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SEVENTH ITEM ON THE AGENDA

Decent work for sustainable development

Purpose of the document

As requested by the Governing Body at its 326th Session, this paper summarizes recent developments within the United Nations system in relation to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, relevant discussions and decisions of the International Labour Conference, and progress in the roll-out of the Office 2030 Implementation Plan. It concludes that implementation of the 2030 Agenda through a broad range of ILO's work under the End to Poverty Initiative is becoming an integral part of much of the ILO's work and will require closer coordination with the UN and broader multilateral system. The paper should therefore be read in conjunction with Governing Body documents on the preview of the Programme and Budget proposals for 2018–19; the Strategic Plan for 2018–21; the follow-up to the resolution on Advancing Social Justice through Decent Work; the Agenda of International Labour Conference and the Follow-up to the ILO centenary initiatives (see the draft decision in paragraph 22).

Relevant strategic objective: All.

Policy implications: Yes.

Legal implications: None.

Financial implications: Yes, in particular for the 2018–19 programme and budget.

Follow-up action required: Yes.

Author unit: Multilateral Cooperation Department (MULTILATERALS).

Related documents: GB.328/PFA/1; GB.328/PFA/2; GB.328/INS/5/2; GB.328/INS/3; GB.328/INS/17/2.

I. Recent developments

Discussions and decisions at the International Labour Conference

1. The ILO's role and the significance of decent work in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) figured prominently in discussions and decisions at the 105th Session of the International Labour Conference (2016). The resolution on Advancing Social Justice through Decent Work (ILC Resolution) adopted by the Conference emphasizes the guiding role to be played by the ILO Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization as well as by this resolution in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. It contains many references of direct relevance to such implementation and provides a strong tripartite platform for the ILO contribution to the UN follow-up and review of the decent work dimension of the 2030 Agenda.¹
2. The ILO's End to Poverty Centenary Initiative provides the vehicle for the ILO's implementation of the 2030 Agenda and was the subject of the Report of the Director-General to the Conference.² As indicated in document GB.328/INS/17/2, strong support was provided in the 291 plenary interventions for the ILO's role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly as regards SDG 8 on decent work and economic growth.³ The importance of a close partnership with the multilateral system was emphasized, so as to maximize the contribution of the Decent Work Agenda to the realization of the SDGs and to avoid duplication of efforts. The role of the private sector was highlighted. National ownership was identified as a critical factor of success along with effective national adaptation of global SDG strategies including through the integration of the SDGs into the Decent Work Country Programmes (DWCPs). Many delegates signalled their readiness to take their full place in national strategies to implement the 2030 Agenda.

¹ The ILC Resolution is to “guide the ILO and its Members in responding to the urgent call for a full and active role in the 2030 Agenda” (paragraph 2). It also calls upon the ILO, among other things, to improve collaboration with international and regional organizations and other actors (11); integrate decent work into national sustainable development strategies (12); develop a strategy for promoting decent work through partnerships and policy coherence ... with relevant international, regional and national organizations (15.6 a); include in such a strategy a special focus on promoting inclusive growth and decent work at the country level with international and regional economic and financial institutions (15.6 b); strengthen the ILO's capacity and that of its constituents to contribute to the achievement of decent work and related goals of the 2030 Agenda (15.6.c); foster policy coherence ... by facilitating participation of the tripartite constituents in national sustainable development strategies and related UN planning frameworks (15.6.d); lead or engage in alliances related to SDG 8 as well as other decent work-related SDGs (15.6.e); contribute to the follow-up and review framework of the 2030 Agenda through inputs concerning decent work trends and indicators to reports that feed into the annual reviews by the High-level Political Forum (HLPF) (15.6.f); and promote implementation of SDG 17 of the 2030 Agenda and its complementarity with the ILO Development Cooperation Strategy (15.6.i). Member States are called upon to mainstream the Decent Work Agenda in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including in national and regional strategies for sustainable development (16.a).

² Report of the Director-General “The End to Poverty Initiative: the ILO and the 2030 Agenda”, http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_479681.pdf.

³ Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8: “Promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all”.

Many also highlighted the ILO's responsibility to support its tripartite constituents' efforts in this regard, for example, by facilitating the development of tripartite approaches, encouraging participatory follow-up frameworks, sharing relevant knowledge, contributing to the indicators to monitor progress made, and assisting in capacity building of constituents in developing countries.

Global follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda

3. As the main platform for the follow-up and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, the UN High-level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development was held in July 2016 under the auspices of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), with the overarching theme of "Ensuring that no one is left behind". This was the first time the HLPF gathered since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda. In the first week, discussions focussed on thematic reviews, SDG mainstreaming and implementation, monitoring and reporting, national ownership, priority themes, multi-stakeholder engagement, means of implementation, countries in special situations and regional experiences. The Ministerial Segment included thematic sessions and a general debate.⁴
4. The ILO delegation was led by the Director-General (Ministerial Segment) and Deputy Director-General for Field Operations and Partnerships (first week). The ILO formally communicated the ILC Resolution to the HLPF and submitted substantive inputs based on the Resolution and the Director-General's Report to the Conference.⁵ Twenty-two countries presented voluntary national reviews of their initial steps to implement the 2030 Agenda. The HLPF adopted a Ministerial Declaration⁶ which included several references to decent work goals and targets. The meeting showed that interest and enthusiasm for implementing the 2030 Agenda is widespread and strong with many countries referring to employment and decent work as core priorities to be addressed in the early stages of SDG implementation. The themes and selected SDGs for future HLPF meetings are:
 - 2017 – *Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world*; and in-depth review of SDGs 1 (No Poverty), 2 (Zero Hunger), 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), 5 (Gender Equality), 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), 14 (Life Below Water);
 - 2018 – *Transformation toward sustainable and resilient societies*; and in-depth review of SDGs 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), 12 (Sustainable Consumption and Production), 15 (Life on Land); and
 - 2019 – *Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality*; and in-depth review of SDGs 4 (Quality Education), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 10 (Reduced Inequalities), 13 (Climate Action), 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions).

⁴ Details of the programme and documents available at: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf/2016>.

⁵ <http://statements.unmeetings.org/media2/7659723/ilo.pdf>
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?>

⁶ E/2016/L.24-E/HLPF/2016/L.2.

Due to its transversal nature, SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) will be reviewed at every HLPF annual meeting.

5. Also of direct relevance to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda is the Resolution on the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR) of operational activities for development of the UN system, likely to be adopted by the UN General Assembly in December 2016.⁷ Negotiations on this resolution, which will provide an important framework for the role of the UN Development System (UNDS) in supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, are now under way following 18 months of discussions in the ECOSOC on the longer term positioning of the UNDS. These discussions were informed by the findings of an Independent Team of Advisers,⁸ a statement of common principles by the UN system Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) and UN Development Group (UNDG) proposals. It can be expected that a new QCPR will be a high-level strategic document that calls for a scaling-up of the existing Delivering as One (DaO) Initiative based on UNDG Standard Operating Procedures, increased authority for UN Resident Coordinators and greater operational integration at country level. A further theme is the need to bridge the divide between the UN's humanitarian and development work.⁹

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators

6. It will be recalled that the UN Statistical Commission (UNSC) was mandated to present a proposal for a global indicators framework for follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda. The Commission in turn requested an Inter-Agency and Expert Group (IAEG) to prepare a draft of potential indicators which was considered at the UNSC meeting in March 2016.¹⁰ The UNSC “agreed, as a practical starting point, with the proposed global indicator framework for the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda, as presented in annex IV of the IAEG Report, subject to future technical refinement”. It “emphasized that the global indicators proposed are intended for global follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda and are not necessarily applicable to all national contexts, and that indicators for regional, national and subnational levels of monitoring will be developed at the regional and national levels.” The Commission also stressed that the implementation of the indicator framework will present a challenge in many countries and that appropriate efforts to strengthen national statistical capacities will need to be made.¹¹ The Commission's report was adopted by ECOSOC at its June 2016 Coordination and Management Segment.

