

## Questionnaire on ‘Women’s Human Rights in the Changing World of Work’

The Working Group on discrimination against women and girls will present a thematic report on ‘women’s human rights in the changing world of work’ to the 44<sup>th</sup> session of the Human Rights Council in June 2020. This report will be produced in the context of the Working Group focus on key areas affecting the human rights of women and girls and will aim at reasserting women’s right to equality and countering rollbacks in this area. An overview of the scope of this can be found in the Appendix.

In this regard, the Working Group would like to seek inputs from States and other stakeholders to inform the preparation of this report in line with its mandate to maintain a constructive approach and dialogue with States and other stakeholders to address discrimination against women in law and practice. Submissions should be sent by 1 September 2019 to [wgdiscriminationwomen@ohchr.org](mailto:wgdiscriminationwomen@ohchr.org) and will be made public on the Working Group’s web page, unless otherwise requested.

### Core questions

- What are the main trends influencing women’s human rights in the world of work in your national context and their impact:
  - on the types of and quantity work available to women, and the quality and conditions of work (including access to social protection and equal pay)?

The provisions of the Omani Labor Law and its implementing decisions did not discriminate between men and women, but placed them in the same sphere of rights and duties, except in cases that require special provisions and provisions for women because of their biological and psychological nature in order to give them more protection and empowerment, and when taking a closer look at the overall provisions The principles embodied in national legislation, from the Statute of the State to all other legislation in force, indicate that the general rule is "equality between men and women" in all aspects of life, in the sense that the provisions of the Labor Code and other National legislation guaranteed the right of women to work without discrimination, and provided them with protection from work that is harmful to health or hard work and professions, as well as special maternity leave to protect their social and family role.

- for women’s safety (including violence and sexual harassment) at work?
- on women’s rights to organize and claim rights?

The Statute of the State generally prohibits discrimination on the grounds of sex, origin, color, language or religion. National legislation in both the public and private sectors affirms the prohibition of discrimination, including, but not limited to, the second paragraph of article 11 of the Labor law: "In the case of agreement on the nature and conditions of work, the employer shall equal all workers." Article (80) of the same law stipulates that: "Without prejudice to the provisions of this chapter, working women shall apply to all provisions governing the employment of workers without discrimination in the same work between them."

As for the second part of the question concerning the claim of rights, this is through receiving and following up complaints on equality between workers through the competent

departments, whether settling labor disputes or inspecting labor, as well as being informed about some agreements reached on equality through participation in negotiations conducted by trade unions with employers. At the level of court applications, cases before the judiciary in these matters do not constitute a significant proportion, and generally there are no significant obstacles to the elimination of discrimination in the field of employment or occupation.

- What are the promising practices emerging from your country to ensure the realization of women's rights to work and women's rights at work, in the context of technological and demographic change, as well as continuing globalization and the shift towards sustainability? (laws; economic, labour market and social policies; programmes).

### **Specific questions**

#### *Technology*

- How is technological change impacting on women's experiences of work in your national context? (e.g. increasing access to ICTs, robotics, machine learning, automation)
  - What are some of the good practices for supporting women to benefit equally from technological advances? (*laws, economic and social policies, institutional measures, regulation, actions by employers*)

#### *'Gig' and 'On Demand' Economy*

- How is the rise of more flexible forms of labour, including the 'gig' and 'on demand' economy impacting on women's experiences of work in your national context?
- As we explained in a previous reply, the practice takes the basis in its dealings with the Statute of the State promulgated by Royal Decree No. 101/96, as the Labor Law promulgated by Royal Decree No. 35/2003 and its amendments is the national legislation regulating the labor relationship between the worker and the employer; Article (11) of the second paragraph stipulates as follows: "The employer shall equal all workers in case of agreement of the nature and conditions of work." The law also stipulates a special chapter on the employment of women. Article (80) stipulates as follows: "Without prejudice to the provisions stipulated. In this chapter all working texts apply to all working women Employment of workers without discrimination in the same work between them, "and the Labor Law also guaranteed a plethora of rights set forth in Chapter V in order to protect women, most notably the right not to prejudice their social function, where Article (81) states: Between 9 pm and 6 am, except in the cases, actions and occasions specified by a decision of the Minister, "the legislation and laws in the Sultanate have taken into account women in particular and imposed better social rights - in some places - than those set by men, as well as in practice. Women all occupied room Medical, engineering, accounting and law professions, and in the holding of public positions in the Sultanate, where she now occupies major public positions in which she proved her ability distinct from her counterparts in the GCC countries, she is the first woman to run and become a member of the Shura Council. As a minister and ambassador, and as an assertion of the principles of justice, equality and equal opportunities, she has been appointed to become a member of the State Council, with regard to the impact of technological

change on women's experiences in the national context. The impact of the fourth industrialization will not only affect women, but it will affect the situation of the private sector in general, through the dispensation of some professions and reduce the number of workers and the emergence of qualitative jobs need specialized technical skills, but the Sultanate has paid this attention and worked to overcome it since An early period in terms of adapting learning outcomes from market functions, as well as urging private sector companies to qualify those on the job in line with technological change, and devoted a special course to this within the Oman Vision 2040.

- What are the implications for job security for increased flexibility and women's caring responsibilities, and for harassment and violence?

Previously answered.

- Which groups of women are most likely to be impacted by this type of work?

There is no specific group, but less skilled women with limited education may be more likely.

- What are some of the good practices for ensuring access to social protection for women in informal and 'on demand' work? (*laws, economic and social policies, institutional measures, regulation, actions by employers*)
- What are the good practices for women's collective organising in the context of more flexible forms of labour?

There are many practices and models of women that have been able through modern technology and social media to find jobs for them through private business activities that rely on social networking with companies from outside the Sultanate as well as the promotion of their trade through social media, and modern technology has provided a number of New professions such as: software designers, electronic innovators, business intelligence managers, virtual group managers, information security experts, smart application programmers and more.

### *Demographic change*

- How is demographic change in your national context impacting on women's experience of work?
  - What are the implications of an ageing population and of the 'youth bulge'?

Population and technological change, aging, openness of youth and other concepts that will come with the Fourth Industrial Revolution, the most prominent impact is the increase in the number of job seekers and researchers, which calls for the use of modern technology in the dissemination of positive work culture and change the negative stereotype of craft and manual work and provide a positive image of education Vocational and technical training as a basis for meeting the needs of the labor market, and strengthening the role of the media in publicizing the employment opportunities offered by the new types of work and the measures and mechanisms to increase the use of the positives of these patterns and avoid tuberculosis. Yatea, in addition to the importance of modernizing curricula and programs of education and vocational training, in order to cope and technological developments in the modern means of

training for the advancement of the market and improve the production and appropriate outputs with the need for operational market.

- What economic and social policies are needed to ensure that the growth in the care sector creates decent work opportunities for women? What are some emerging promising practices? (*laws, economic and social policies, institutional measures, regulation, actions by employers*).

#### *Transition to sustainability*

- What measures are necessary to ensure that women benefit equally from the transition to sustainability in your national context? What are some of the promising practices to ensure that green jobs do not replicate existing gender inequalities in other sectors (e.g. occupational segregation, gender pay gap)?

Regarding the above questions, we can say that we need a set of policies aimed at identifying the size and nature of job opportunities offered by ICT, studying the elements that promote the benefit of technological development in the labor market and the obstacles that hinder the achievement of the required level, and discuss the evolution in relations Work among the production parties in the framework of new types of work and how to protect workers, and study the development of vocational training programs in line with technological development, to give women and youth the knowledge and skills necessary to deal with technology issues and how to benefit It is also necessary to regulate labor relations and social protection for workers in new forms of work, such as part-time work, telework, seasonal work, and to identify the most important regional and international conventions regulating these types of patterns, and the need to protect women's health and safety in particular. Workers in general deal with modern technology, in terms of diseases and injuries to which workers are exposed to work in the technological scope, and the occupational hazards of those dealing in ICT activities such as mechanical, physical, electrical, In addition, the role of a healthy work environment in raising the productive efficiency of workers and the disadvantages of working in an unhealthy environment is also recognized. On the one hand, workers need to enhance their competitiveness on the one hand and the need of workers for job stability, social protection and ensuring decent work, on the other hand, such as: working remotely, working at home, part-time or part-time work, subcontracting or shifting, This requires the issuance of a legal instrument (convention or recommendation) to regulate the use of new and non-traditional forms of work and the protection of workers, provided that this legislative tool to help organize labor laws and regulations in the Arab countries to give maximum flexibility according to market needs.

