



Governing Body

317th Session, Geneva, 6–28 March 2013

GB.317/POL/5

Policy Development Section
Social Dialogue Segment

POL

Date: 28 January 2013

Original: English

FIFTH ITEM ON THE AGENDA

Sectoral Activities Programme: Proposals for 2014–15

Purpose of the document

This paper contains the Office's proposals for work on sectoral levels for 2014–15, developed through a participative consultative process with tripartite constituents and other ILO units.

Relevant strategic objective: Strengthen tripartism and social dialogue (Outcome 13: Decent work in economic sectors).

Policy implications: The approval of the proposed programme will mandate the Office in its sectoral work in the 2014–15 biennium.

Legal implications: None.

Financial implications: If adopted, corresponding allocations will have to be made within the Programme and Budget for 2014–15.

Follow-up action required: The Office will be required to deliver the programme, if adopted.

Author unit: Sectoral Activities Department (SECTOR).

Related documents: Programme and Budget proposals for 2014–15; GB.317/POL/4; GB.312/POL/5.

Introduction

1. The proposed programme of sectoral work for 2014–15 is aimed at supporting ILO constituents in their efforts to address decent work challenges in specific economic sectors at the global, regional and national levels by applying a sectoral approach across the whole Decent Work Agenda. After a consultation process carried out with tripartite constituents through sectoral advisory bodies,¹ the Office proposes the following programme for implementation in the 2014–15 biennium.
2. The proposals are aimed at reinforcing the sectoral approach of the ILO, as contained in the Strategic Policy Framework 2010–15 and the Programme and Budget proposals for 2014–15. The approach is guided by: the recommendations of the sectoral advisory bodies;² resolutions of the International Labour Conference (ILC); outcomes of the recurrent discussions to follow up on the ILO Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization; the ILC conclusions on gender equality at the heart of decent work;³ decisions of the Governing Body; conclusions and points of consensus of international tripartite sectoral meetings and global dialogue forums (GDFs); and the Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy (MNE Declaration).
3. The proposed programme of sectoral work has two components. The first reflects the recommendations made to the Office by the sectoral advisory bodies on sector-specific policies and actions. The second covers recurrent and statutory sectoral work, such as: the implementation of sector-specific international labour standards and instruments; follow-up to the recommendations and conclusions of sectoral meetings; work on sector-specific priorities defined in Decent Work Country Programmes; and efforts to enhance global policy coherence and strategic partnerships for the promotion of decent work at the sectoral and industrial levels.

¹ Sectoral advisory bodies (composed of governmental regional coordinators, coordinators of the International Organisation of Employers (IOE) and the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) and representatives of relevant Global Union federations and IOE sectoral partners, and supported by the Office) were established in 2007, to deepen the consultation process on reviewing the content and type of sectoral activities, making recommendations in order to assist the Office in setting priorities for sectoral work (see GB.298/12(Rev.), para. 40).

² In response to the findings of the 2012 independent evaluation of the ILO's sector-specific approach to decent work, the Office provided specific guidance to the sectoral advisory bodies on how best to integrate the other determinants of priorities for sectoral work resulting from the preparation of the Programme and Budget proposals for 2014–15.

³ *Provisional Record* No. 13, Report of the Committee on Gender Equality, Sixth item on the agenda: Gender equality at the heart of decent work (general discussion), International Labour Conference, 98th Session, Geneva, 2009.