⁷ Report of the UN Secretary-General on QCPR, UN General Assembly, 71st Session (A/71/292/Rev.1).

⁸ The Independent Team of Advisers was appointed by the bureau of ECOSOC and was co-chaired by former ILO Director-General Mr. Juan Somavia and former UNEP Executive Director Mr. Klaus Töpfer. Its Findings and Conclusions are available at: <https://www.un.org/ecosoc/sites/www.un.org.ecosoc/files/files/en/qcpr/ita-findings-and-conclusions-16-jun-2016.pdf>.

⁹This issue was the focus of the World Humanitarian Summit (23-24 May 2016, Istanbul) where the ILO hosted a side event on the role of decent work in addressing the Syrian refugee crisis http://www.ilo.org/ankara/news/WCMS_484740/lang--en/index.htm.

¹⁰ <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/47th-session/documents/2016-2-IAEG-SDGs-Rev1-E.pdf>.

¹¹ <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/47th-session/documents/Report-on-the-47th-session-of-the-statistical-commission-E.pdf>.

7. The Office is likely to be requested by the UN to be the “custodian” for the following 13 indicators: coverage of social protection floors; women in managerial positions; productivity; non-agricultural informal employment; average hourly earnings; unemployment; youth not in education, employment or training; child labour; fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries; increase in national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on ILO textual sources and national legislation; government spending on social protection and employment programmes; labour share of GDP; and recruitment cost borne by an employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination. Seventeen other indicators are also of interest to monitor progress on decent work. The UNSC has specified that all indicators be presented in a disaggregated form by sex, age and other relevant categories.

II. ILO Implementation Plan for the 2030 Agenda

8. Progress has been made towards the operationalization of the ILO Implementation Plan for the 2030 Agenda. In March 2016, the Director-General circulated to ILO management and staff an initial Office-wide Plan.¹² The Plan, which will be updated and revised periodically, emphasizes the significance of the 2030 Agenda for the ILO and provides a roadmap to increase the Office’s and constituents’ engagement in its implementation, with a particular focus on country-level engagement in national sustainable development strategies. It stresses that to a large extent, the 2016–17 Programme and Budget had anticipated the structure of the SDGs. ILO action to support implementation of the 2030 Agenda has thus fitted well into the priorities of the ILO programme for the biennium.
9. The overall strategic orientation of the Plan will be guided by the ILC Resolution as well as by member States processes and priorities which are in most cases still being defined. In the meantime, a roll-out process for the Implementation Plan has been organized in six work streams: partnerships; communication; research and policy development; outreach; guidance development; and capacity building. The guiding principle is the strengthening of capacities of the ILO and its tripartite constituents to engage in the preparation processes of national SDG plans and associated UN programming process as well as DWCPs.
10. Specific dedicated efforts have been made to prepare and implement capacity development tools and events for ILO constituents and staff. Together with the International Training Centre of the ILO in Turin (ILO-ITC), the Office has initiated an e-learning course and resource library for ILO staff (which is also used as an introductory segment in other on-site courses, for example, with tripartite constituents). A first on-site ILO staff training course on decent work and the 2030 Agenda was held in March 2016 and an ACTRAV global capacity-building course on Agenda 2030 for workers’ organizations in May in Turin. The ILO has organized conferences with constituents in Indonesia and Mozambique to help prepare inputs to national strategies for sustainable development.
11. In the same vein, the Office has revised its guidance for the preparation and implementation of DWCPs. The new version of the ILO DWCP Guidebook, issued in August 2016, reflects the strategic directions reaffirmed by ILO constituents in the ILC Resolution, which has restated the role of DWCPs as the primary framework for ILO support at the country level in order to meet the ILO’s strategic objectives around the priorities identified by national tripartite constituents. It reflects the Organization’s efforts to put decent work at the heart of the 2030 Agenda and provide guidance on supporting the Agenda objectives through the DWCPs, including their integration into a new generation of UN Development Assistance

¹² http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/sdg-2030/WCMS_510122/lang-en/index.htm.