## APPENDIX

### Report overview

The specific objectives of the thematic report and the context driving the Working Group to develop this thematic analysis are, as follows:

- Deepen the understanding of the implications for women’s human rights at work in the context of megatrends that are changing the world of work, including technological change, demographic change, globalization and a shift towards sustainability;
- Identify the risks and opportunities for women’s rights to work and women’s rights at work (e.g. inter alia, access to decent work and workplace entitlements, equal pay, support to balance paid work with caring responsibilities, freedom from discrimination harassment and violence and support for women’s collective action and organising)
- Identify promising approaches and make recommendations for promoting and protecting women’s human rights in the changing world of work.

Closing gender gaps and realizing women’s human rights in the world of work remains one of the most pressing economic and social challenges facing the global community today. At 48.5 per cent in 2018, women’s global labour force participation rate is 26.5 percentage points below that of men.<sup>1</sup> While the gender gap in labour force participation has narrowed in most regions, the gap remains especially wide in the Arab States, Northern Africa and Southern Asia where it is expected this gap will remain wide in the near future.<sup>2</sup>

There remain significant deficits in the quality and conditions of women’s work. Globally, women remain concentrated in the lowest paid jobs, in vulnerable forms of employment including in the informal sector, with limited or no access to decent work conditions and social protection. In low-income countries, 92 per cent of women are employed informally (compared to 87.5 per cent of men), with little access to the raft of employment and social protection rights conferred on workers who have a formal employment contract.<sup>3</sup> Particularly stark gender gaps can be seen in the proportion of informally employed who work without any direct pay or remuneration, as unpaid family workers in family farms and enterprises (28.1 of women versus 8.7 per cent of men).<sup>4</sup>

Systemic discrimination continues to pose a barrier to women’s enjoyment of their rights to work and rights at work around the globe.<sup>5</sup> A significant constraint to women’s participation in paid work and advancement in the public sphere at large remains their disproportionate responsibility for unpaid care and domestic work. This has significant impacts on women including the vertical and horizontal segregation of women workers (resulting from for example the higher concentration of women in informal and lower paying sectors as well as the lack of gender parity in positions with higher pay and influence), pervasive gender-based discrimination at work, and the high incidence of sexual harassment and violence. Realizing women’s *rights to work* includes removing barriers to women’s workforce participation, such

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<sup>1</sup> ILO (2018) World Employment and Social Outlook: Trends for Women 2018 – Global snapshot International Labour Office – Geneva: ILO, 2018.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> ILO. 2018. Women and Men in the Informal Economy: A Statistical Picture. ILO, Geneva.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> ILO conventions recognize the central importance of both the right to work—to have full and productive employment—and rights at work—to non-discrimination and to fair, safe and just working conditions. For further details see UN Women (2016) Progress of the World’s Women, Chapter 2, pp. 70-71.

as legal barriers, socio-cultural barriers for example the lack of public policy support for care, and the availability of ‘decent work’<sup>6</sup>, amongst others. Realizing women’s *rights at work* includes ensuring decent conditions at work, including equal access to workplace entitlements and equal pay, dismantling the barriers to women equal progression and access to leadership positions, freedom from violence, discrimination and harassment and enabling conditions for women’s collective action and voice in decision-making.

The context for women’s rights in the world of work is shifting dramatically – especially through technological change – but also through significant demographic change and continued globalization.<sup>7</sup> The sheer scale and velocity of these changes are unprecedented, and they are occurring against a backdrop of an increasing focus on creating a sustainable future. History indicates that no industrial or technological change has been gender-neutral.

