia-Pacific benefit from external sources of financing?

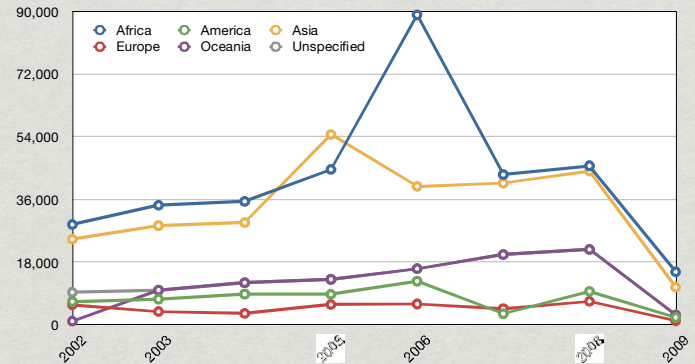
## Internationally-coordinated response?

- \* G20 chose the IMF and WB/MDBs as channels of assistance
- \* IMF: new money of approx. US\$783 billion; 82% of new loans went to European area
- \* WB: relies on IBRD/IDA replenishment to fund Vulnerability Financing Facility Framework
- \* UN follow-up mechanisms stalled; monitoring role; no new money and may have to rely on WB
- \* ODA is down

## World Bank Group Vulnerability Financing Facility Framework

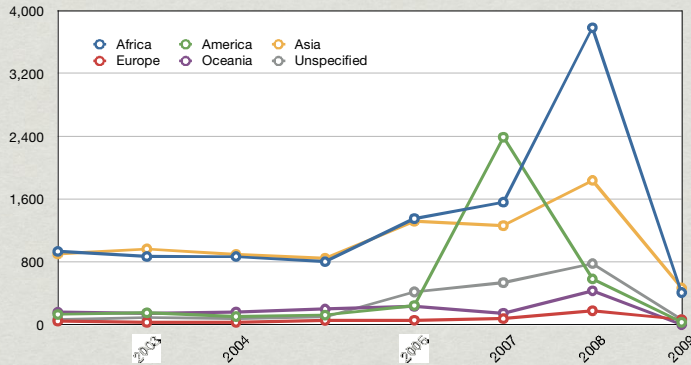
Vulnerability Financing Facility Focus on Low-Income Countries and Poor and Vulnerable in Middle-Income Countries			Infrastructure Assets Recovery Platform		IFC Private Sector Platform
GFRP	IDA Fast Track	Rapid Social Response	INFRA	Energy for the Poor	Infrastructure, Trade Finance, Bank recap, Microfinance
LICs and MICs affected by food crisis	LICs affected by financial crisis	LICs and MICs with poor and vulnerable	LICs affected by financial crisis	LICs and MICs hit by volatile energy prices	Private sector support for crisis-related activities for LICs and vulnerable MICs
fiscal/budget support, agriculture, nutrition, safety nets	All IDA operations	Employment, social safety nets, and protecting basic social services	Protect operations and maintenance, ensure delivery of priority projects, support PPP, and job creating investments	Affordable access to energy and safety nets	Trade finance, bank recapitalization, infrastructure facility microfinance facility
US\$2 Billion, \$200m is grants + \$200 million contribution to Trust Funds	US\$2 billion	MTDF being established (UK gave \$200 million)	US\$45 billion	???	Still fund-raising \$9 billion for trade finance >\$2 billion for bank liquidity \$280 M available for microfinance + other facilities