Frameworks (UNDAFs). Furthermore, the Office has devoted significant efforts to ensuring that the Decent Work Agenda as well as ILO's normative underpinning and tripartite working methods are incorporated into new UN system-wide guidance, such as the Reference Guide on Mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda (February 2016) and the new interim UNDAF Guidance (May 2016) whose final version is due to be approved by the undg by the end of 2016.

12. The framework of the 2030 Agenda has been a key reference point for the development of the Strategic Plan 2018–21, which will in turn align with the cycle of similar frameworks throughout the UN system. In preparing proposals for the 2018–19 Programme and Budget, the Office has systematically addressed the relationship between the policy outcomes and the 2030 Agenda and it will continue to do so in finalizing the proposals for the March 2017 session of the Governing Body.¹³
13. As called for in paragraph 15.6.e of the ILC Resolution, the ILO has been engaged in a variety of alliances related to SDG 8 as well as other decent work-related SDGs:
 - **Alliance 8.7:** In response to SDG target 8.7, the ILO has initiated an alliance to focus efforts on the eradication of forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers;¹⁴
 - **Health Employment and Economic Growth:** in March 2016 the UN Secretary-General established a High-Level Commission on Health Employment and Economic Growth, co-chaired by President Hollande of France, and President Zuma of South Africa. The Director-General has served as co-Vice-Chairperson along with the World Health Organization (WHO) Director-General and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Secretary-General. Its report, launched in September 2016 in the margins of the UN General Assembly, will lead to closer collaboration on target c of SDG 3 on health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries;
 - **Women's Economic Empowerment:** the Director-General serves as a member of the UN Secretary-General's High Level Panel on Women's Economic Empowerment. The panel aims to reinforce the importance of women's economic empowerment, including by identifying the best way for women to secure decent work, achieve financial independence and speed up progress on SDG 5 on gender equality and empowerment of women and girls;
 - **Education 2030:** the ILO is an active partner in the Education 2030 Framework for Action under the overall leadership of United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and also serves as a member of the Steering Committee. The aim of the partnership is to mobilize all countries and partners around SDG 4 and its related targets (4.3, 4.4. and 4.5 covering vocational training);
 - **UN Water:** the Director-General is currently serving a two-year term as Chair of UN-Water, which provides a platform to address cross-cutting issues and promote system-wide coherence on all freshwater related issues including sanitation (SDG 6).

¹³ An internal strategy note on the 2030 Agenda and its implications for the programme and budget preparation was circulated within the Office for that purpose.

¹⁴ The Alliance 8.7 was officially launched in New York on 21 September 2016. See <http://www.alliance87.org/>.

The 2016 World Water Development Report focused on “Water and Jobs” and examined the relationship between water and the Decent Work Agenda in the quest for sustainable development;

- **Youth Employment:** the ILO, together with the broader UN system, launched the Global Initiative on Decent Jobs for Youth in February 2016.¹⁵ The Global Initiative, which provided the theme of the World of Work Summit held during the ILC in 2016, aims to scale-up action to create new employment opportunities for young people and assist in their transition from school to work. (targets 4.4, 8.6 and SDG 10);
- **Decent Work Opportunities for Refugees:** the ILO and the UNHCR have agreed to work together to promote comprehensive durable solutions and protect the rights of refugees and other persons of concern to decent work in accordance with relevant international labour standards, and international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law;¹⁶
- **Social Protection:** the ILO is active in the Social Protection Inter-Agency Cooperation Board (SPIACB) and the UN Social Protection Floor Initiative. Both structures are now focused on implementation of target 3 of SDG 1 on social protection systems, including floors. The Global Partnership for Universal Social Protection, initiated by the ILO and the World Bank, was officially launched in September;¹⁷
- **Global Deal:** Prime Minister Löfven of Sweden has been in contact with several member States, the ILO and OECD, business, trade unions and other organizations, to launch the Global Deal on Enhanced Social Dialogue for Decent Work and Inclusive Growth. This initiative, officially launched in New York on 21 September during a high-level event in the presence of various Heads of State and of Government,¹⁸ will support the implementation of SDG 8 on decent work and inclusive growth with a focus on social dialogue as a vital means for realizing this goal.

