

Outcome 01 - Employment Promotion: More women and men have access to productive employment, decent work and income opportunities

RESULTS BY INDICATOR

Indicator - 1.1. Number of member States that, with ILO support, integrate national, sectoral or local employment policies and programmes in their development frameworks.

Measurement

To be counted as reportable, results must meet both of the following criteria:

1. National development frameworks (five-year plans, poverty reduction strategies) prioritize productive employment, decent work and income opportunities within their macro analysis, sectoral or economic stimulus strategies.
2. Comprehensive national employment policies and/or sector strategies are developed, in consultation with social partners, and endorsed by government (cabinet, parliament, or inter-ministerial committees).

Country/Country Programme Outcome (CPO)	Measurement Criteria	Result Achieved	ILO Contribution
Africa			
Burundi/BDI104 Le Cadre Stratégique de Lutte contre la Pauvreté (CSLP 2) met un accent sur la création d'emploi, et en particulier l'emploi des jeunes, dans la déclinaison de ses axes prioritaires	1	l'élaboration de la Politique Nationale de l'Emploi a été une étape dans l'opérationnalisation du Cadre Stratégique de Lutte contre la Pauvreté (CSLP 2 - 2012-2016).	Le BIT a appuyé l'opérationnalisation du Cadre Stratégique de Lutte contre la Pauvreté pour le volet emploi à travers l'élaboration de la Politique Nationale de l'Emploi.
	2	Le document de Politique Nationale de l'Emploi (PNE) a été adopté par le Conseil National du Travail et approuvé par le Gouvernement en Conseil des Ministres le 13 novembre 2014. Il est en cours de publication.	La contribution du BIT a consisté à : (i) Appui technique à la formulation de la PNE et de son plan d'action; (ii) assister le Gouvernement dans l'organisation et la réalisation d'un atelier de validation du document de PNE; (iii) formation en analyse et audit genre en relation avec la PNE; 6 ateliers de renforcement des capacités des mandants

tripartites pour la formulation et le suivi de la mise en œuvre de la PNE ont été organisés dans une période s'étendant sur 2 ans et demi. La participation paritaire par sexe dans la constitution des listes des participants a été observée. La participation effective a finalement été de 2/3 hommes et 1/3 femmes en moyenne par atelier.

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

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b) Partnerships (external)

5 agences et autres partenaires ont contribué au processus d'élaboration de la Politique Nationale de l'Emploi, notamment:

- Le PNUD : Financement des missions des spécialistes du BIT, des quelques ateliers y compris les Etats Généraux de l' Emploi tenus à Ngozi (Nord du pays) ainsi que la publication de la version définitive de la Politique Nationale de l'Emploi;
- Le FIDA : Financement de missions des spécialistes du BIT et du deuxième salon de l'emploi;
- La BAD : Financement de 7 études thématiques (background papers) pour informer la Politique Nationale de l'Emploi;
- La Coopération néerlandaise : Financement du premier salon de l' employ;
- La Coopération Technique Belge : Organisation d' un atelier sur la mise en œuvre des travaux HIMO

Chad/TCD101

Le gouvernement met en oeuvre des programmes et stratégies de promotion du travail décent avec emphase sur la création d'emplois et la protection sociale

1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Le Cadre Stratégique de Développement (2013-2016) adopté en Septembre 2013 prévoit dans ses axes stratégiques la dimension emploi productif et travail décent; - Le Gouvernement a organisé, sur la base du Cadre Stratégique de Développement, la table-ronde des bailleurs de fonds à Paris en 2014. Une autre table-ronde des partenaires techniques et financiers sur la promotion de l'emploi est prévue se tenir en N'djamena à une date à décider par le Gouvernement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribution technique à la meilleure prise en compte de la dimension emploi dans le Cadre Stratégique de Développement; - Renforcement des capacités techniques des partenaires sociaux pour une meilleure participation au processus de formulation et opérationnalisation du Cadre Stratégique de Développement
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Le Gouvernement a formulé et adopté la Politique Nationale de l'Emploi (PNE) en 2015 à travers le Conseil des ministres tenu en mars 2015; - La Politique Nationale de l'Emploi a été élaborée en concertation avec les partenaires sociaux et un Comité tripartite a été créé par le Gouvernement à cet effet. 	<p>Le BIT a apporté un appui technique à l'élaboration de la Politique nationale de l'Emploi à travers notamment des services et produits suivants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Etudes sur les filières porteuses; - Facilitation du Forum National sur l'Emploi; - renforcement des capacités des mandants tripartites (17 personnes dont 5 femmes) sur le dialogue social et le processus de formulation de la Politique nationale de l'Emploi ; - Appui technique au Comité technique tripartite sur l'élaboration de la Politique Nationale de l'Emploi; <p>A la demande du Gouvernement tchadien, le BIT est en train d'apporter un appui technique à la préparation de la table-ronde des bailleurs de fonds au Tchad prévue d'ici-fin 2015.</p>

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a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

Les questions de "genre" sont bien adressées dans la PNEFP du Tchad grâce aux commentaires formulés par le BIT avec la Spécialiste GENRE de l'EAT/Dakar lors du processus de sa formulation.

b) Partnerships (external)

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Democratic Republic of the Congo/COD101

D'ici à 2015, les mandants tripartites réalisent efficacement l'élaboration, la mise en œuvre et le suivi/évaluation d'une politique cohérente d'emploi et de formation professionnelle

1	Le Gouvernement de la République Démocratique du Congo (RDC) a mis en place des Mécanismes de suivi de l'Accord-cadre d'Addis-Abeba, signé le 24/02/2013, qui intègrent la dimension emploi parmi les actions prioritaires pour 2014 et 2015 (Mécanismes de Suivi en tant que document de mise en oeuvre)	Le BIT a apporté son appui technique en prodiguant des conseils pertinents pour une prise en compte effective des conventions et recommandations internationales du travail dans le processus d'élaboration et de validation des benchmarks concernant la promotion du travail décent et les opportunités d'emploi en vue de consolider la paix en République Démocratique du Congo. Les benchmarks concernant la promotion de l'emploi sont transversaux.
2	La Politique Nationale de l'Emploi et de la Formation Professionnelle (PNEFP) a été révisée en janvier 2015. La PNEFP a été adoptée par le Gouvernement réuni en Conseil des Ministres en novembre 2015	L'action du BIT a consisté, en amont, à renforcer les capacités techniques de 6 cadres désignées par les mandants tripartites sur la formulation d'une politique nationale de l'emploi dans les pays subsahariens (Dakar, 2013, avec l'appui du Centre International de Formation de l'OIT/Turin). En aval, Le BIT a appuyé l'organisation de 2 ateliers techniques de revue et de finalisation de la PNEFP successivement en novembre 2014 et janvier 2015. 25 personnes ont bénéficié de cet appui et ont produit le draft final à soumettre au Conseil National du Travail (CNT) qui tiendra ses travaux du 24 au 28/08/2015 à Kinshasa avant soumission au Gouvernement.

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a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

b) Partnerships (external)

La Spécialiste "GENRE" de l'EAT/Dakar a effectué une mission en RDC en 2014 pour appuyer l'audit genre initiée par ONUFEMMES et pour renforcer les capacités des mandants tripartites pour une meilleure prise en compte de la dimension "genre" dans la Politique Nationale de l'Emploi et de la Formation professionnelle. 27 personnes dont 22 femmes ont bénéficié de cette formation.

Rwanda/RWA105

[AC11] Employment mainstreamed into the national and sectoral development policies and programmes

1

The Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS) -2, which was elaborated and adopted in 2014, places emphasis on productivity and youth employment as well as creating 200,000 off farm jobs per annum with increased output per worker.

In 2014, ILO provided technical assistance to estimate the number of jobs targeted for creation at the district level as a contribution towards the national annual target of 200,000 off farm jobs between 2012 and 2020.

In March 2015, ILO, with support from the Government of Sweden, organised a training workshop for the National Technical Team on tools to estimate the deficit of productive employment and undertake an employment diagnostic analysis to strengthen the capacity of technical officials in the NEP National Technical Team, the National Institute of Statistics Rwanda (NISR) as well as planning departments in the six pilot districts.

In May 2015, ILO conducted a tools and knowledge sharing forum for high level government officials to mainstream employment into sector strategies and budgets.

In May 2015, the capacity of NEP technicians and Directors of different planning ministries to effectively design, implement, monitor and evaluate a National Employment Policy was enhanced through a five-day employment policy course offered by ITC ILO.

