

- Making a concrete effort to promote the employment of women in high skilled and higher paying sectors, especially those in which they are underrepresented.

**2b. Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work and its estimated contribution to the economy.** Aware that formal sector economy often relies upon the unpaid care economy/domestic work, which is disproportionately shouldered by women and girls, we decide to:

- Bring together the contribution of many institutions (including national statistics offices, UN, OECD, IMF, WB, ILO and the European Commission) to agree on a shared methodology for measuring unpaid domestic and care work and its value. Italy's National Statistics Institute will be tasked with the launching of such a coordination exercise. As part of the contributions to the development of the abovementioned shared methodology, we :
  - Request that the OECD update and disseminate its existing national accounts estimates of unpaid household activities in G7 countries by the end of 2017, taking into account ongoing work at national and international levels on Valuing Unpaid Household Service Work and Time Use Surveys, and in line with the 19th International Conference on Labor Statisticians (ICLS) Resolution on Work Statistics.
  - Request that the ILO pursue its labor force survey (LFS) pilot work program with the aim of producing guidelines to support the G7 and all countries with the implementation of the 19th ICLS Resolution on Work Statistics by 2018.
  - Assess the opportunity to request that those international organizations responsible for national accounts standards make this approach more prominent inside this framework and promote the ongoing production of these figures, also in the context of measuring progress towards Sustainable Development Goals.
- Create an awareness-raising campaign to increase recognition of the overwhelming burden of care work that women and girls carry, promote the fair distribution of care responsibilities between women and men by 2020, and highlight the impact of women's lower labor market participation on earnings, pension gaps and retirement savings.

**2c. Invest in social infrastructure to support households' care for children and other dependents.** Recognizing that social infrastructure, namely the interdependent mix of facilities, places, spaces, programs, projects, services and networks that maintain and improve the standard of living and quality of life in a community and include healthcare facilities and services, education facilities, recreation grounds, as well as programs, resources, services, and community and cultural development, play an essential role in easing the burden of unpaid work and in enabling women to be part of the formal labor market, we will: