Informal Women Workers lead COVID-19 Recovery in India



By Mirai Chatterjee,

Chairperson, SEWA Cooperative Federation

Presented at: CSW66 Parallel Event: Feminist alternatives for a transformative COVID Economic Recovery

March 17, 2022

The Informal Economy in India

93% of total workforce and 94% of female workforce is informal

Contribution of the informal economy:

- 50% of India's GDP
- 55% of national savings
- 47% of exports



Informal Economy: Nature & Characteristics

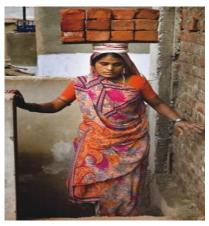
- No work and income security
- No social security, social protection insurance, sick leave, maternity leave, child care
- Few laws, poor enforcement
- No fixed employer employee relationship; no work security
- Large segment are self-employed
- No voice, visibility uncounted, undercounted, undervalued
- Overlap between informality, poverty and gender





The Self-Employed Women's Association

- National trade union of 2.1 million informal women workers, in 18 states
- Founded in 1972 by Ela Bhatt in Ahmedabad, India
- Inspired by the values of Mahatma Gandhi
- Organises women through joint strategy of union and cooperatives
- Formed 150 women's cooperatives and collectives
- Promoted more than 5000 membership-based organisations





SEWA Cooperative Federation: an **enterprise support system**

110

300,000

6

Cooperatives promoted

Informal women workers impacted

Sectors of work

Capacity building · Business development · Market linkages · Communications · Research & Policy Action · Digital inclusion: exploring platform cooperatives

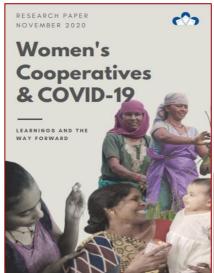
Major Findings from the COVID Studies

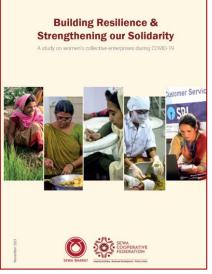
At member level

- 70% Lost livelihood and 65% reduction in income
- 82% Faced financial crisis and Food security
- Lack of access to health resources
- Loss of lives and livelihood, specially during 2nd wave of COVID
- Vaccine hesitancy among members

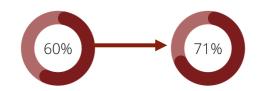
At Cooperative Level

- Agriculture Sector: Crop sold out at very low rate, supply chain disruption, sold produces are very low rate
- Service Sector: Reduce demand for service cooperatives, workspace closed, lack of public transport,
- Manufacturing and handicraft sector: Difficulty in procuring any raw materials Raw material and transportation costs increased, Difficulties in delivering raw material to Home-based workers
- Finance sector: A strong risk of defaulting, non-payment of loans, affecting cash flow of enterprises, 12% increase in overdue loans, Volume of withdrawals from the bank increased





Actions taken by the Cooperatives



Reached out for support

Received livelihood support



Livelihood support to over 50 informal workers through mask & sanitizer production



Negotiation with employers for salaries; One month salaries through Cooperative Reserve Fund



Distribution of nutritious food through childcare centers

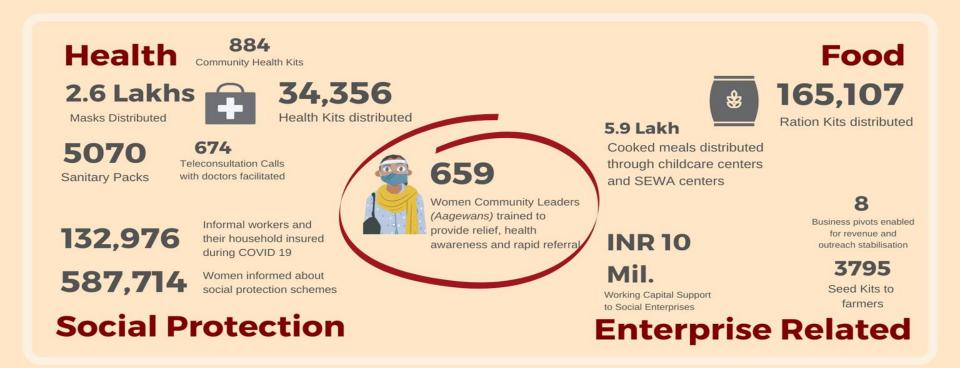


COVID Insurance
Policy developed by
Insurance
Cooperative



COVID-19 Awareness through Whatsapp groups, SMS, conference call

Our Emergency Response



SEWA Cooperative Federation is one of the many social entrepreneurs/initiatives on the World Economic Forum's listing of Top 50 COVID-19 Last Mile Responders.

Actions taken by SEWA Cooperative Federation

- Digital training of trainers for COVID-19 awareness: trained 50 master trainers for the digital training which includes WhatsApp and conference call, that made more than 36,000 villagers aware of COVID and its precautionary measures.
- Provided seed capital of Rs. 5 lakh to the Megha Cooperative of the agriculture sector, where members availed money to purchase seeds on small and flexible EMIs.
- Financial support: working capital provided (INR 10 lakhs) for mask and sanitizer production
 - With 45-50 women artisans, our handicraft cooperative produced more than 3 lakhs masks and distributed in the urban as well as rural areas whereas the healthcare cooperative manufactured 25,000 of good quality hand sanitizers.





The Way Forward to Rebuilding and Recovery

- Organising and building membership-based organisations (MBOs)like cooperatives is key; focus on women, youth
- Decentralized approach---bottom-up re-building; decsion-making, control in local hands
- Innovating, pivoting, expanding to new sectors
- Investing in MBOs: working capital, flexible financing
- Market linkages online and offline
- Capacity-building technical and skill trainings, management, exploring alternative livelihoods
- Digital inclusion digital literacy, enabling use of tools and technologies, infrastructure
- Ensuring universal access to social security:health care, child care, insurance



Women's ESS enables recovery, rebuilding and resilience of women's cooperatives/collectives, communities and our economy