ILO in April 2015, commissioned an in-depth analysis of macroeconomic policy impact on employment to assess the role played by monetary and fiscal policies in Rwanda to achieve poverty reduction and economic development.

			RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results
	2	The government revised its National Employment Policy in consultation with social partners in order to strengthen the efficacy of the EDPRS.	<p>Since April 2015, ILO has commissioned a number of studies including the districts' potential jobs creation study which will inform the revision of the National Employment Policy in Rwanda. The roadmap for the revision of the policy was agreed upon by the Ministry of Labour.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>

Sao Tome and Principe/STP105
Politique nationale de l'emploi et de la formation professionnelle élaborée

1	L'emploi est devenu un objectif transversal dans la SNRP II et dans le Programme du XIV ^e Gouvernement de Sao Tomé et Príncipe. En effet, le manque d'emplois est cité comme la cause principale de pauvreté à Sao Tomé et Príncipe et la création d'emplois est invoquée comme le moyen le plus rapide et efficace pour palier les niveaux de pauvreté dans la SNRP II (2012-2016). En outre, le Programme du XIV ^e Gouvernement Constitutionnel a reconnu la croissance économique pour des emplois de qualité comme élément central des politiques et stratégies de développement à Sao Tomé e Príncipe.	Le BIT a effectué des missions de plaidoyer en vue de la prise en compte de l'emploi dans les stratégies de développement de Sao Tomé et Príncipe.
2	National Employment Policy developed and endorsed by social partners in July 2015	<p>Contributed to the development of the NEP, focusing on a background paper on “Fertility, Education and Female Labour Participation”. Results from the paper informed the first draft review of the NEP prior to its endorsement by Social Partners.</p> <p>Contributed to the collection of data from various databases that formed the datasets used in the development of the NEP. The new datasets were inputted in the first review of the NEP before its submission to Social Partners for endorsement.</p>

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a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

b) Partnerships (external)

- Le BIT Agence non-résidente à Sao Tomé et Príncipe a établi un partenariat

tacite avec PNUD pour toutes ses intervention. Ce partenariat a été très actif et efficace dans l'élaboration de la politique nationale de l'emploi.

United Republic of Tanzania/TZA101

Employment and particularly youth employment issues are at the centre of national development policies

1	<p>The government made it compulsory that its ministries and local government authorities mainstream employment in their sectoral policies and medium term expenditure frameworks.</p> <p>Frameworks/ policies of 10 ministries and 24 local government authorities are mainstreaming employment into their medium term expenditure frameworks</p>	<p>ILO organized a Regional Commissioners' forum held in November 2014 to develop strategies for youth employment promotion . A declaration and plan of action was adopted to operationalize the agreement.</p>
2	<p>Regional authorities adopted a Youth Empowerment Declaration committing themselves to execute a time-bound action plan. In addition to employment, areas in focus under the plan include agriculture and sustainable development, food security, infrastructure development, etc.</p>	<p>ILO created the platform for the regional authorities to convene and convened the meeting. ILO also facilitated the attendance of over 150 delegates to the forum and provided technical inputs into the dialogue conducted .</p>

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

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b) Partnerships (external)

-- The ILO collaborated with other government ministries other than the ministry of labour; it also partnered with sister UN agencies under the Delivering as One UN initiative to mainstream gender in the Programme Working Group annual workplans. A panel discussion on enhancing women's socio-economic empowerment was organized by the Inter-Agency Gender Group and discussed amongst others, the need to promote financial inclusion through partnership with private and scaling up of initiatives that have worked. The Ministry of labour in particular has made it possible for inclusion of reporting sex disaggregated employment outcome in the national budget guidelines. Members from UN agencies are supporting gender mainstreaming in the 10 programme working groups of UNDAP.

Egypt/EGY101

The design and implementation of employment and labour market policies which reflect Decent Work principles is integrated in the national development framework of Egypt

1	<p>The 2030 Development Strategy includes Decent Work considerations, elements of employment targeting , and career guidance. Multiple pillars of the 2030 Strategy refer to productive employment.</p> <p>The inter-ministerial tripartite Youth Employment Forum has continued to provide a platform for dialogue on youth employment issues. Steps have been taken to institutionalize it under one of the participating ministries.</p>	<p>The ILO had provided technical advisory services, and continuous backstopping for the preparation of several inputs that have fed directly into the national policy development process. These include the delivery of research and diagnostic work, facilitation and consultation meetings, technical workshops, and comprehensive capacity development programmes for all concerned partners. Capacity development programmes have taken the form of both in-service training, as well as exchanges of experiences with other countries and participation in learning events abroad (including the ITC courses that are relevant to the topics). Missions have been undertaken to provide technical guidance or develop specific outputs (research, guidance notes, evidence for policy development).</p>
2	<p>A National Plan on Training for Employment was approved in early 2015 by the Ministry of Manpower and Migration. Local-level employment diagnostics and Sectoral Jobs Pacts are completed or currently under development in 5 Governorates. The Government has moved towards the creation of Local Employment and Social Councils in some Governorates.</p>	<p>The ILO provided technical advisory services, and continuous backstopping for the preparation of several inputs that have fed directly into the national policy development process.</p> <p>Capacity development programmes delivered by the experts and consultants contributed to the achievement of the results.</p>

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a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

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b) Partnerships (external)

The Ministry of Planning (MoP) is in charge of policy development and

monitoring in Egypt. In this respect, MoP has been instrumental in including Decent Work issues in the 2030 Strategy of the Government.

Morocco/MAR176

[AC11] Les capacités des mandants sont renforcées en particulier pour élaborer des stratégies en faveur de l'emploi décent et pour améliorer l'information et l'analyse du marché de travail

1	<p>A national employment strategy was adopted by the Council of Government. The operational action plan is being developed.</p> <p>The Ministry in charge of employment has submitted proposals based on the NEP for both the 2014-15 and 2015-16 fiscal years to the ministry in charge of the national budget. There is no national development plan in Morocco.</p>	<p>With the support of the Government of Spain, the Government of Sweden, and ILO's RBSA resources, the ILO has provided technical advisory services, and continuous backstopping for the formulation of the national employment strategy. The ILO facilitated consultation meetings, technical workshops (such as a workshop on sectorial and macroeconomic policies, a workshop on active employment policies and intermediation, all in September 2014) and comprehensive capacity development programmes for all concerned partners throughout the biennium.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
2	<p>In July 2015 the Council of Ministers of the Government of Morocco adopted the National Employment Policy (NEP) document that had been previously endorsed by the national inter-ministerial and tripartite committee.</p>	<p>With the support of the Government of Spain, the Government of Sweden, and ILO's RBSA resources, the ILO provided technical advisory services, and continuous backstopping for the production of the main inputs into the national employment policy process and its related short-term measures and action plans. These include the delivery of outputs related to research and diagnostic work (such as an analysis of the functioning of employment funds in other countries), and comprehensive capacity development programmes for all concerned partners.</p> <p>ILO also supported a large diffusion and communication on the NEP.</p>

RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

The National Employment Policy and its priority measures have a focus on young people and women.

b) Partnerships (external)

Tripartite partners in Morocco have invested considerable time and resources to come to an agreement around the content of the NEP document through a process of social dialogue.

Sudan/SDN109

Decent Work principles are integrated in Sudan's national development framework through better capacities of stakeholders in the areas of labour market and employment policies

1	<p>In 2015, the Government of Sudan (GoS) launched a five-year Economic Reform Programme covering the period 2015 – 2019. The Programme prioritises employment issues by setting the target of reducing the overall unemployment rate to less than 15 %. Among other measures, youth employment is prioritised with regard to the access to banks' microfinance loans (from the present average of 5% of total loan portfolio to 12%) to facilitate financing youth's and graduates' projects.</p>	<p>With support from the Government of Sweden, the ILO provided technical advisory services, and continuous backstopping for the provision of inputs into the national policy development process. These include the delivery of quality research and diagnostic work, particularly with regard to labour market data and the macroeconomic framework. The ILO has financed and facilitated debates and consultation meetings, technical workshops, and comprehensive capacity development programmes for all concerned partners. In the second half of 2015, the ILO has also supported the inclusion of employment-centred consideration in the Darfur Development Strategy (2013-2019).</p>
2	<p>Under the auspices of an inter-ministerial tripartite committee a National Employment Strategy has been developed.</p>	<p>With support from the Government of Sweden, the ILO provided technical advisory services, and continuous backstopping for the production of the main inputs into the national employment policy process. These include the delivery of research and diagnostic work, facilitation and consultation meetings, technical workshops, and comprehensive capacity development programmes for all concerned partners. The partnership with the ITC in Turin has been instrumental in building specific knowledge on key topics (such as Decent Work for Youth, pro-employment macro policies, and employment-intensive programmes), thereby developing national resources to inform an on</p>

going policy dialogues.

Botswana/BWA101

Employment creation mainstreamed in national development frameworks.

1	<p>The Botswana National Development Plan 10 (NDP 10) was revised and it prioritizes productive employment and increased income opportunities in the sectoral stimulation strategies focusing on agriculture, mining, etc..</p>	<p>The ILO provided technical support to develop the Botswana employment situational analysis which served as the background document for the mainstreaming of employment into the revised NDP 10. The ILO supported the formation of a tripartite plus technical Working Group which spearheaded the development of the Employment Situation Analysis and the incorporation of productive employment and income opportunities in the revised NDP 10.</p>
2	<p>The Botswana National Employment Policy was successfully spear headed by the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning with the active participation and contributions from the employers represented by BOCCIM (Botswana Confederation of Commerce, Industry and Manpower)and organized labour represented by BFTU (Botswana Institute of Trade Unions).</p> <p>The development of the final draft National Employment Policy (NEP), Action Plan as well as the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework has been completed. The policy draft was considered by all involved (MFDP management, Consultant and ILO) during a meeting in March 2015 where it was agreed that it be repackaged and fine-tuned before forwarding to Cabinet for consideration. All these were done in June and a cabinet</p>	<p>In addition to the development of the Botswana Employment Situation Analysis, the ILO also supported the conducting of four sectoral studies focussing on the stimulation strategies and their employment effects. These documents were then used in the development of the Botswana Employment Policy. They provided adequate background information on macro, sectoral and enterprise levels in order to set realistic employment targets and the development of realistic and actionable strategies.</p> <p>To support the effective participation of BOCCIM and BFTU the ILO undertook employment analysis and policy development workshops for each of them and assisted them to develop their positions in the Technical Working Group. This capacity building enabled the social partners to effectively lobby in the</p>

		memorandum prepared.	development of the Botswana Employment Policy. The ILO provided support to the Technical Working group and the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning officials in the presentation of the Employment Policy to the inter-ministerial committee of Permanent Secretaries from the Government Economic Ministries Cluster.
Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)			
a) Gender equality and non-discrimination		b) Partnerships (external)	
<p>The National Employment Policy adheres to the principle of non-discrimination and equal opportunity in employment and occupation in the labour market. In this connection, Government is committed to undertake complementary labour market reforms, as part of its development agenda, with a view to striving towards gender equity in the labour market. The National Employment Policy has specific sections dealing with the employment promotion of women and People Living with Disabilities.</p>		<p>The development of the National Employment Policy driven by the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning which is a none traditional partner of the ILO. The establishment of this partnership required that ILO effectively makes the case for an employment focussed growth strategy.</p> <p>The ILO also actively participated in the UN Country Team with particular focus on the Economic Diversification and Poverty Reduction cluster which worked directly with the UN Agencies and the Government of Botswana in the context of the Programme Operational Plan.</p>	

Zambia/ZMB126

[AC11] Employment and decent work mainstreamed in Macro Economic Frameworks and related policies reviewed

1	<p>The government of Zambia revised the five year medium term planning framework, the Sixth National Development Plan and adopted the R-SNDP (2013-2016) which defines three strategic priorities, among which one centres on job creation. "Promote employment and job creation and rural development, through targeted and strategic investments in sectors such as science and technology, agriculture and energy development" R-SNDP p. 5</p>	<p>The ILO provided technical support to integrate and mainstream employment issues in the national planning and budgeting process.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
2	<p>A draft National Employment and Labour Market Policy (NELMP) was prepared by an ad hoc inter-ministerial body. The Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MOLSS) is engaged in finalizing it following a series of provincial consultations. The new policy was prepared for validation and is expected to be adopted in 2016.</p>	<p>The ILO has provided technical assistance to the MOLSS and the social partners in Zambia in the formulation of the draft National Employment and Labour Market Policy (NELMP). Financial and technical support was provided to prepare the employment diagnostic; capacity of government and social partners was strengthened in employment policy formulation. The ILO facilitated the participation of five representatives from Zambia at the Employment Policy course in September 2014 (1 from the MOLSS, 1 from MOF, 2 trade unionists and 1 employer). Technical and financial support was provided to the social partners and youth organisations for consultations with their wider constituents and position papers on their priorities for the revised NELMP were prepared, which have informed the policy formulation. ILO facilitated the national tripartite plus consultations on the results of the employment diagnostic and identification of national priorities for the NELMP. Further support will be provided for the validation of the draft NEP by the tripartite</p>

			constituents and other stakeholders. RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results
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Benin/BEN101

Des programmes, stratégies et politiques d'emplois sont formulés et mis en oeuvre avec l'implication des partenaires sociaux

1	<p>La Stratégie de croissance et de réduction de la pauvreté -SCRP- (2011-2015) offre un cadre pour la mise en œuvre de la Politique nationale de l'emploi (PNE), qui trouve sa place au niveau de trois instruments : le Plan d'Actions Prioritaires (PAP); le Programme d'Investissements Publics (PIP) ; le Cadre de Dépenses à Moyen Terme (CDMT). En tant que cadre de politique globale de développement du Bénin, la SCRП 2011-2015 prend en compte la politique nationale de l'emploi, en faisant du renforcement du capital humain (éducation, santé, emploi...) l'une des priorités nationales.</p>	<p>Le BIT a apporté des conseils techniques au Gouvernement du Benin pour la mise aussi en place d'un dispositif de pilotage de la politique nationale de l'emploi, en l'occurrence la Commission Nationale pour l'Emploi (CNE), qui est tripartite. Le BIT a pourvu au renforcement des capacités de la Direction de la Promotion de l'Emploi (DPE) du Ministère du Travail qui assure le secrétariat permanent de la Commission.</p>
2	<p>Dans ce cadre, le plan de promotion de l'emploi 2014-2016 a été adopté en Mai 2014 en Conseil des Ministres. En appui à la mise en oeuvre de la politique nationale de l'emploi, ce plan vise: (i) le soutien à l'entreprenariat des jeunes pour 66,6 milliards des FCFA devant générer 152 556 emplois directs et indirecte; (ii) la stimulation de l'emploi salarié pour 80 milliards et devant générer 51978 emplois directs et indirects.</p> <p>Sur base des recommandations de l'évaluation à mi-parcours du plan de promotion de l'emploi 2014-2016 (PNAE), les mandants procèdent à la relecture de la politique nationale de l'emploi, en veillant à la cohérence entre la politique nationale de l'emploi et les politiques macroéconomiques et structurelles et la recherché des complémentarités et synergies avec les différents démembrements des ministères en</p>	<p>Le BIT a mis à disposition un consultant pour l'évaluation du Plan National d'Actions Pour l'Emploi (PNAE 2010-2016) en novembre et décembre 2014 et en mars de l'année 2015.</p>

charge de l'emploi au niveau central comme
au niveau décentralisé net déconcentré

Ghana/GHA105

[ACI1] Employment creation mainstreamed into national development frameworks.

1	<p>Ghana has a development framework called Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (2014-2017) and it was adopted in December 2014. The framework has prioritised Decent Work under Chapter 7 on Human Development, Productivity and Employment.</p>	<p>ILO provided technical inputs on Employment chapters in the document by reviewing the sub-chapter on Employment and Labour Productivity, providing comments and inputs.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
2	<p>Ghana National Employment Policy was adopted in September 2014 and launched in April 2015. The policy was developed by the government in consultation with the ILO Social Partners.</p>	<p>ILO provided technical support to the drafting, and the launch of the National Employment Policy. The ILO supported the engagement of a consultant who prepared the draft policy. The ILO reviewed the draft policy, provided inputs and comments and also sent specialist to Ghana to support the process. The provided the funds for the validation meetings. The ILO is currently supporting the Tripartite partners to establish a National Employment Coordinating Council to over see implementation and will support capacity building programmes for the Tripartite partners on monitoring and evaluation of the Policy</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>

Nigeria/NGA101

Coherent policies support economic growth, employment/income generation and strengthened partnerships for decent work in Nigeria through a National Jobs Pact

1

The new government of Nigeria has identified employment, income opportunities and decent work as a very important sector in its party manifesto which states the government will create 1 million jobs every year. Employment and decent work is mainstreamed into the UNDAF III (2014-2015) for Nigeria.

