

on women's capacity to participate in, contribute to and benefit from economic growth processes (women's agency).

- Strengthen the availability of sex and age disaggregated data and information to acquire a detailed understanding of where and how health inequities occur, who is affected, and what barriers prevent different groups from accessing essential health services.
- Step up efforts to address the gender inequality dimension of poverty in all policies and measures to reduce poverty, through gender mainstreaming in the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of impacts of policies on women and men.
- Foster synergies between anti-poverty strategies and other economic and social policies such as employment, taxation, family, health care and elderly care and housing policies. The multifaceted reality of poverty requires complementarity between different policies.
- Put intersecting inequalities at the forefront of the discussions on the measures and solutions out of poverty, giving particular attention to, inter alia, age, disability, race, ethnicity, religion, family composition as the factors impacting on the social status of women.

2f. Develop comprehensive work-life balance and equal pay policies and measures.

Recognizing that women are often employed in precarious employment and that the abovementioned policies and measures – such as paid leave, working arrangements that are flexible over lifetimes, childcare and long-term care, and pay transparency measures – can play a critical role in enhancing the participation of parents, especially women, in the labor market, we are determined to:

- Combat precarious employment, upgrade the conditions of work and encourage private, state-owned companies and public employers to take measures to facilitate the reconciliation of work and care responsibilities for both women and men, and to increase efforts to reduce the gender pay gap.
- Encourage companies to endorse flexible working arrangements and family friendly measures in the workplace for both women and men, for example by means of certification schemes and/or financial measures.
- Facilitate the reconciliation of work, family and private life for both women and men by promoting the equal division of care and domestic tasks among women and men, as well as girls and boys, and by seeking to enhance access for fathers and mothers to parental or family leave, where existing. Consider adopting measures that support an increased uptake by fathers of parental leave, by 2025.
- In cooperation with social partners and relevant international organizations (i.e. ILO), consider mapping the most relevant sectors where gender wage gap is more prominent in G7 countries by 2019. This information will help develop more informed