

Outcome 18: International labour standards are ratified and applied

Table 1: Summary of results by indicator and by typology

Indicators	Target	Results					
		Total No.	Policies and strategies	Programmes	Regulatory /Legal framework	Capacity development	
						Institutional capacity	Data collection and analysis
18.1. Number of member States that, with ILO support, take action to apply international labour standards, in particular in response to issues raised by the supervisory bodies.	37 member States, of which 12 in Africa, 13 in the Americas, 5 in Arab States, 4 in Asia, 3 in Europe	125 member States, of which 32 in Africa, 28 in the Americas, 6 in Arab States, 18 in Asia, 41 in Europe			<p>Algeria, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe</p> <p>Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, United Arab Emirates, Yemen</p> <p>Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela, Uruguay</p> <p>Australia, Bangladesh, China, Macao SAR, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Kiribati, Korea, Pakistan, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Vanuatu, Viet Nam,</p> <p>Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia,</p>		

					Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France-French Polynesia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Montenegro, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United Kingdom – Saint Helena, Uzbekistan		
18.2 Number of member States where, through ILO support, the principles and rights contained in international labour standards are incorporated in development assistance frameworks or other major initiatives.	5 member States, of which 1 in Africa, 1 in the Americas, 2 in Arab States, 1 in Europe	10 member States, of which 1 in Africa, 1 in Arab States, 7 in Asia, 1 in Europe			Tanzania, Jordan Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Republic of Moldova		
18.3. Number of member States that, with ILO support, improve ratification of up to date Conventions to include at least the instruments classified as core labour standards, as well as those regarded as most significant from the viewpoint of governance.	7 member States, of which 2 in Africa, 2 in the Americas, 2 in Asia, 1 in Europe	1 member State in Africa			Togo		
18.4 Number of member States that have a Decent Work Country Programme which includes a normative component among the national priorities established by the tripartite constituents.	15 member States, of which 2 in Africa, 3 in the Americas, 2 in Arab States, 6 in Asia, 5 in Europe	20 member States, of which 8 in Africa, 1 in Arab States, 6 in Asia, 5 in Europe	Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Congo, Gambia, Gabon, Mauritania, Niger, Zimbabwe, Jordan, Bangladesh, China, Indonesia Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Moldova, Serbia, Ukraine				

Table 2: ILO Results chain: Country Examples			
Country	ILO contribution (outputs delivered by the Office)	Results (action taken by the country)	Gender-specific
<i>Colombia</i>	Aistencia y asesoramiento por la creación y fortalecimiento de Comisión Especiales de Tratamientos de Conflictos ante la OIT (CETCOIT)	Los interlocutores sociales y el Gobierno de Colombia han podido resolver numerosos casos que estaban en instancia ante el Comité de Libertad Sindical por medio de este mecanismo.	
<i>Morocco</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 ateliers de formation pour inspecteurs du travail sur les NIT fondamentales ont été organisés dans toutes les régions du pays. • Une réunion interministérielle (ministère du travail et Ministère de la justice) a été promue et soutenue en vue d'améliorer la collaboration entre inspecteurs du travail et magistrats. • Une assistance technique du BIT fournie pour la création d'un comité consultatif tripartite permanent sur les NIT. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Le rapport d'inspection dû en vertu des articles 20 et 21 de la convention n° 81 et contenant des données statistiques détaillées a été soumis pour la première fois depuis 5 ans. • Une circulaire ministérielle sur le devoir des inspecteurs de fournir des informations et des données statistiques en matière de discrimination au travail a été émise par le Ministère du travail. • Une commission paritaire a été créée pour coordonner l'action des ministères de l'emploi et de la justice. • Le comité tripartite sur les normes internationales du travail (C. 144) a été établi. • Pour la première fois, une réunion interministérielle sur la préparation des rapports dus en vertu de l'article 22 de la Constitution de l'OIT a été convoquée pour début 2014. 	
<i>Pakistan</i>	A Tripartite inter-ministerial workshop on child labour and forced labour was held in May 2013 to provide necessary technical guidance to the provincial Labour Departments on the improvement of provincial labour laws	The tripartite partners of each province developed action plans, which included the adoption of the draft Prohibition of the Employment Children Act by each provincial legislative assembly by the end of 2013. This draft legislation will establish a minimum age of 14, in line with the age specified in at the time of the ratification, as well as a minimum age of 18 for hazardous work.	
<i>Lebanon</i>	<p>The country benefited of the technical assistance on child labour and forced labour guided by the comments of the CEACR.</p> <p>A two-day tripartite workshop on ILS on Child Labour and Forced Labour took place in February 2013.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After more than 10 years since ratification of Cs. Nos. 138 and 182, the Government has finally promulgated the list of hazardous child labour. Furthermore, amendments to the Labour Act on the minimum age have been drafted. • Anti-Trafficking Act has been adopted to bring national legislation more in line with C.29. • Action plan formulated by the participants to the workshop supported by the ILO, in view of concrete steps that would be taken to address the obstacles identified in the effective implementation of the child labour and forced labour Conventions, including goals, timelines and the identification of persons responsible and partners. 	

Lessons learned

Un des principaux enseignements tirés de l'exécution de la stratégie en 2012-13 porte sur les résultats positifs d'une assistance technique renforcée aux Etats Membres en matière de normes. La stratégie adoptée a permis de rationaliser l'ensemble de l'assistance du Bureau (Genève, Terrain et Turin) vis-à-vis des normes. Une concentration des efforts et des ressources pour des objectifs clairs et mesurables a permis d'obtenir des résultats considérables.