The ILO has continued to engage with the new government in collaboration with the UNCT. ILO provided support in building capacities of the ILO Tripartite partners, who contributed to mainstreaming of Employment and social protection into UNDAF.

2

The revision of the National Employment Policy (NEP) was carried out in consultation with the Ministry of labour and Productivity, ILO Social Partners and the relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies of the government

The ILO supported the conduct of background studies for the revision on the NEP. ILO also provided technical support for the revision of the NEP. The ILO provided support for the consultations and validation of the Policy.

Asia and the Pacific

Cambodia/KHM201

[ACI1] Development of a National Employment Policy and relevant institutional framework for promoting equitable employment and protection

1	<p>Employment objectives are well reflected in the Rectangular Strategy Phase 3 and NSDP 2014-18. Furthermore, there has been a strong interest to closely link the implementation of forthcoming NEP with the recently adopted Industrial Development Policy 2015-25, coordinated by the Council for Development of Cambodia (CDC).</p>	<p>The ILO has strengthened its collaboration with non-traditional stakeholders in the country, including the Ministry of Economy and Finance, Supreme National Economic Council, and the Cambodian Development Council. This has encouraged the national stakeholders' efforts to better coordinate across the line ministries and prioritize employment objectives within national development and economic policy frameworks.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
2	<p>The final draft National Employment Policy has been produced by the constituents with ILO support. Final consultation of the National Employment Policy was conducted in the Inter-ministerial committee for National Employment Policy. It has been approved by the Council of Ministers in September, 2015.</p>	<p>ILO has (a) jointly with the ADB, produced a synthesis of numerous thematic background analyses prior to the biennium and stakeholder consultations on the findings and recommendations (twice in 2014), (b) conducted capacity building workshop in 2014, and (c) conducted a drafting mission in 2015 to revise the draft NEP together with the key counterparts in the MoLVT. The ILO also supported IMC meetings in 2014 and 2015 for consultations on draft NEP.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

- a) Gender equality and non-discrimination
- b) Partnerships (external)

The near-final draft NEP calls for specific employment targets for women.

Some development partners are members of the IMC (e.g. Swiss Development and Cooperation and Sweden, Sida), who have regularly attended the IMC meetings.

Fiji/FJ1126

Adoption of a national employment policy with effective implementation strategies to implement programmes on the ground

1	The Ministry of Employment, Productivity and Industrial Relations (MEPIR) has the vision 'Decent Employment and Productivity for all' which is supported by a mission, values and activities that prioritize Decent Work.	ILO supported the tripartite partners so that they can each independently and collectively contribute to their employment and decent work agenda and at the same time make positive incremental changes on the ground. E.g. positive changes in OSH policies, Child Labour and Employment policy.
2	On the basis of the Government of Fiji's Employment Study, tripartite partners developed the draft Fiji National Employment policy.	ILO provided technical expertise towards the Fiji Employment policy. ILO also supported capacity building in the University of Victoria, Melbourne for 4 government partners on the Computable General Equilibrium model (CGE). These 4 trainees further conducted a national workshop in Suva with ILO's support. ILO, in collaboration with ADB and the Fiji Government supported the launch of the Fiji Employment Study.

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

The Fiji Employment Study highlighted gender disparities in the Fiji labour market and ensured that gender disaggregated statistics were reflected right throughout the Study.

b) Partnerships (external)

ADB, Japan Funding, University of the South Pacific and the Fiji National University, Ministries of Employment & Planning and Reserve Bank

Indonesia/IDN126

[AC11] Mainstreaming of employment in macroeconomic, labour and social policies through sound labour market analysis and tools

1	<p>The National Mid Term Development Plan (NMTDP) 2015-2019, developed in consultation between Government and social partners, and endorsed by the cabinet and parliament, consists of comprehensive Strategic Policies on Economy and Employment. The (RPJMN) 2015-2019 targets reduction of the open unemployment rate to between 4% and 5% by the end of 2019. On the Increased Labour Competitiveness, the Plan targets Labour Market increase of 10 million in 2019 (average 2 million per year).</p>	<p>Knowledge products were produced by the ILO to ensure that constituents have access to the latest information on employment trends:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - on Labour and Social Trends: Key development in labour and social trends are shared with constituents on an annual basis (in 2014 and 2015) and used to support the promotion of employment and decent work. - Paper on avoiding the middle income trap in Indonesia through a more inclusive labour market and deeper ASEAN integration. - Paper on "Indonesia: Methodological considerations in planning for job rich growth" <p>The ILO organized the Indonesia country-level consultation (involving government, employers & trade unions from national level and provinces) of the UN ECOSOC 2015 Integration Segment on the theme of "Achieving Sustainable Development through Employment Creation and Decent Work for All" in Jakarta in February 2015.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
2	<p>Extension of job creation is one of the NMTDP comprehensive main Strategic Policies on Economic and Employment, together with increase investment climate and promoting export, increase synergy on industries policy, enhance labour market flexibility and development of decent work</p>	<p>Technical assistance were provided to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Manpower on employment opportunity & on informal economy strategies and policies - Ministry of Village & Disadvantaged Area and Local Province Government of Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT) on Decent Work for Food Security

	<p>system, enhance capital and labour education & training, increase women participation in employment. Employment indicators are set as targets. In addition, there are comprehensive sector strategies policies to promote growth and jobs in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food Sovereignty - Energy and Power Sovereignty - Maritime and Marine - Tourism and Industry - Increased SMEs Competitiveness through Productivity and Value Added Enhancement 	<p>and value-chain competitiveness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Tourism & Creative Economy to support formulation and implementation of the Strategic Plan for Sustainable Tourism and Green Jobs - Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries on skills capacity building employment opportunity in fisheries and coastal areas <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
<p>Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)</p>		
<p>a) Gender equality and non-discrimination</p>	<p>b) Partnerships (external)</p>	
<p>-</p>	<p>RBSA: - Support policy research for strenghtening firm level productivity and labour market institutions and improve dialogue with financial institutions for employment creation (A27008326616)</p>	

Philippines/PHL102

[ACI1] National, sectorial and local employment policies and Decent Work strategy implemented through the Philippine Development Plan and UNDAF

1	<p>- In 2014, the Midterm Update of the Philippines Development Plan (PDP) 2011-2016 was released. The updated plan's overarching strategic framework underscores inclusive growth, defined as "poverty reduction in multiple dimensions and massive creation of quality employment" as a central objective.</p>	<p>The ILO produced a number of analytical documents providing time-series analysis and projections of labour market information that support in the design and monitoring of employment policies (Philippines Employment Trends report 2014, Country-specific documents for the national launch of the joint ILO- Asian Development Bank (ADB) ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) 2015 report).</p> <p>-The ILO actively participated in the UNDAF formulation process and led consultations on the formulation of inputs to Outcome 2 (Decent and productive employment for sustained, greener growth) and the identified strategic focus area (Social Protection Floor).</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
2	<p>In November 2015, the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) led the launch of the Human Resource Development (HRD) strategic plan. The HRD strategic plan will complement industries covered in the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)-Board of Investments (BOI) industry roadmapping initiative.</p>	<p>-The ILO provided technical assistance and support in updating and extending the Philippines employment projections (PEP) model, one of the major inputs to the HRD Plan, as well as conducting capacity building activities to introduce national government agencies, social partners and other stakeholders, including the Inter-agency Committee to the employment projections work, conducting technical forum and HRD strategic plan stakeholders consultation and workshops.</p>

RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

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b) Partnerships (external)

- The Korea/ILO Partnership Programme supported the study visit of national Government representatives – i.e., DOLE (Department of Labor and Employment), National Economic Development Authority (NEDA), and Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) - to the Korea Employment Information Service (KEIS) to strengthen and build their capacity in labour market information and analysis as well as employment projections modelling.

Samoa (Western)/WSM902 Development of Pro-Poor & Employment Policy	1	The strategy for the development of Samoa 2012-2016 titled “Boosting Productivity for Sustainable Development” addresses employment, productivity and other labour market challenges.	The ILO collaborated with UNDP and the Government of Samoa to provide comprehensive analysis and recommendations on employment and working poverty issues.
	2	GoS completed the Samoa Employment Situational Analysis with ILO assistance. Establishment of multi-stakeholder National Employment Policy Working Committee known as Samoa National Employment Policy Taskforce was approved by the Cabinet under management of Samoa National Tripartite Forum. A draft NEP was reached by end of 2015.	ILO provided funding, consultations and facilitation of the NEP. It developed and conducted a situational analysis of the Samoa NEP. Further consultations were carried out and a validation training on the SESA was conducted. ILO assisted with establishing and finalizing the TOR for the NEP Taskforce.