4. Although the programme is designed as a comprehensive package, it contains two competing proposals for the oil and gas sector, of which one only should be selected (see the draft decision in paragraph 18 (b) and the appended table).⁴

The sectoral approach to decent work: Challenges and opportunities

5. In this era of globalization and technological progress, sectors are continuously evolving and new forms of organization of production and industrial relations are developing. The rapid changes in the world of work – especially the reorganization of production through global supply chains, the decentralization of social dialogue to the enterprise and industry levels and the impacts of the global jobs crisis on specific economic sectors – result in the emergence of new forms of employment and work arrangements, which bear on sectors in different ways. This increases the relevance of and need to develop new forms of sector-based social dialogue and innovative sector-specific interventions.
6. To meet these demands, the Office addresses needs and challenges in 22 different sectors, divided into eight groupings,⁵ by applying a sectoral approach to decent work. The sectoral programme contributes directly to the realization of Outcome 13 in the Programme and Budget proposals for 2014–15 while working closely with other related outcomes in order to jointly achieve results through the provision of strong and timely support to sectoral constituents in implementing sectoral standards and tools and developing policy guidance and action plans to advance decent work at the sectoral level. It will be delivered with particular attention being given to gender equality, the recommendations of the 2012 independent evaluation of the ILO's sector-specific approach to decent work and the MNE Declaration.

The proposed programme for 2014–15

7. Under the proposed programme for sectoral work for 2014–15, results would be achieved by means of building consensus, developing knowledge, strengthening the capacity of tripartite constituents and enhancing policy coherence and strategic partnerships.

Consensus building among constituents on key issues through tripartite sectoral meetings, global dialogue forums and meetings of experts

8. The Office promotes social dialogue among government, employer and worker representatives for the adoption of conclusions or points of consensus on key and emerging

⁴ The Global Dialogue Forum on Future Needs for Skills and Training in the Oil and Gas Industry (12–13 December 2012) recommended that a meeting of experts to adopt a code of practice or guidelines should be held in 2014–15. In order to allow the Governing Body to decide on the matter, if it so wishes, the draft decision includes wording that explicitly asks the Office to hold either a tripartite sectoral meeting (as recommended by the sectoral advisory bodies in September 2012) or a meeting of experts to adopt a code of practice or guidelines (as recommended by the GDF in December 2012). See GB.317/POL/4 and GDFOGI/2012/11. For an overview of the differences between these two types of meetings, see GB.312/POL/5.

⁵ These eight groupings are: (i) agriculture, food and forestry; (ii) education and research; (iii) energy and mining; (iv) infrastructure, construction and related sectors; (v) manufacturing; (vi) private services sectors; (vii) public service, utilities and health; and (viii) maritime and transport.

issues in selected sectors. Based on the recommendations of the sectoral advisory bodies, the Office proposes to hold global sectoral meetings in 2014–15 for the following sectors: commerce; construction; mechanical and electrical engineering; media and culture; oil and gas;⁶ postal and telecommunications services; public service; textiles; maritime (shipping); and transport (road) (see selected topics in the appendix). The outcomes of these meetings would encourage future programme development and inform policy-making on the selected topics at the international, regional and national levels.

9. The Office also facilitates consensus among tripartite constituents for the adoption of new sectoral tools to assist with the implementation of sector-specific standards. Based on the sectoral advisory bodies' recommendations, the Office proposes to organize two meetings of experts for the review and adoption of new guidelines for flag state inspections under the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188), and guidance for the implementation of the occupational safety and health provisions of the Maritime Labour Convention, 2006.
10. In addition, the Office supports sector-specific policy development at the regional level by informing the constituents of the recommendations and new sectoral tools adopted by international sectoral meetings. In 2014–15, the Office proposes to organize tripartite regional workshops on chemical industries, education, financial services and mining sectors (see appendix). The outcomes of these workshops would provide practical guidance for the implementation of future sectoral programmes at the country level.