Sur la base de cette expérience, des mesures seront adoptées pour optimiser l'utilisation des ressources humaines et financières en concentrant l'action en faveur des Etats Membres qui la demandent pour combler les lacunes identifiées par les organes de contrôle.

Préalablement à toute intervention, seront établies des évaluations nationales des besoins et des analyses des carences législatives et en

pratique.

Le renforcement des capacités nationales continuera à jouer un rôle central dans l'action du Bureau en matière normative. Des expériences réussies seront répétées et promues, comme par exemple celles :

- de l'Académie Maritime sur la MLC, 2006 qui a obtenu un important effet multiplicateur : Depuis 2009 738 opérateurs maritimes ont suivi des formations de l'Académie (381 dans la période janvier 2012-septembre 2013). 124 formateurs certifiés par l'Académie ont à leur tour formé 11.299 personnes au niveau national et régional..
- de l'assistance à la Colombie et au Panama pour la création de commissions spéciales tripartites de traitement des conflits en matière de liberté syndicale au niveau national. A travers ce mécanisme, les partenaires sociaux et le gouvernement de Colombie ont pu résoudre plusieurs cas qui étaient pendants devant le Comité de la liberté syndicale de l'OIT.
- De la l'assistance technique au Maroc qui a contribué aux résultats suivants : formation sur les NIT de tous les 500 inspecteurs du travail du pays ; établissement d'un comité tripartite sur les NIT ; ratification de 8 conventions (C. 131, 144, 163, 164, 166, 176, 188, MLC).

Table 3: Summary of most significant outputs by typology

<p>Knowledge generation and dissemination</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global: Data bases on ILS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) MLC, 2006: Comprehensive new database providing the most up-to -date information available on the implementation of the landmark Maritime Labour Convention, 2006 b) ILS and Judicial decisions: Database containing selected judicial decisions in which domestic and international courts have relied on international labour standards and other international legal instruments to resolve the cases brought before them • Global: Implementation of an online reporting system. Five member States had volunteered to participate in the pilot phase and used the system for the 2012 reporting exercise. Overall, the feedback from the users was positive and has enabled the Office to better gauge what future enhancements to the system were necessary. The online reporting system was extended to eleven more member States for the 2013 reporting exercise. • Global: Website and Helpdesk on Managing ILS Reporting Obligations: The ILO constituents dispose of a tool helping them in meeting standards-related reporting obligations under the ILO Constitution. This tool is used also in the framework of the technical assistance and capacity building activities organised by the Office.
<p>Policy Advice and technical services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global : 42 countries (19 African countries, 7 Asian countries, 7 European and eastern Asian countries, 7 Latin American and Caribbean's countries and 2 Arabic countries), have been assisted in the design and the implementation of policies and programs in view of addressing and bringing progress in the various ILS fields. • Colombia, Panama y Guatemala Fortalecimiento de Comisión Especiales de Tratamientos de Conflictos ante la OIT (CETCOIT) Colombia. y Panama. Se acaba de crear una comisión similar en Guatemala. • Pakistan: Technical assistance on ILS on child labour for the development of time-bound action plans on the necessary steps that need to be taken to concretely address the obstacles identified by supervisory bodies, including towards the adoption of legislation in each of the provinces to implement Pakistan's obligations under the child labour Conventions. • Russie, Ukraine, Moldavie et Géorgie : assistance technique visant la révision/établissement de la procédure interne et la réduction du retard dans la soumission des NIT adoptées aux autorités compétentes des NIT.
<p>Capacity Building</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global: Maritime Academy - 381 maritime operators trained in the period 2012-13. Of the 286 participants trained by the TOT track of the Maritime Academy from 2009 to 2012, 124 had undertaken national and regional training activities. The certified trainers at the national or organization level trained 11,299 new trainees. • Global: Dans le cadre d'un programme d'assistance technique sur les normes, guidé par les travaux des organes de contrôle (SPA), 125 activités d'assistance technique ont été réalisées dans 42 pays membres; grâce à ces activités, la capacité en matière des normes (application et rédaction des rapports) de plus de 1400 partenaires tripartites et autres acteurs clés, a été renforcée. • Global: 96 training activities related to the ILS delivered to 1700 participants (of which 42% per cent were women) from 141 member States, jointly with the International Training Centre and constituents. • Regional: (America and Caribbean) 3 cursos sobre Normas Internacionales del Trabajo para Magistrados, Juristas y Docentes en Derecho (Ciudad de México 26-30 de marzo de 2012, Port of Spain 9 – 13 de julio 2013 y Lima, 24-28 de Junio 2013). 85 magistratos y juristas provenientes de los países de la región capacitados sobre las normas. • Maroc : Tous les 500 inspecteurs du travail du pays ont été formés sur les NIT sur les droits fondamentaux (20 ateliers réalisés dans toutes les régions du pays). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Au Sénégal et en Guinée, les capacités de 50 partenaires ont été renforcées (Inspecteur du travail contrôleurs, Représentants des organisations de travailleurs et d'employeurs), concernant le respect des obligations constitutionnelles.
<p>Policy dialogue and advocacy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global: Sustained technical advise and support to undertake legal gap analysis and tripartite dialogue to encourage rapid ratification and effective implementation of the MLC, 2006. • Caribbean: Technical assistance and advise for Employers on International Labour Standards in relation to Market Access Requirements within the framework of the Economic Partnership Agreement signed between the European Union and CARIFORUM. • South Africa: Workshops for three Labour Federations and tripartite constituents to raise awareness on the provisions of C189 and C81. Technical assistance to Labour Federations to develop a strategy to lobby Government for the ratification of C189.