14. Taking into account the Addis Ababa Agenda for Action (Financing for Development) as well as the 2030 Agenda, the ILO has moved towards the implementation of the ILO Development Cooperation Strategy 2015–17 adopted by the Governing Body in November 2015.¹⁹ While the Office will report in detail on the progress of implementing the Strategy at the 329th Session (March 2017), the following examples illustrate the ongoing implementation around its four pillars:

- **Focus:** the Office has stepped up its engagement in international fora and country work in conflict-affected and fragile contexts, emphasizing the importance of decent work as a vital bridge between humanitarian and development solutions. The ILO cooperation programme in response to the Syrian refugee crisis has significantly expanded;

¹⁵ As part of this initiative, the UN Secretary-General appointed in August 2016 Mr Werner Faymann, former Austrian Chancellor, as his Special Envoy on Youth Employment. Mr Faymann will work closely with the ILO.

¹⁶ http://www.ilo.org/pardev/news/WCMS_495729/lang--en/index.htm.

¹⁷ http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS_525544/lang--en/index.htm.

¹⁸ See <http://www.theglobaldeal.com> and <http://www.theglobaldeal.com/news/the-launch-of-the-global-deal-initiative/index.html>.

¹⁹ GB.325/POL/6.

- **Effectiveness:** a new development cooperation dashboard has been launched, visualizing financial flows related to voluntary contributions.²⁰ Furthermore, the ILO has joined the more than 470 organizations publishing data with the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI);²¹
- **Capacity Development:** the Office and ILO–ITC are pursuing capacity development efforts to assist constituents in their efforts to influence national policies and participate in national processes to monitor and review the SDGs. Moreover, the Office’s pilot programmes for increasing constituents’ oversight in ILO development cooperation through tripartite Decent Work Committees in selected countries, are expected to contribute to increased ownership, relevance and sustainability of ILO development cooperation. These Committees will, to the extent possible, build on and expand existing DWCP steering bodies. In this context, the Office has identified 16 countries where constituents are consulted on piloting national tripartite Decent Work Committees with an oversight function on development cooperation;²²
- **Resource Mobilization:** the consolidation and diversification of the ILO’s resource base remains a key priority of the Office. *The ILO at Work. Results 2014-15* reports on the Organization’s development cooperation activity.²³

III. The way forward

15. The implementation of the 2030 Agenda is provoking a reorientation of the UN and the broader multilateral system’s action for sustainable development. This ranges from data collection and compilation, research and analysis, through policy development to operational activities, development cooperation and, to evaluation and review. Furthermore the 2030 Agenda is rights-based and universal, embracing developed and developing countries alike.
16. As countries move forward in the SDGs’ implementation, early engagement from the ILO tripartite constituents in the emerging national governance structures is crucial. Involvement of ILO Country Offices in the UN Country Teams (UNCTs) and in the preparatory processes of the national sustainable development reports, monitoring and follow-up mechanisms is also important to mainstream decent work in the 2030 Agenda implementation. ILO Regional Offices will participate actively in regional follow-up and review processes.
17. Regarding operational cooperation, the ILO will need to follow closely the final negotiations on a new QCPR. A more coherent and effective multilateral system has long been recognized as critical to the pursuit of decent work and this was reconfirmed in the ILC Resolution. In addition, the ILO needs to play close attention to the future role of UNCTs in coordinating country-level support to ensure that ILO tripartite constituents’ priorities are fully taken into account. At a subsequent session following the adoption of the QCPR in December 2016, the Governing Body may wish to discuss more fully its implications for the ILO.

²⁰ www.ilo.org/dashboard.

²¹ <https://iatiregistry.org/>.

²² Bangladesh, Cambodia, Cameroon, Colombia, Ethiopia, Haïti, Honduras, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa, Tajikistan, Tunisia and Zambia.