Nepal/NPL126

[AC11] Policies, strategies and regulatory framework are strengthened for the promotion of employment-centric and inclusive growth

1	<p>1. The National Planning Commission has developed approach paper for the new three-year development plan which prioritises productive employment, decent work and income.</p>	<p>1. Support provided to strengthen national capacity of employment stakeholders on evidence based advocacy for improving national development framework and economic strategies by giving them opportunities to design and implement pilot projects in various aspects of employment generation. Under the different projects, a significant number of stakeholders' officials have been trained to understand and address the employment challenges in the country.</p> <p>Series of stakeholders' consultation at local and national level were held prior to the formulation of the Employment Policy for collection of inputs. Extended assistance for awareness raising on employment issues and challenges which further helped in strengthening the Approach paper for three-year development plan.</p>
2	<p>1. National Employment Policy 2014 prepared and endorsed by the Government of Nepal in March 2015.</p> <p>2. The National Planning Commission developed a Post Disaster Need Assessment (PDNA) in June 2015.</p>	<p>1. Technical support provided to the Ministry of Labour and Employment (MOLE) to prepare the Policy document through a consultative and participatory process including the following:</p> <p>a) Orientation on the steps and process of Employment Policy formulation provided to the inter-ministerial Task Force formed by MOLE to prepare the Policy;</p> <p>b) Support provided to organize stakeholders consultation for policy inputs at regional and national level.</p>

c) Technical inputs provided at different stages of policy drafting, and the draft finalized for the final submission to the Cabinet, Government of Nepal.

2. The ILO was proactively involved in the post disaster need assessment process, participated in field monitoring visits and provided technical inputs to different thematic groups.

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

Ministry of Labour and Employment (MOLE) was persuaded consistently to ensure participation of women and other disadvantaged groups when doing stakeholders' consultation for Employment Policy formulation. Besides, focus group discussion was organized with these groups separately as side event during all workshops at local level. The process has been fruitful in mainstreaming gender in the Policy.

b) Partnerships (external)

The ILO has been supported by the World Bank (WB) under the Strengthening National Rural Transport Programme (SNRTP), ILO-Japan under the Occupational Safety and Health Development in Nepal (SHIELD) Project and the Way out of Informality Project, the EU funded South Asia Labour Migration Governance Project. These interventions contributed significantly in raising awareness and building advocacy capacity of Employment Stakeholders.

Pakistan/PAK103

Access to better jobs promoted especially for vulnerable groups

1	<p>a. The Government of Pakistan launched first ever 'Decent Work Country Profile 2014' in collaboration with Employers' and Workers' organizations. The Profile elaborates statistical, legislative and institutional details on eleven (11) selected Decent Work Indicators – at national as well as provincial levels.</p> <p>b. The Government of Khyber Pukhtunkhwa (KP) Province has developed "Integrated Development Strategy 2014-18" which recognizes the worsening employment situation in the province and prepared strategies (along with allocation of resources) to enhance employment opportunities for the people of province.</p> <p>c. The Government of Punjab has developed a comprehensive "Punjab Economic Growth Strategy 2014-18" which realizes the need for comprehensive employment and skills interventions in the province.</p> <p>d. Punjab Province announced a women empowerment package with a number of incentives for women to join productive employment</p> <p>e. The Higher Education Commission (HEC) adopted 'Start & Improve Your Business (SIYB)' and has established nine 'Business Incubation Centres' in public sector universities for promoting entrepreneurship culture among university graduates</p>	<p>a. The ILO supported the development of a Decent Work Country Profile 2014.</p> <p>b. The ILO was engaged with the Public-Policy Unit within the Planning & Development Department of KP Government and supported a comprehensive 'Employment Situation Analysis Study' and organized Consultations in the province (January 2014). The ILO also implemented 'employment & skills' related projects for the internally displaced families in different areas (Sep 2014 till date).</p> <p>c. The ILO designed a programme titled 'Skilling Punjab for Employment & Entrepreneurship Development (SPEED)' based on the concept of 'Sector-Wide Approach (SWAp)'. This was based on a specific request by the Chief Minister Punjab to conceptualize a large-scale 'Employment & Skills' programme in March 2014.</p> <p>d. The ILO carried out national research & advocacy for highlighting gender disparities in labour-force participation (men 71%, women 21%) and recommended affirmative action (June 2014).</p> <p>e. The ILO provided technical support to the Higher Education Commission (HEC) and organized a Training-of-Facilitators on 'Start & Improve Your Business (SIYB)' in Aug 2014.</p>
2	<p>a. National Textile Policy 2014-19: The Government of Pakistan has announced a national textile policy 2014-19 which apply</p>	<p>a. The ILO partnered with Ministry of Textile Industry of Pakistan and organized a number of seminars (in June-Aug 2014) highlighting</p>

	<p>speaks about the creation of new jobs in textile sectors (textile is the main export of the country) and conformity with ILO standards in this sector.</p> <p>b. Strategic Trade Policy 2015-18: The Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Commerce is in process of finalizing next 'Strategic Trade Policy 2015-18' which is expected to be announced by August 2015. The draft Policy envisages to promote and enhance Pakistan's exports in sports-goods, leather, cutlery and surgical instruments. Policy draft recognizes the significance of new jobs creation and compliance with ILO Standards in these sectors.</p> <p>c. Home-Based Workers (HBW) Policy: Punjab and Sindh Provinces have developed first ever Policies for HBWs and Domestic Workers</p>	<p>importance of ILO-Standards for maintaining GSP-plus for which, compliance of 27 UN Conventions including 8 ILO fundamental conventions is a pre-requisite. ILO also provided inputs to the draft Textile Policy after consulting tripartite constituents. With this partnership, ILO and Ministry of Textile Industry have started a pilot programme to engage 'Textile Industries' in ILS Compliance thru a Public-Private Partnership'.</p> <p>b. The ILO collaborated with the Ministry of Overseas Pakistani & Human Resource Development (OPHRD) and Ministry of Commerce (MoC) and a Buyers' Forum (textile sector) was established. A comprehensive programme on ILS Compliance thru social dialogue and tripartism is also developed. ILO was formally requested to provide inputs to the Strategic Trade Policy by the Ministry of Commerce.</p> <p>c. The ILO advocated for HBW and Domestic Workers' Policy with all provinces in 2014-15</p>
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Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

<p>a) Gender equality and non-discrimination</p> <p>ILO is implementing a 5-year 'Gender Equality for Decent Employment (GE4DE)' Project which actively researched and advocated for enhancing women's participation in world of work by improving policies and institutional practices – specifically including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewed existing laws and supported specific law on non-discrimination at workplace; • Supported implementation of 'Women Protection against Sexual Harassment at workplace' by developing IT-based complaint mechanism • Revised Government's Planning Department (PC-1) forms to ensure gender mainstreaming in Government planning process. • Improved media reporting on gender issues by continuous training and 	<p>b) Partnerships (external)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ILO partnered with Ministry of Textile Industry and signed a 'Public-Private Partnership (PPP)' agreement worth USD 1.9 million for promoting labour standards, tripartism and social dialogue in Textile industries of Pakistan • Through another partnership with UNDP and UNFPA, ILO is developing a 'National Human Development Report on Youth 2015'. The report contains Youth Indices and will provide a concrete foundation for designing future Youth-Employment Programmes. This initiative is funded by 'Delivering Results Together-Fund (DRT-F)' on the One-UN. • ILO has collaborated with UN-Women for advocating HBW Policy.
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recognizing good cases;

- Promoting women's employment in non-traditional sectors and value chains; and
- Introducing gender-responsive labour inspection system

Europe and Central Asia

Albania/ALB132

[ACI1] An employment strategy that covers education, including vocational education, is developed and adopted

1	A Sector Reform Contract for Employment and Skills development (2016-2018) is planned to be signed between the EU and the Government of Albania in late 2015 based on the strategic framework made available with the adoption of the National Employment and Skills Strategy.	<p>The ILO facilitated the alignment of the subsectoral working group on employment for the accession process with the National Employment and Skills Strategy.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
2	<p>National Employment and Skills Strategy 2014-2020 and its Action Plan adopted by the council of ministers (Decision No. 818, 26.11.2014)</p> <p>As a result from Government Commitment and ILO support, one of the 3 sectors for support by EU will be Employment and Skills. The Albania-European Union Action Document for the Employment, Skills and Social Policy sector budget support (2016-2018) has been finalized.</p>	<p>The Strategy was prepared with technical assistance provided by ILO, with support from the European Union, and and has gathered broad consensus within the national as well as international policy community. Participation in establishing the National Advisory Group (NAG) to establish the Integrated Policy Management Group (IPMG) as a key-structure at the MoSWY for policy coordination within ESSP sector. ILO Advisory and technical support to NESS implementation. ILO permanent advice for the Albania-European Union Action Document for the Employment, Skills and Social Policies sector budget support (2016-2018).</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