At the same time as technological and demographic changes, the increasing level of backlash and resistance to women’s rights across different parts of the world is also influencing women’s rights at work. Growing conservatism and extremism often seek to misuse interpretations of ‘religion’, ‘tradition’ and ‘culture’ to challenge gender equality and women’s rights and reinforce traditional gender roles, particularly in relation to the gender roles in the family and women’s sexual and reproductive health and rights. In some contexts, the concept of gender is being challenged by women’s rights and misleadingly characterized as an “ideology” that is opposed to family values. Such forces can serve to deny women’s access to education and economic opportunities, including their right to work.

Dominant economic models, based on financial liberalization and weak regulation, combined with boom and bust cycles geared to short-term profits, have created a global economy marked by uncertainty, increased vulnerability and deepening inequalities. The changing structure of work over recent decades has also created new vulnerabilities due to fissuring of the workplace through increased global supply chains, sub-contracting and the use of flexible forms of labour. Such trends present challenges for women’s collective action and organising which is crucial for the protection of women’s rights in relation to work.

If existing gender inequalities are not addressed and new threats not fully assessed, there is significant danger that gender inequalities will not only be replicated but amplified in the future world of work. Creating a world of work where women benefit and contribute on an equal basis to men requires recasting the structure of work and the economy with women’s human rights at the centre.

Against this background, the report will examine several mega-trends that will impact women’s human rights in relation to work in the future, building on the key themes identified by the ILO Commission on the Future of Work.<sup>8</sup>

**Technological change** is driving significant change in the world of work with increasing access to information and communication technologies, artificial intelligence, robotics, machine learning and automation. There are significant implications for women’s access to work, the kinds of jobs available to women, and their rights at work. Increasing women’s access to ICT has been found to enable access to markets and information for women entrepreneurs.

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<sup>6</sup> According to the ILO, decent work involves opportunities for work that is productive and delivers a fair income, security in the workplace and social protection for families, better prospects for personal development and social integration, freedom for people to express their concerns, organize and participate in the decisions that affect their lives and equality of opportunity and treatment for all women and men.

<sup>7</sup> ILO (2017) Inception Report for the Global Commission on the Future of Work.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

Yet, the digital divide continues to negatively impact on the most marginalized women and new technologies have also opened up new spaces for violence and harassment against women.

There are divergent views on how automation will impact on women's jobs, with variation across regions and countries. Based on US data, a 2018 World Economic Forum report found that 1.4 million US jobs will be at risk by 2026, and 57% of these jobs are currently performed by women.<sup>9</sup> In ASEAN countries, women represent the majority in occupations that are likely to be automated and are thus more likely to become unemployed than men.<sup>10</sup> However, in Argentina, women's jobs face an automation probability of 61.3 per cent, while for men it stands at 66.1 per cent.<sup>11</sup> A key challenge in a future of tech-driven job creation is women's underrepresentation in STEM education which limits their access to jobs in high-growth and high-paid areas.<sup>12</sup>

Technological change is also shifting the type of work available, with a growth of jobs in the 'gig' or 'on-demand' economy.<sup>13</sup> While these jobs may offer flexibility, they are insecure and most often do not offer the workplace entitlements and access social protection as decent work.<sup>14</sup> More broadly, informal work is expected to grow in the future, which presents significant challenges for access to social protection and women's economic security.

**Demographic change** is also continuing to transform the world of work in different ways. Developed country populations are ageing with low fertility rates, while developing country populations have growing youth populations, often referred to as the 'youth bulge'.<sup>15</sup> Ageing populations have significant implications for gender equality. Women's poverty in old age is a major concern, stemming from their lack of access to social protection, low participation in paid work over the lifecycle, gender pay gap and lower likelihood of asset ownership. An ageing population will also increase the demand for care, both unpaid care work as well as paid care workers, with significant gender implications. Currently, nearly 1 in 5 women in paid jobs are employed by the care sector.<sup>16</sup> The growth of jobs in the care sector will create increasing opportunities for women's employment, however the key concern is the quality and conditions of these jobs as well as the risk of another layer of women care workers being exploited to sustain the participation of those for women paid opportunities open us (the 'global care chain').