Development and sharing of knowledge, action-oriented research, data collection and analysis

11. Each biennium, the Office analyses emerging trends and challenges that affect selected industries and services around the world. Following the sectoral advisory bodies' discussions, research in the chemical industries (glass), health services, tobacco and maritime (shipping and inland waterways) sectors would be carried out in the next biennium. In addition, the results of previous research carried out in the basic metal production, mining and oil and gas sectors will be disseminated through knowledge-sharing activities, using as much as possible new technologies that increase cost-efficiency. Research findings would inform policy-making and future programme development in the respective sectors at both the international and country levels.
12. The Office would also carry out preparatory work for future biennia by developing revised sectoral tools to improve safety and health in opencast mines, ports and shipbuilding and ship repair industries. Draft tools to promote decent work for sustainable livelihoods and food security (targeting the agriculture and food sectors) and to promote socially responsible tourism would also be prepared.
13. The Office proposes to develop an inventory of trends in non-standard employment arrangements on a sector-by-sector basis that would contribute to a better understanding of their impact on fundamental principles and rights at work and help identify and share good practices on their regulation. Sector-specific analyses, responses and strategies would be provided in order to inform wider discussions within the Organization.

Capacity development of tripartite constituents

14. At the request of tripartite national constituents and in line with the priorities defined under Decent Work Country Programmes, the Office strengthens the capacity of tripartite

⁶ See para. 4 above.

constituents to promote decent work at the sectoral level through training, technical assistance and promotional activities. The capacity of constituents to address decent work challenges in specific sectors will also be targeted under technical cooperation projects.

15. As part of its recurrent and statutory work, the Office assists with the ratification and effective implementation of sector-specific ILO Conventions and Recommendations and will further promote the use and implementation of sector-specific codes of practice, guidelines and tools⁷ that provide practical guidance to constituents on specific issues in sectors such as agriculture; commerce; construction; education; forestry; health services; hotels, catering and tourism; mining; maritime (shipping, ports, fishing); mechanical and electrical engineering (e-waste management); postal and telecommunications services; public service; transport (rail and road); and utilities.

Policy coherence and strategic partnerships

16. The Office will also expand strategic partnerships with other United Nations (UN) agencies and international organizations to foster policy and programme coherence in different sectors, as part of its recurrent and statutory work. In 2014–15, joint standards, policies and sectoral programmes will be implemented with, inter alia: the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (agriculture, fishing, food, forestry); the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) (civil aviation); the International Maritime Organization (IMO) (shipping, ports, fishing, transport equipment manufacturing); the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (education; hotels, catering, tourism); the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) (commerce, health services, transport (roads)); the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (education, media, culture, graphical); the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) Task Team on Culture and Development (media, culture and graphical); the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) (construction); UN-Water (utilities); the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) (hotels, catering, tourism); the Universal Postal Union (UPU) (postal services); the World Health Organization (WHO) (health services, shipping, tobacco); the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) (media, culture, graphical); and the World Bank and other regional development banks (infrastructure, construction and related sectors).
17. The Office will continue to participate in the UN High-Level Task Force on Food Security, particularly in the context of the UN Secretary-General's Zero Hunger Challenge initiative, and in the Committee on World Food Security in order to contribute to efforts aimed at building sustainable livelihoods and ensuring food security based on sustainable livelihoods. In its work related to the Millennium Development Goals and the post-2015 development agenda, the Office will give particular attention to sector-specific dimensions of decent work.

Draft decision

18. *The Governing Body:*

- (a) ***endorses the proposed sectoral programme for 2014–15, subject to approval by the Conference of the corresponding allocations in the Programme and Budget for 2014–15;***

⁷ An overview of recently developed sectoral tools is provided in GB.316/POL/INF/1 and a full list of sectoral standards and tools is available online at <http://www.ilo.org/sector/lang--en/index.htm>.

- (b) *decides that the holding of [a meeting of experts to adopt a code of practice or guidelines] [a tripartite sectoral meeting] on technical aspects, skills and occupational safety and health in extreme climatic conditions in the oil and gas industry be included in the programme;*⁸ and
- (c) *instructs the Office to encourage the governments of all member States to participate in tripartite sectoral meetings in 2014–15.*

⁸ See para. 4.