- NESS consider gender dimension on implementation of practices and on

b) Partnerships (external)

UN Women

the defined result indicators for monitoring its implementation
- Advice was given and specific actions included in the NESS on the labour market inclusion of people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups, such as Roma people and poor-workers

European Delegation to Albania

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia/MKD129
Improved knowledge of the tripartite constituents to design recovery packages during economic crises taking into account the impact on women and men

1	The National Economic Reform Programme 2015 includes employment generation as a target, including as a distinctive strategic goal of the country' macroeconomic policy framework. The Programme is in line with the Europe 2020 Strategy as well as the SEE - 2020 Strategy of the Council for Regional Cooperation, called "Jobs and Prosperity in a European Perspective". The social partners contributed to its preparation.	The ILO contributed to capacity building of the social partners through their participation in the course Macroeconomic Policies, Jobs and Inclusive Growth in Turin in 2015.
2	The National Employment Strategy of the Republic of Macedonia 2016-2020 was adopted by the Council of Ministries on 22 October 2015. The strategy was developed by a tripartite technical committee with the support of the ILO, UNDP and the World Bank.	The ILO provided support to the creation of the tripartite technical committee, the training of its members on national employment policy, the definition of a timeline for the new strategy and the preparation of the employment and labour market employment diagnostic. ILO also facilitated the process to define policy priorities for the new strategy.

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

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b) Partnerships (external)

Support to the adoption of the National Employment Strategy 2016-2020 was the result of effective country-level cooperation between the ILO, UNDP and the World Bank.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Costa Rica/CRI132

[ACI1] El país adopta tripartitamente, con el apoyo de la OIT, planes de empleo incluyendo aquellos para población con discapacidad

1	<p>El Banco Central de Costa Rica inició en este periodo una agenda de investigación sobre empleo y política monetaria para incorporar el empleo productivo y el trabajo decente en sus análisis para definir la política monetaria y económica del país, como parte de su estrategia nacional.</p> <p>Asimismo, el Banco incluyó, por primera vez, un análisis del mercado de trabajo en el programa macroeconómico 2015-2016.</p>	<p>La OIT apoyó técnicamente para que este fuera uno de los pilares de la Estrategia Nacional de Empleo y Desarrollo Productivo de Costa Rica.</p> <p>Asimismo, se capacitó, mediante fondos del Proyecto ENEDP/OIT (financiado por el Gobierno de Costa Rica), a un funcionario del Departamento de Investigación Económica del Banco Central de Costa Rica, en el curso: Macroeconomic policies, jobs and inclusive growth, en Turin, Italy, del 29 Junio al 03 Julio de 2015.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
2	<p>El Gobierno de Costa Rica dispone de una Estrategia Nacional de Empleo y Desarrollo Productivo. La estrategia fue presentada públicamente el 14 de agosto de 2014, por el Presidente de la República de Costa Rica y los Ministros de Trabajo y Seguridad Social (MTSS) y de Economía, Industria y Comercio (MEIC). La estrategia tiene por objetivo “ampliar las oportunidades para que las mujeres y los hombres consigan un trabajo decente y productivo, por medio de un esfuerzo combinado de la política económica y social, y de los sectores público y privado, que fomente el crecimiento inclusivo y la reducción de la pobreza y la desigualdad”.</p> <p>El Gobierno adoptó una Alianza</p>	<p>La OIT apoyó técnicamente el proceso de diagnóstico y formulación de la estrategia, así como su presentación pública. Apoyo en la inclusión de metas de empleo en el Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2015-2018.</p> <p>La OIT apoya técnicamente, la instalación, la definición de prioridades de trabajo conjunto y el seguimiento del plan de trabajo de la Alianza.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>

Público-Privada para la generación de empleo y desarrollo productivo. Es un mecanismo de gestión de acuerdos entre el Ejecutivo y la UCCAEP, y fue creada mediante el Decreto Ejecutivo N°38662-MP-PLAN-MTSS. Está integrada por varios ministerios y representantes de los principales sectores:

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

En la estrategia se han incluido líneas de acción que persiguen la incorporación de la equidad de género; por ejemplo aquellas tendientes a incrementar la participación femenina en el mercado de trabajo, el fortalecimientos de los servicios de cuidado a los hijos de trabajadoras y, entre otras, el desarrollo de la empleabilidad de mujeres en zonas rurales del país, en donde se observan altos niveles de desempleo femenino.

b) Partnerships (external)

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Uruguay/URY151

MTSS, gobiernos locales y actores sociales de los niveles nacional y local, disponen de instrumentos de protección y promoción del empleo de calidad, adecuados para distintos ciclos económicos

1	La política general del gobierno asumido el 1/3/2015 dio prioridad a la promoción del empleo productivo y el Trabajo Decente, mediante la aprobación por parte del Consejo de Ministros del documento de estrategia del Ministerio de Trabajo y Seguridad Social (MTSS), denominado "Cultura del Trabajo para el Desarrollo"	La adopción de esta estrategia deriva en varios de sus principales lineamientos del apoyo brindado por OIT al seguimiento durante el bienio 2014-15 a los acuerdos alcanzados en el Diálogo Nacional por el Empleo (2011). La OIT participó de la revisión de los diversos borradores del documento, mediante reuniones directas con el Ministro, aportando una idea de proyecto para concretar algunas de sus principales líneas, en especial en el campo de la formación profesional, y participando de las reuniones del grupo consultivo convocado por el MTSS.
2	El MTSS convocó a un espacio multipartito de diálogo social que incluye representantes sindicales, empresariales y de la academia para asistirlo en la discusión, conceptualización y ejecución de la Estrategia de Cultura del Trabajo para el Desarrollo, que incluye definiciones en materia de políticas de empleo y formación. Durante el segundo semestre de 2015 se inició el proceso hacia la adopción de un Programa Nacional de Trabajo Decente para el Uruguay.	La OIT participó del espacio multipartito convocado por el MTSS, y realizó varias misiones tendientes a apoyar el proceso de adopción de un Programa Nacional de Trabajo Decente para el Uruguay.

Outcome 01 - Employment Promotion: More women and men have access to productive employment, decent work and income opportunities

RESULTS BY INDICATOR

Indicator - 1.2. Number of member States in which, with ILO support, national public authorities adopt social finance policies that encourage decent jobs and services to the working poor through local financial institutions.

Measurement

To be counted as reportable, results must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- 1.A policy on social finance is adopted setting incentives for local financial institutions, as documented either through legislation, a ministerial decree, a parliamentary resolution or a decision by a central bank or equivalent regulatory authority.
- 2.Capacities of employers or workers organizations to deal with financial policies and instruments are established or strengthened, as documented through evidence of, for example, implementation of new training courses, services or promotional campaigns.
- 3.Microinsurance is integrated into the strategies of the government or national financial institutions to reduce vulnerabilities of the poor through benefits concerning social security or other labour-related matters.

Country/Country Programme Outcome (CPO)	Measurement Criteria	Result Achieved	ILO Contribution
Africa			
Ethiopia/ETH201 Increased access to financial services for economically disadvantaged women and men	1	The National Bank of Ethiopia issued a Directive on the Licensing and Supervision of Microinsurance Business in 2015. This is leading to a clearer separation between microfinance and microinsurance, which should lead to healthier growth of inclusive financial markets	Substantial inputs to the Directive were made by the ILO, including organising a visit by the National Bank of Ethiopia to the Central Bank in India as well as to insurance regulator and the leading insurance companies providing microinsurance. Knowledge sharing and planning workshops helped the National Bank of Ethiopia finalise the Directive. A diagnostic study for microinsurance as a part of the Ethiopia strategy support programme (ESSP) was also an input to the national microinsurance strategy.