²³ <http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/how-the-ilo-works/results-based-management/reporting/2014-2015/lang--en/index.htm>.

- 18.** The emerging indicators developed by the UNSC to monitor progress against all 17 SDGs and 169 targets have important implications for the ILO. The 13 indicators for which the ILO is likely to be the custodian will require an important investment in support to countries, particularly the least developed, to generate disaggregated data and in the compilation of the global indicators. In order to concretely support the production, compilation and dissemination of the SDG indicators related to decent work, the ILO will be organizing a Labour Market Statistics Academy with the ILO–ITC with the participation of 15 member States and constituents. The ILO will also provide technical assistance in the methodological aspects of the indicators to strengthen national reviews and tailoring of indicators to national realities, particularly for UNDAFs and HLPF voluntary reporting countries, as well as for DWCPs. Moreover, work will be initiated on further developing “Tier III” indicators and in particular to develop the decent work indicators framework to supplement the global SDG indicators framework. The ILO’s own capacity to support tripartite constituents and the UN will need to be upgraded.
- 19.** Member States may wish to develop their own indicator frameworks which may use or adapt the global indicators. The ILC Resolution calls on the ILO to “further develop, through the Governing Body, a framework for decent work indicators that allows Members to measure their progress towards decent work according to their national needs and circumstances; and assist Members’ efforts to use decent work indicators that are appropriate to national needs and circumstances in order to monitor and evaluate progress made” (paragraph 15.5.d) and e). It should be noted that as regards indicator 8.8.2 on the protection of labour rights, the Director-General has proposed to use only ILO sources and to provide disaggregation within the target, while remaining in line with the requirements of the UNSC indicators.
- 20.** Looking ahead, the agenda of the HLPF will include each year a review of trends and policy action on goals and targets of importance to the ILO (see paragraph 4). The 2017 and 2018 reviews should already provide opportunities for the ILO to contribute to the discussions, of the many Goals of relevance to ILO constituents, and the focus on SDG 8 on decent work and inclusive growth in the ILO’s centenary year 2019 is particularly opportune. Beyond the role which could be played by the Conference’s recurrent discussions in the ILO’s contribution to such follow-up and review,²⁴ the ILC Resolution also enjoins the Governing Body and the Director-General to “consider the possibility of convening a high-level tripartite exchange on the role of decent work in the 2030 Agenda and the ILO’s leadership on decent work related goals” (paragraph 17.b). Such exchange could prepare an ILO-led input to the HLPF.
- 21.** The Governing Body therefore may wish to include an item in its March 2017 Agenda to review the contribution of the ILO to the July 2017 HLPF theme of “eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world”. This high-level discussion could also involve relevant partner agencies. Similarly in March 2018, a Governing Body discussion on “decent work and transformation toward sustainable and resilient societies” could be envisaged. In 2019, when “empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality”, which includes SDG 8, is the HLPF theme, the Governing Body may wish to integrate on its March 2019 Agenda a high-level discussion on decent work for sustainable development. At the regional level, the Asia and Pacific (2016) as well as the Europe and Central Asia (2017) Regional Meetings of the ILO are expected to focus, among others items, on 2030 Agenda implementation as did the December 2015 African Regional Meeting.

²⁴ See document GB.328/INS/5/2.

Draft decision**22. The Governing Body requests the Director-General to:**

- (a) make use of the 2017, 2018 and 2019 March Governing Body sessions as a platform for tripartite discussion of the ILO contribution to the HLPF annual review, on the basis of the theme and SDGs selected for each review;**
- (b) in that regard, hold a high-level discussion in the framework of the March 2017 Governing Body on the decent work dimensions of the 2017 HLPF theme of “eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world”;**
- (c) report to the March 2017 Governing Body session on the outcome of the UN discussions on a new QCPR and other 2030 Agenda implementation activities; and**
- (d) continue to ensure the integration of decent work dimensions of the 2030 Agenda in the Programme and Budget proposals for 2018–19 including strengthening the ILO’s capacity to support constituents and contributing to the UN-wide sustainable indicators framework.**