Appendix

Sectoral programme for 2014–15

Sectors	Sectoral advisory body recommendations	Recurrent and statutory work
NATURAL RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES		
Agriculture, food and forestry		
Agriculture, plantations, other rural sectors	<p>1. A draft tool on decent work for the promotion of sustainable livelihoods targeting agro-food sectors is developed. The draft tool will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – build the capacity of constituents to work on decent work issues in these sectors at the national level; and – further inform ILO input into the UN Secretary-General’s High-Level Task Force on Global Food Security and other UN agencies working on sustainable agriculture and food security. <p>The draft tool would be submitted for review and adoption by a meeting of experts in 2016–17.</p>	<p>1. Capacity of constituents is strengthened for the implementation of sectoral standards and tools, such as the code of practice on safety and health in agriculture (2010), taking into account the action plan adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 97th Session (2008) on the promotion of rural employment for poverty reduction.</p> <p>2. An integrated approach to decent work for achieving sustainable livelihoods and food security is promoted, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – active participation in the work of the UN Secretary-General’s High-Level Task Force on Global Food Security, with special attention to the Zero Hunger Challenge initiative, the development of the post-2015 development agenda, and the Committee on World Food Security; – promotion of decent work in agro-food value chains in specific countries with a view to building the resilience and food security of vulnerable groups, in collaboration with the FAO, the United Nations World Food Programme and other organizations and relevant stakeholders.
Food, drink, tobacco	<p>2. Knowledge is developed and shared, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Good practices addressing decent work challenges in agriculture in general and tobacco growing in particular, to inform policies on sustainable alternatives for tobacco growing, are systematized and disseminated. – Data on employment trends in the tobacco sector are revised, updated and disseminated. 	<p>3. As part of interagency work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the contribution to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) discussion is continued and credible, objective and verifiable data on all employment-related issues are provided; – coordination with relevant multilateral organizations such as the FCTC Secretariat and the UN Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Task Force on Tobacco Control is improved, to address the concerns of the ILO’s tripartite constituents in the tobacco sector; – concerns of the ILO’s tripartite constituents are represented in relevant multilateral and national events where the social and economic implications of tobacco control policies are discussed, i.e. the FCTC Conference of the Parties, the FCTC working groups and so on.
Forestry, wood, pulp and paper		<p>4. Capacity of constituents is strengthened for the implementation of sectoral standards and tools, such as the <i>Guidelines for labour inspection in forestry</i>, 2006.</p>

Sectors	Sectoral advisory body recommendations	Recurrent and statutory work
Energy and mining		
Mining (coal, other mining)	3. A draft code of practice which revises the code of practice on safety and health in opencast mines (1991) is developed by taking into account technological developments and principles such as risk assessment. The draft code would be submitted for review and adoption by a meeting of experts in 2016–17.	5. Policy coherence is enhanced with the FAO for the promotion of decent work in the sector. 6. Capacity of constituents is strengthened for: – the ratification and implementation of the Safety and Health in Mines Convention, 1995 (No. 176), and the application of sectoral tools; and – the identification of specific challenges and measures to improve occupational safety and health in mining at a regional workshop. 7. Tripartite constituents discuss, through an electronic knowledge-sharing forum (including through the use of webinar and teleconferencing technologies), the results of the assessment of labour implications of new technologies to reduce the carbon footprint of the mining industry carried out in 2012–13.
Oil and gas production, oil refining	4. Tripartite constituents examine technical aspects, skills and occupational safety and health in extreme climatic conditions in the oil and gas industry in the form of either: – a meeting of experts to adopt a code of practice or guidelines; ¹ or – a tripartite sectoral meeting .	8. Tripartite constituents examine, at a national tripartite workshop, good practices to achieve full compliance with laws and regulations concerning occupational safety and health and environmental protection in the supply chain in the oil and gas industry. ²
Infrastructure, construction and related sectors		
Construction	5. Tripartite constituents discuss, at a global dialogue forum , good practices and challenges in promoting decent work – especially safety and health – in infrastructure projects (notably for transport and energy), as exemplified by the infrastructure for sports events such as the Olympics and the FIFA World Cup. A model of intervention is developed and piloted during the preparation for the 2016 Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro, as part of the research for the global dialogue forum.	9. Capacity of constituents is strengthened for the ratification and implementation of the Safety and Health in Construction Convention, 1988 (No. 167). 10. Programme development is fostered with UN-Habitat, United Cities and Local Governance and regional development banks to promote decent work in the sector.