Asia and the Pacific

Indonesia/IDN129

[ACI4] Improved policies and programmes on entrepreneurship, business and cooperative development for job creating including financial inclusion

1	Financial education for migrant workers has been adopted by the Central Bank (Bank of Indonesia) and the financial services authority (OJK) and the joint-modules have been developed with two other government relevant institutions, i.e. Ministry of Manpower (MOM) and the National Agency for Migration (BNP2TKI), involved.	<p>The ILO has provided technical support to the development of migrant's financial education modules and training. The modules adopted by the Government and have been enacted as the compulsory curricula for migrant worker's pre-departure training program</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
2	The capacities of various government agencies (Ministry of Manpower, the National Agency for Migration (BNP2TKI), Central Bank (Bank of Indonesia) and the financial services authority (OJK), Ministry of Marine and Fisheries, Ministry of Sport and Youth, Ministry of Cooperatives, Ministry of Agriculture, National Vocational Training Centers, local governments in provinces and districts) and social partners (NGOs, academia, CSOs) have been strengthened in the areas of entrepreneurship, micro finance and financial education through various training programmes such as SIYB, SYGB, C-BED, Make Micro Finance Work, GET Ahead, Financial Education, etc	<p>The ILO has provided various capacity building training/workshops for its tripartite constituents including the Ministry of Manpower, Bank of Indonesia, BNP2TKI, Ministry of Marine and Fisheries (MOMF), Ministry of Sport and Youth, Ministry of Cooperatives, Ministry of Agriculture and some sub-national governments. The training models have been adopted and put into the constituents' regular program with their internal financial support.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
3	Micro insurance for underserved community has been promoted to government as well as industry players to better outreach the vulnerable groups as well as improve the government financial inclusion program	<p>The ILO has provided technical support to Government's Financial Services Authority (OJK) to promote micro-insurance to underserved groups and strengthen the capacities of industry players in this area.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting</p>

this work and to the achievement of the reported results

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

-

b) Partnerships (external)

National:

Ministry of Manpower, Bank of Indonesia, BNP2TKI, Ministry of Marine and Fisheries (MOMF), Ministry of Sport and Youth, Ministry of Cooperatives, Ministry of Agriculture

Latin America and the Caribbean

Colombia/COL134

Se habrá apoyado la regulación del sistema de seguros en Colombia (SFP)

1	As of beginning of 2015, Colombian parliament has voted for and adopted a new inclusive and better adapted law on microinsurance.	ILO and the Access to Insurance Initiative (AII) backstopped the insurance regulators: Diagnostic studies of the needs of vulnerable population in risk management and what is available, recommendations, facilitation and technical backstopping for the implementation of these recommendations.
3	The ILO's Impact Insurance Facility, Fasesolda (Federation of Colombian Insurers) and Financial Superintendence of Colombia facilitated a stakeholders dialogue. The participants increased their knowledge of the market development process and their capacity to take part in this process. It also provided an opportunity for them to define capacity building needs, which are used to design future capacity building interventions in the country.	The ILO organised the learning event and has carried out the process to create the work plan together with Banca de las oportunidades. The workshop aimed to bring together the key players in the insurance market to identify risks, opportunities and define a strategic plan for the development of microinsurance in the short and medium term. It was attended by over 80 participants including insurers, regulators, suppliers, associations and NGOs. The main theme was capacity building and pilot programs to meet the needs of low income population in Colombia and motivating insurers to participate in creating an inclusive insurance market.

Peru/PER251

Se ha implementado un Programa de Inclusión Financiera para poblaciones en pobreza y extrema pobreza

1

Through a series of knowledge sharing activities, ILO positioned the insurance industry to be aligned and to achieve public policy objectives.

In the 3rd quarter of 2015, Peruvian parliament adopted a new inclusive and better adapted law on microinsurance.

The ILO organized the learning sessions, bringing together the different stakeholders to share learning from Peru and other countries with Peruvian stakeholders, in order to see how these efforts can be fully aligned and integrated into government policies (including the Peruvian Financial Inclusion Strategy)

ILO and the Access to Insurance Initiative (AII) backstopped the insurance regulators in Peru: Diagnostic studies of the needs of vulnerable population in risk management and what is available, recommendations, facilitation and technical backstopping for the implementation of these recommendations.

Outcome 01 - Employment Promotion: More women and men have access to productive employment, decent work and income opportunities

RESULTS BY INDICATOR

Indicator - 1.3. Number of member States that, with ILO support, put in place or strengthen labour market information and analysis systems and disseminate information on national labour market trends.

Measurement

To be counted as reportable, results must meet the first and one of the other two of the following criteria:

- 1.The member State reports on the MDG indicators relating to full, productive and decent employment.
- 2.Labour market information units are linked to national monitoring systems.
- 3.National labour market data and analysis are provided to the ILO for international monitoring and comparison.

Country/Country Programme Outcome (CPO)	Measurement Criteria	Result Achieved	ILO Contribution
Africa			
Rwanda/RWA103 Labour market information system strengthened	1	The government of Rwanda consolidated and submitted in 2014 the Ouagadougou follow-up report and released in December 2014 the MDG Final Progress Report. Labour Statistics, including employment, were an integral component of Rwanda's MDG report.	ILO organized and trained nationals in a workshop in April 2014 on Labour Statistics
	2	Ministry of labour established and launched support system for the government of Rwanda to promote active labour market policies concerning closing the Labour Market gap and monitoring at the national level. The system is standardized periodically and data is exchanged between LMIS unit and data providers.	From June 2014 until August 2015, ILO has improved the capacity of the LMIS unit through organizing and delivering different training sessions on LMIS for the staff of the institutions in the Rwanda LMIS.

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already

entered under results or ILO contribution)	
a) Gender equality and non-discrimination	b) Partnerships (external)
-	In partnership with GIZ, ILO is supporting the review of the LMIS gaps.

Seychelles/SYC178

Les informations sur l'emploi sont partagées systématiquement à travers le LMIS

1	<p>Seychelles reported on the MDG indicators relating to full, productive and decent employment and the results were used in the process of the Post 2015 Sustainable Development Agenda.</p> <p>On the basis of this report, the Government recognized Employment as a central pillar in the Mid-Term National Development Strategy (MTNDS) and the DWCP.</p>	<p>The exercise was carried out during the process of the development of the National Employment Policy. As a member of the UNCT, ILO contributed to the development of the MTNDS. It also provided support to the preparation and elaboration of the National Employment Policy.</p>
2	<p>LMIS is considered among the priority of the Government. The Central Database is being developed at the Ministry of Labour and Human Resource Development. This Database aims at collecting information from many ministries and agencies for the monitoring purpose. In this regard, Seychelles drafted (i) a minimum list of indicators to be integrated in the LMIS central database; (ii) a list of labour market indicators to be computed to improve international report such Ibrahim Index of African Governance, Global Business Report.</p> <p>The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) is conducting a Quarterly Labour Force Survey to supply the LMIS database.</p>	<p>ILO provided technical support to (i) identify the needs in terms of LMIS development, (ii) propose recommendations for improvement of the LMIS (iii) strengthen national capacities on LMIS.</p> <p>The ILO provided technical assistance to finalize the two lists mentioned and an action plan to improve the construction of the LMIS data base.</p> <p>The ILO organised 2 tripartite workshops on LMIS with the participation of all stakeholders of Seychelles.</p>

Uganda/UGA127

Labour market information systems on youth employment established

1	Uganda reported on MDGs 1-6 and MDG 1.B indicators relating to full, productive and decent employment. The reported indicators included Employment to population ratio and Share of young women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector.	ILO provided technical support in availing essential information requisite to compiling the report. Uganda also participated in several capacity building initiatives organized by the ILO.
2	<p>Assessment of the labour market information (LMI) situation was carried out in Uganda. The findings from the assessment were used to develop a LMIS framework that has been endorsed by key LMI stakeholders and adopted by the Government. The framework suggests six core modules with key focus on demand and supply information on Labour. (2013/14)</p> <p>The LMIS at the Ministry was informed by Labour Market Needs Assessments (LMNA's) in five sectors (IT, Construction, Hotel, Food Processing and Financial Intermediaries) in developing the National Development Plan (NDP II) (2014/15)</p> <p>A LMIS secretariat was set up in the Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development in order to lead the labour market issues across other ministries and stakeholders(2015)</p>	<p>ILO has supported the development of the LMI framework both financially and technically. More specifically ILO supported development of some of these web-based modules such as the Job Matching Database (being piloted in 5 districts, including Kampala), the Externalisation of Labour Management Information System and the Employment Management Information System.</p> <p>ILO provided Technical Assistance and guidance in the development of the LMNA methodology as well as in the validation of the assessments</p> <p>ILO has provided technical support in setting up the secretariat in terms of hardware (equipment and furniture) and is providing further Technical Assistance to the secretariat (training, advice and HR/consultant)</p>
3	National report on School to Work Transitions Survey (2014) and information on the National legislative and employment policy situation in Uganda were all shared with the ILO for monitoring and comparison on the	ILO provided technical advice on carrying out the Survey.