**Globalization** is characterized by increasing trends of human, financial, economic, technological transactions and communications across countries and regions. In developing countries, the growing prominence of export-led growth, for example through the creation of export processing zones and industrial zones, have not necessarily created decent work, with new employment generally being more insecure and precarious. For example, recent years have

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<sup>9</sup> WEF (2018) *Towards a Reskilling Revolution*. World Economic Forum.

<sup>10</sup> ILO (2018) Issue Brief: No.6 The impact of technology on the quality and quantity of jobs.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

<sup>12</sup> OECD (2017) *Going Digital: The Future of Work for Women*.

<sup>13</sup> De Stefano, Valerio. (2016) The rise of the "just-in-time workforce": on-demand work, crowd work and labour protection in the "gig-economy" International Labour Office, Inclusive Labour Markets, Labour Relations and Working Conditions Branch. - Geneva: ILO, 2016 Conditions of work and employment series; No. 71.

<sup>14</sup> ILO (2018) *Digital labour platforms and the future of work: Towards decent work in the online world* International Labour Office.

<sup>15</sup> United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs/Population Division (2017) *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, Key Findings and Advance Tables*:

<http://blogs.worldbank.org/developmenttalk/youth-bulge-a-demographic-dividend-or-a-demographic-bomb-in-developing-countries>

<sup>16</sup> ILO (2017) *Care Work and Care Jobs for the Future of Decent Work*. Geneva: ILO.



seen large numbers of women in developing countries employed in assembly manufacturing in export processing zones, areas in which labour and environmental standards may not apply in full or remain unenforced, leaving women vulnerable to poor working conditions.<sup>17</sup>

Relaxed labour and environmental regulations in some countries have created a context where some multinational corporations have engaged in a ‘race to the bottom’ in search for countries where the requirements to ensure safe, fair and decent conditions of work are less stringent. Governments have also sought to provide cheap labour with little attention to safety and environmental standards to multi-national corporations in an effort to attract investments. A devastating example is the Rana Plaza factory collapse in 2013 which killed over 1000 people due to unsafe work conditions. While globalization will inevitably continue, with emerging shifts such the increasing outsourcing of the services sector to developing countries, a focus on decent work conditions with respect for labour and environmental standards will be critical for women’s enjoyment of human rights at work.

**Sustainability** and just transitions are critical for the changing world of work. Unsustainable patterns of development and environmental degradation disproportionately affect low-income countries and vulnerable populations, while intensifying gender inequalities because women and girls are often disproportionately affected by economic, social and environmental shocks and stresses. The future of work and livelihoods must be premised on inclusive patterns of development that reduce inequalities, deliver economic justice and are also environmentally sustainable.<sup>18</sup>

Women often play an important role, particularly in developing countries, in the conservation of the natural environment.<sup>19</sup> The growth of movements around gender equality and environmental issues is an important development in recent decades. One example includes movements advancing the rights of women peasant farmers which are simultaneously focussed on promoting a vision of small-scale peasant farming based on ecological conservation and food sovereignty while also calling for women’s equal access to and control over land, agricultural inputs and natural resources.<sup>20</sup>

However, given the focus on the creation of new jobs in the green economy, there is limited evidence on the extent to which women will benefit from new jobs created, and the extent to which women are benefitting from skills development and education in these areas. In developing countries, women are highly concentrated in low-paid and insecure green jobs, for instance as informal workers in waste collection and recycling. Such jobs are often under risk due to technological advances. Furthermore, with continued investment in extractive industries, the consequences of exploitative extractive industries on local communities and their livelihoods including the increased risk of poverty and violence for women, as well as violence against women human rights defenders requires focus.

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<sup>17</sup> Matthew Amengual and William Milberg, *Economic development and working conditions in export processing zones: A survey of trends* (Geneva, ILO, 2008).

<sup>18</sup> ILO. 2019. Global Commission on the Future of Work. Work for a Brighter Future. ILO, Geneva.

<sup>19</sup> United Nations (2014) © The World Survey on the Role of Women in Development, on the theme of “gender equality and sustainable development”, Report of the Secretary-General, (A/69/156).

<sup>20</sup> See for example: <https://viacampesina.org/en/information-note-un-declaration-on-rights-of-peasants-and-other-people-working-in-rural-areas/>