¹ This proposal has been included by the Office in order to allow the Governing Body to discuss whether it would like to follow the recommendation made by the Global Dialogue Forum on the Future Needs for Skills and Training in the Oil and Gas Industry (12–13 December 2012) or the recommendation made by the advisory bodies prior to that GDF. See para. 4.

² Follow-up to the Tripartite Meeting on Promoting Social Dialogue and Good Industrial Relations from Oil and Gas Exploration and Production to Oil and Gas Distribution (2009).

Sectors	Sectoral advisory body recommendations	Recurrent and statutory work
Manufacturing		
Basic metal production		11. Tripartite constituents discuss, through an electronic knowledge-sharing forum (including through the use of webinar and teleconferencing technologies), the results of the research on future skill needs in basic metal production carried out in 2012–13.
Chemical industries	6. Tripartite constituents discuss, at a regional workshop in Latin America, ³ the restructuring and its effects on employment in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries. 7. Technological progress and its impact on employment structure in the glass industry are analysed through a research study .	
Mechanical and electrical engineering	8. Tripartite constituents address, at a global dialogue forum , the adaptability of companies to deal with fluctuating demands and the incidence of temporary and other forms of employment in electronics.	12. Capacity of tripartite constituents is strengthened and collaboration with the Secretariat of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, under the Partnership for Action on Computing Equipment (PACE), is enhanced on e-waste management.
Transport equipment manufacturing	9. A new draft code of practice on safety and health in shipbuilding and ship repair is developed. The draft code would be submitted for review and adoption by a meeting of experts in 2016–17.	13. Support is provided to tripartite constituents to improve working conditions in shipbreaking, in collaboration with the IMO.
Textiles, clothing, leather, footwear	10. Tripartite constituents address, at a global dialogue forum , wages and working hours in the textiles, clothing, leather and footwear industries, taking into account national contexts.	

³ Follow-up to the Tripartite Meeting on Promoting Social Dialogue on Restructuring and its Effects on Employment in the Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries (2011).

Sectors	Sectoral advisory body recommendations	Recurrent and statutory work
PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SERVICES		
Education and research		
Education and research	11. Capacity of constituents is strengthened to implement the ILO <i>Handbook of good human resource practices in the teaching profession</i> (2012), through a subregional workshop in Latin America in 2014 and in Africa in 2015.	14. Reports on the application of the ILO/UNESCO Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers, 1966, and the UNESCO Recommendation concerning the Status of Higher-Education Teaching Personnel, 1997, submitted by governments and national organizations representing teachers and their employers, are examined at the 12th Session of the Joint ILO–UNESCO Committee of Experts on the Application of the Recommendations concerning Teaching Personnel, to be held in Geneva in 2015. 15. Policy guidelines on the promotion of decent work for early childhood education personnel (2013) are promoted, in collaboration with other ILO units, UNESCO and the OECD. ⁴ 16. A World Teachers' Day celebration is organized in collaboration with UNESCO and continued collaboration with the International Task Force on Teachers for Education for All is ensured.
Public service, utilities and health		
Health services	12. The implications of the implementation of the social protection floors for national health services are analysed through research .	17. Capacity of constituents is strengthened for the development of an integrated approach to improve working environments in health services in two selected countries, in collaboration with other ILO units, partners, the WHO and UNAIDS, through the promotion of sectoral standards and tools, such as: the <i>ILO/WHO Joint Global Framework for National Occupational Health Programmes for Health Workers</i> ; the <i>Joint WHO/ILO/UNAIDS policy guidelines on improving health workers' access to HIV and TB prevention, treatment, care and support services</i> ; the <i>Framework guidelines for addressing workplace violence in the health sector</i> ; the <i>Nursing Personnel Convention, 1977</i> (No. 149), and its accompanying Recommendation No. 157; and the <i>Work Improvement in Small Enterprises tool for the health sector (HealthWISE)</i> . 18. Capacity of constituents is strengthened to promote social dialogue in the health sector through the development of training programmes in collaboration with the International Training Centre of the ILO (Turin Centre) based on <i>Social dialogue in the health services: A tool for practical guidance – The handbook for practitioners</i> (2005).