## Total ODA Disbursements by Region, in constant US\$ million



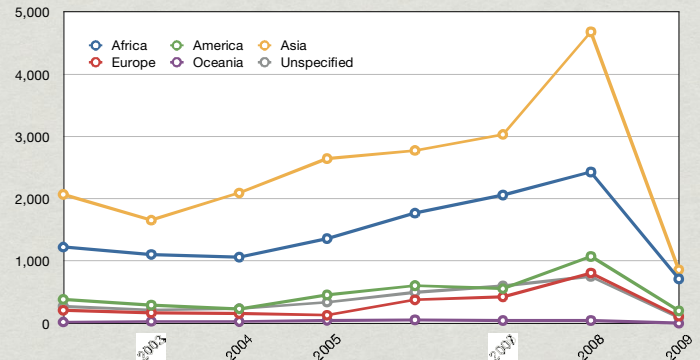
SOURCE: OECD-DAC CREDITOR REPORTING SYSTEM, EXTRACTED 17 OCTOBER 2010

## Total ODA Disbursements by Region, only gender equality as policy objective, in constant US\$ million



SOURCE: OECD-DAC CREDITOR REPORTING SYSTEM, EXTRACTED 17 OCTOBER 2010

## Total ODA Disbursements by Region, only environmental sustainability as policy objective, in constant US\$ million

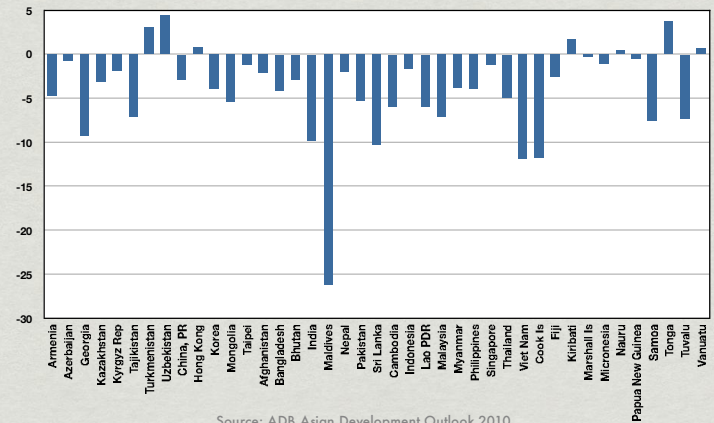


SOURCE: OECD-DAC CREDITOR REPORTING SYSTEM, EXTRACTED 17 OCTOBER 2010



Asia-Pacific relies on its own resources...

## Budget Deficit as % of GDP



Source: ADB Asian Development Outlook 2010

## Projected Growth of Real Gov't Expenditure (in %)

(average of 2008-2011 over the average of 2008-2009)

Georgia	-9.0	Sri Lanka	2.9	Bhutan	21.6
PNG	-9.0	Mongolia	3.0	China	21.6
Maldives	-6.5	Philippines	4.6	Tajikistan	21.9
Marshall Is	-6.4	Malaysia	6.0	Kyrgyz Rep	23.8
Iran	-4.9	Fiji	6.0	Tonga	24.1
Jordan	-3.1	Bangladesh	7.7	Samoa	28.3
Azerbaijan	0.8	India	11.5	Uzbekistan	31.1
Pakistan	1.0	Solomon Is.	12.5	Nepal	40.4
Timor-Leste	1.1	Kazakhstan	13.7	Afghanistan	48.6
Iraq	2.9	Cambodia	17.6	Turkmenistan	58.1

## Why focus on social protection?

- \* Followed from social welfare literature based on "male breadwinner", which has been criticized
- \* Large overlaps in coverage with care work
  - \* also involving monetary and social security benefits
  - \* employment-related measures
  - \* services or benefits provided in kind
  - \* incentives toward employment creation or toward provision in the market

## Further questions

**Table 4: How policy provisions rate in relation to different objectives**

Policy provisions	Choice/quality for care receiver	Choice/quality for caregiver	Gender equity	Legitimization of care	Creation of a welfare mix	Alteration of labour supply/demand	Reduction of public costs
Cash payment to carer	+	?	-	+	-	+	+
Cash payment to person cared for	+	?	?	?	+/-	+/-	+
Public services	+	+	+	+	?	+	-
Leave	+/-	?	?	+	?	+	+
Incentives toward employment creation	-	-	?	?	?	+	+
Incentives toward market-based care	?	?	+	?	+/?	+	?

Source: Daly 2001:table 2.4.

