



United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Distr.: General
24 October 2017

Original: English

Industrial Development Board

Forty-fifth session

Vienna, 27-29 June 2017

Item 6 of the provisional agenda

Medium-term programme framework and medium-term investment plan

Medium-term programme framework, 2018-2021

Comprehensive proposals by the Director General

Corrigendum

In line with the requirements of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-SWAP), minor amendments have been introduced to paras. 40(i) and 41 of document IDB.45/8/Add.2. These are provided in this corrigendum (IDB.45/8/Add.2/Corr.1). Text that has been added to the original is shown below as underlined text. Those parts that have been deleted are shown in square brackets.

Paragraph 40(i)

Creating shared prosperity: Advancing poverty eradication and social inclusiveness through industrial development; building productive capacities in an inclusive manner; promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women; and providing more opportunities [for all women and men as well as] across age and social groups, also through partnerships with all relevant stakeholders involved in industrialization processes;

Paragraph 41

Industrial and economic policies need to be designed in a way that distributes benefits in an inclusive way. Inclusiveness is essential to realize the developmental potential of industries, decrease income inequality, and strengthen social cohesion, both in developed and developing countries. Empowering marginalized parts of the population, including women and youth, can also contribute to poverty reduction. [When] Inclusive industrialization allows the advancement of gender equality and the empowerment of women, thus supporting, inter alia, the achievement of SDG 5, particularly through the creation of jobs and income opportunities. Similarly, when youth grow up without exposure to entrepreneurial experiences or skills, their capacity to become entrepreneurs is limited. Similarly, low levels of female education and female participation in productive activities inhibit entrepreneurship. UNIDO collects and publishes sex-disaggregated data on employment in industrial sectors, but the country coverage is often still limited.