⁴ Follow-up to the Meeting of Experts on Policy Guidelines on the Promotion of Decent Work for Early Childhood Education Personnel (12–15 November 2013).

Sectors	Sectoral advisory body recommendations	Recurrent and statutory work
Public service	13. Constituents address, at a global dialogue forum , the impact of the financial crisis on collective bargaining in the public service and other challenges to the development of good labour relations.	19. Capacity of constituents is strengthened for the ratification and implementation of the Labour Relations (Public Service) Convention, 1978 (No. 151), in four countries, using the tools developed during 2011–12. Priority will be given to countries that have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – included Convention No. 151 as a priority in their respective Decent Work Country Programmes or national strategies; – recently ratified Convention No. 151 or are expected to do so during the biennium.
Utilities (water, gas, electricity)	14. Capacity of constituents is strengthened to promote social dialogue mechanisms in the utilities sector in selected countries, using the ILO training manual on promoting national social dialogue (2004).	20. Collaboration, including programme development, is enhanced with UN-Water to promote decent work, including through World Water Day, in collaboration with other ILO units.
Private services		
Commerce	15. Tripartite constituents address, at a global dialogue forum , the impact of the diversification of employment relationships on decent work and competitiveness in retail commerce.	21. Capacity of constituents is strengthened through the promotion of the guidelines on HIV and AIDS for retail commerce in two countries in collaboration with other ILO units and UNAIDS.
Financial services, professional services	16. Tripartite constituents address, at a subregional workshop , finance sector reforms that incorporate employment support measures for finance sector workers, including skills development strategies, with representation of tripartite constituents at the global level.	
Hotels, catering, tourism	17. A draft tool on decent work and socially responsible tourism is prepared, which could inform a meeting in a future biennium, in close cooperation with other ILO units and the International Hotel and Restaurant Association, the International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Associations, the UNWTO and the OECD. The preparation includes using existing research and assessment based on working papers and studies available by end of 2013.	22. Capacity of constituents is strengthened in three countries through the use of sectoral standards and tools such as: the <i>Toolkit on poverty reduction through tourism</i> (2011); the <i>Teacher and learner handbook on poverty reduction through tourism</i> (2012); <i>HIV and AIDS: Guide for the tourism sector</i> (2012); the <i>Guide for guesthouses, small hotels and restaurants</i> (2013); and the Working Conditions (Hotels and Restaurants) Convention, 1991 (No. 172), and its accompanying Recommendation No. 179. 23. Joint work is developed with the UNWTO, the OECD and the International Trade Centre and collaboration is continued with the Steering Committee on Tourism for Development.