## Uncertain future

- \* Global macroeconomic imbalances and currency wars
- \* How will developed countries finance their budget deficits?
- \* Aid has declined and is targeted to LDCs, “fragile states”, maternal mortality initiatives, climate finance
  - \* Complicated by policy and programmatic silos, e.g. MDGs, GFATM, that permeate national plans
  - \* What about non-DAC donors?

## ODA Disbursements on SRHR to Asia

in constant 2008 US\$ million	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Population Policy & Admin Mgt	76.5	107.4	150.8	65.4	81.0	76.3	73.9	48.2
Reproductive Health Care	234.6	204.9	216.7	249.3	221.0	215.8	395.5	184.1
Family Planning	102.5	123.8	28.5	96.8	85.5	94.9	79.1	7.1
STD Control incl HIV/AIDS	122.4	216.9	310.5	426.2	503.7	670.7	619.9	432.4
Personnel Devt for Pop and RH	0.4		0.5	3.6	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9
Total	536.4	653.0	707.0	841.3	892.2	1058.6	1169.2	672.7

Source: OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System, extracted 2 October 2010

## ODA Disbursements by Rio Marker (Gender and Environment only)

in constant 2008 US dollars, millions	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Only Biodiversity (BD)	6.6	30.2	49.9	88.5	3.4
Only Climate Change (CC)	7.1	10.8	10.7	70.6	103.0
Only Desertification (D)	7.1	26.3	9.0	40.9	4.8
BD and CC	6.5	8.5	8.4	18.0	3.0
BD and D	9.2	40.9	62.8	138.2	6.6
CC and D	3.9	2.4	3.0	10.3	0.7
BD and CC and D	9.2	5.8	5.0	50.5	6.2
No mark	321.8	552.6	409.6	924.3	170.5

SOURCE: OECD-DAC CREDITOR REPORTING SYSTEM, EXTRACTED 17 OCTOBER 2010

## Budget Deficit as % of GDP

	2007	2008	2009	2010f	2011f
USA	-2.9	-5.4	-7.9	-9.2	-7.3
Euro Area	-1.7	-2.6	-4.3	-4.7	-4.5
Japan	-2.5	-3.5	-7.4	-7.5	-7.4
UK	-2.9	-5.2	-7.8	-7.6	-6.2
Canada	1.2	0.7	-2.0	-3.0	-1.5

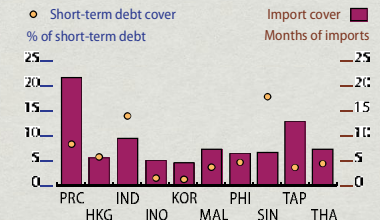
Source: IMF World Economic Outlook 2010

## Defensive positions

Macroeconomic planners looking to defend the exchange rate and keep inflation low. These decisions are at the upstream end of policy making.

While, spending is downstream.

### 2010 Reserves adequacy, short-term debt and import cover, end-2008



PRC = People's Rep. of China; HKG = Hong Kong, China; IND = India; INO = Indonesia; KOR = Rep. of Korea; MAL = Malaysia; PHI = Philippines; SIN = Singapore; TAP = Taipei, China; THA = Thailand.

Source: CEIC Data Company Ltd., downloaded 25 August 2009.

## Gender-equitable public policies

- \* Policy measures that create behavioral incentives and institutional structures that change the sharing of responsibilities for social provisioning and care so that these are more evenly shared among major social institutions--markets, states, households/communities, and non-profit/volunteer organizations; among women and men
- \* Some have argued the need to use rights-based instruments for policy making, e.g. role of Special Rapporteurs

## Notes for recovery

- \* Automatic macro stabilizers to reduce to output volatility and finance universal social protection; progressive tax structures, stabilization funds, social/pension funds with universal access
- \* Policy space for industrialization strategies that take into account gender segmentation of labor markets, including unpaid domestic/care work; employment growth & decent work; not jobless growth
- \* Confronting the politics of aid; South-South cooperation for gender equality?