

economies, is the possibility of structural adjustment programs exacerbating already poor social and economic conditions;

The capacity of the household to shoulder the burden of adjustment can have detrimental effects in terms of human relationships, expressed in increased domestic violence, mental health disorders and increasing numbers of woman-headed households resulting in the breakdown in nuclear family structures (Moser, 1989:1814). **What pressure can Canada bring to bear on Structural Adjustment Programs to make them more gender equitable?**

### *Land Reform, Education and Micro-Credit*

It is clear that women play a vital role in the economies of reconstructing nations. Certain building blocks are required if women are to be part of the economic rebuilding of a society.

People moving back on to land is a critical part of many peace building initiatives. Gender is often overlooked. Recognition of seemingly ungendered factors such as zoning laws, for example, can contribute to the ability of women to provide for themselves and their families. Caroline Moser has pointed out that legislation that separates residential and business activities assumes the separation of productive and reproductive roles. This is problematic for women who have children and need to work near their homes (Moser, 1989:1805).

Land tenure is an issue also if women are barred from owning property or can only own it with the permission of their husbands, as with property laws in Rwanda and Guatemala. **What can Canada do to help support land reform that will secure peace, create economic growth and empower women?**

Finally, two key issues which must be addressed if women are to partake in the economic