Sectors	Sectoral advisory body recommendations	Recurrent and statutory work
Media, culture, graphical	18. Tripartite constituents address, at a global dialogue forum , employment relationships in the media and culture sector (excludes graphical subsector).	<p>24. With a view to promoting further ratifications, issues related to the ILO/UNESCO/WIPO International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (Rome Convention, 1961) and WIPO's Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances (2012) are examined by governments, organizations representing performers and their employers, producers and broadcasting organizations at the 21st Ordinary Session of the Intergovernmental Committee of the Rome Convention, to be held in Geneva (2014 or 2015).</p> <p>25. In collaboration with the UNDG Task Team on Culture and Development, technical inputs are provided for a joint paper of the Task Team on "Culture in the post-2015 development process"; and, in collaboration with UNESCO, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Development Programme and the UN Department for Public Information, support is provided to work on the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity, endorsed by the UN Chief Executives Board for Coordination on 13 April 2012.</p>
Postal and telecommunications services	19. Tripartite constituents discuss, at a global dialogue forum , the nature of employment relationships in the telecommunications and call centre industry.	<p>26. Capacity of constituents is strengthened through the use of the <i>Guidelines on HIV and AIDS for the postal sector</i> in two countries.</p> <p>27. Programme coherence is enhanced with the UPU for the promotion of decent work in the sector, through the implementation of the UPU plan of action and other tools.</p>
MARITIME AND TRANSPORT		
Maritime and transport		
Maritime (fishing)	20. Guidelines for flag state inspections under the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188), are submitted for review and adoption by a meeting of experts .	<p>28. Using sectoral tools and in collaboration with other units, the FAO and other international organizations, capacity of tripartite constituents is strengthened for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ratification of the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188), in accordance with the Action Plan (2011–16) and advice provided by the Global Dialogue Forum on Convention No. 188 (May 2013); - implementation of Convention No. 188 or the alignment of national laws and regulations with the provisions of Convention No. 188, in selected countries, in collaboration with ILO field offices; and - promotion of FAO/ILO/IMO publications.

Sectors	Sectoral advisory body recommendations	Recurrent and statutory work
Maritime (shipping)	<p>21. Draft guidance on implementation of the occupational safety and health provisions of the Maritime Labour Convention, 2006, is submitted for review and adoption by a meeting of experts.</p> <p>22. The minimum basic wage figure for able seafarers is updated by the Subcommittee on Wages of Seafarers of the Joint Maritime Commission in 2014.</p>	<p>29. Using sectoral tools and in collaboration with other units, the IMO and other international organizations, capacity of constituents is strengthened for ratification and implementation of the Maritime Labour Convention, 2006, and the Seafarers' Identity Documents Convention (Revised), 2003 (No. 185).</p> <p>30. The abandonment of seafarers database is regularly maintained.</p> <p>31. Technical inputs are provided for the revision of the WHO's <i>International Medical Guide for Ships</i>.</p>
Maritime (inland waterways)	<p>23. Working conditions in inland waterways are surveyed at the global or regional levels, subject to the availability of resources, following the work carried out in 2012–13. This could inform a meeting, in a future biennium, on improving working conditions in the inland waterways sector.</p>	
Maritime (ports)	<p>24. A revised code of practice on safety and health in ports (2003) is developed. The draft code would be submitted for review and adoption by a meeting of experts in 2016–17.</p> <p>25. Developments regarding the retirement age of portworkers are surveyed through a questionnaire.</p>	<p>32. Capacity of constituents is strengthened for the implementation of sectoral tools, such as: <i>Guidelines on training in the port sector</i> (2011); <i>ILO and IMO code of practice on security in ports</i> (2003); and the Portworker Development Programme (PDP).</p> <p>33. The IMO–ILO–UNECE code of practice for the packing of cargo transport units, which relates to all transport sectors, is finalized and jointly implemented.</p>
Transport (roads)	<p>26. Tripartite constituents address, at a tripartite sectoral meeting, priority safety and health issues in both passenger and freight road transport, including HIV and AIDS, x-ray scanning at border crossings and the IMO–ILO–UNECE code of practice for the packing of cargo transport units.</p>	<p>34. Capacity of constituents is strengthened through the use of the <i>Toolkit on HIV/AIDS in the road transport sector</i> (2008), in collaboration with other ILO units and UNAIDS.</p>
Transport (railways)		<p>35. Capacity of constituents is strengthened through the use of the <i>Toolkit on HIV/AIDS for the railway sector</i> (2010) and other sectoral tools in collaboration with other ILO units and UNAIDS.</p>
Transport (civil aviation)		<p>36. Collaboration with the ICAO is enhanced to follow up on the 2013 Global Dialogue Forum on Civil Aviation, including a study on the impact on employment and safety practices caused by the restructuring of the aviation industry.</p>