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

- Data from the surveys conducted were all disaggregated by sex and age, making it easier to track gender issues arising out of the surveys. For example, challenges of females as the transition from school to work, employment proportions of males vs. females, percentages of females vs. males in rural and urban areas etc.

b) Partnerships (external)

- International Organisation for Migration (IOM), Federation of Uganda Employers (FUE), Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), Private Recruitment Agencies, Makerere University and National Planning Authority (NPA)

United Republic of Tanzania/TZA105

Labour market information system developed and implemented, ensuring adequate coverage of rural areas

1	Following capacity building sessions to selected Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and Local Government Authorities (LGAs) on mainstreaming employment in the national plans and budgets and MDG reports, provision has been made in the national budget guidelines requiring MDAs to mainstream employment and report outcomes to the Ministry of Labour and Employment.	ILO provided technical support for training 10 MDAs and 24 LGAs in mainland Tanzania and 16 MDAs and 10 districts authorities in Zanzibar to mainstream employment in the Medium Term Expenditure Frameworks. RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results
2	During the training organized by the ILO, a fact sheet to capture key employment indicators was developed, discussed and endorsed by participants. The fact sheet will be integrated into the district database management system. At national level, a labour market information collection manual has been developed and will be validated by stakeholders. This manual will capture data/information from key sectors and institutions with central depository system at NBS.	ILO provided technical support for training of selected officials from Ministry of Labour and Employment (MOLE), National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Presidence Office (PO), Labour and Public Services (LPS), Prime Minister's Office, Office of Chief Government Statistician (OCGS-Zanzibar) and other stakeholders on data analysis and tabulation of key labour market indicators. The training was provided in phases/ at certain intervals, including the use of recently adopted labour market tool, ADePT. RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results
3	The Integrated Labour Force Survey 2014/15 is in the final stage with final report expected in September 2015. The report will be printed and disseminated for wider use by stakeholders. The data sets for all the four quarters have been provided to the ILO for further analysis, international monitoring and	ILO provided technical assistance in designing a web based labour market information system developed with two modules for job seekers and employers and skills development. ILO was working with MOLE, NBS, PO.LPS and OCGS to ensure data analysis is in line with established ICLS standards including

		comparison.	production of quality reports (main and child labour reports) RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results
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Algeria/DZA102

[AC11] Les services de l'emploi ont les capacités renforcées pour une meilleure analyse du marché du travail.

1	Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères élabore avec le concours des différents secteurs (ministères) et le Conseil économique et social des rapports d'étape sur les OMD qui intègrent systématiquement les indicateurs sur l'emploi.	Trois représentants de l'Algérie (2 du Ministère du travail et 1 de l'Université) ont bénéficié d'activités de formation au Centre de Turin en 2014 et 2015 afin de renforcer leurs capacités pour la réalisation des rapports concernant l'emploi. RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results
3	Les données relatives au marché du travail et les données statistiques des enquêtes emploi réalisées annuellement ont été communiquées par l'Office nationale des statistiques au BIT pour développer un modèle de projection de l'emploi.	Le BIT a mobilisé l'expertise internationale pour le développement d'un modèle de projection de l'emploi sur la base des données sur le marché du travail fournies par l'Algérie. Une activité de formation des cadres du Ministère du travail, de l'emploi et de la sécurité sociale sur l'utilisation de cet outil (le modèle développé) est prévue en novembre 2015. RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results

Mali/MLI104

[ACI5] Le système d'information sur le marché du travail est renforcé

1	Le profil Pays de Travail Décent et le rapport sur les indicateurs OMD liés à l'emploi ont été validés en décembre 2014. Ce profil et le rapport sur les indicateurs OMD liés à l'emploi intègrent les aspects spécifiques aux zones rurales. Le profil pays du travail décent donne les indicateurs du travail décent sur la période 2004-2014.	Le BIT a apporté une assistance technique pour l'élaboration du profil pays du travail décent et l'élaboration du rapport sur les indicateurs OMD liés à l'emploi
3	Le profil pays du travail décent liés à l'emploi envoyés au BIT donnent les informations sur les indicateurs du travail décent liés à l'emploi sur la période 2004-2014 avec désagrégation selon le milieu dont le milieu rural constitue des éléments importants pour la constitution en cours d'une base de connaissances sur le travail décent en zone rurale au Mali.	Un atelier national tripartite de validation et de formation sur les statistiques du travail, la mesure du travail décent, la résolution concernant les statistiques du travail, de l'emploi et la sous-utilisation de la main d'œuvre adoptée par la 19ème CIST a été tenu en décembre 2014.

Zambia/ZMB135

Enhanced Labour Market Information System for the regular monitoring of Zambia decent work agenda.

1	The government of Zambia with support from the UN system undertook an analytical research in 2014 to inform the reporting on the MDG indicator related to full, productive and decent employment. The report was presented to stakeholders and validated.	The ILO provided key labour market indicators to the report and provided technical expertise in the preparation of the MDG acceleration framework.
3	In 2014, the government of Zambia submitted Labour Force Survey micro data to the ILO for international comparison. This dataset informed the employment diagnostic that has informed the revision of the National Labour Market Policy (NELMP) and will contribute key labour statistics and policy options to the seventh National Development Plan (2017-2021).	The ILO provided technical input in the preparation of the 2014 labour force survey. This included technical input to the questionnaire survey and capacity building in data cleaning and tabulation including corrections of data inconsistencies and errors to ensure the comparability of the labour statistics to the international standard.

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

The labour statistics available for the country are disaggregated by gender, which has contributed to the formulation of interventions specific for women and thus foster gender equality.

b) Partnerships (external)

The ILO has collaborated with other UN agencies to build the capacity of the Central Statistical Office for improved data efficacy.

Zimbabwe/ZWE104

Strengthened LMIS for monitoring the Decent Work Agenda in Zimbabwe

1	Zimbabwe's Labour Force Survey of 2014 reported on three of the four MDG indicators relating to full, productive and decent employment. The reported indicators are, employment-to-population ratio (EPR); proportion of employed people living below FPL and TCPL (PPP) per day (working poverty rate); and proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment (vulnerable employment rate).	The ILO provided technical inputs to the preparation for the 2014 LFS: Training was provided on the integration of the migration and disability modules in the questionnaire; A ToT was conducted for enumerators and guidance provided on data analysis.
3	2014 Labour Force and Child Labour Survey (LFCLS) report was produced in 2015 and shared with the ILO. Zimbabwe became the first country in SADC to integrate the migration module as part of the 2014 LFS. A separate report on Migrant and Domestic Worker's was produced and provided to the ILO. Bi-annual labour market bulletin has been published since 2014 and shared with the ILO.	ILO provided technical inputs towards the publication of the bi-annual bulletin. 2014 LFCLS was supported technically by the ILO; specifically towards the integration of the SADC Migration Module and the Report on MDWs through the ILO/EU Global Action Programme on Migrant Domestic Workers.

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination	b) Partnerships (external)
Zimbabwe is part of the Global Action Programme on Migrant Domestic Workers and their Families seeking enhance research and practical knowledge on migration and trafficking issues with regards to domestic work in the Zimbabwe-South Africa corridor. The actions in Zimbabwe have sought to strengthen the capacities of policy makers, domestic worker and employer organizations, and practitioners to advocate for migrant domestic workers' access to decent work and human rights; particularly women migrant workers and their attachment to or detachment from their families.	Research on MDW's part of a broader global ILO/ European Union partnership on a Global Action Programme on Migrant Domestic Workers and Their Families (GAP-MDW).

Cote d'Ivoire/CIV107

Les mandants tripartites renforcent le système d'information sur le marché du travail permettant une meilleure connaissance du marché du travail

1	Suite à l'atelier national tripartite de validation et de formation sur les statistiques du travail, la mesure du travail décent et sur la résolution concernant les statistiques du travail, de l'emploi et la sous-utilisation de la main d'œuvre adoptée par la 19ème CIST, le Gouvernement de Côte d'Ivoire a finalisé le profil pays du travail décent 2004-2014 et le rapport sur les indicateurs OMD liés à l'emploi pour la même période 2004-2014. Le profil pays du travail décent donne les indicateurs du travail décent sur la période 2004-2014.	Le BIT a apporté une assistance technique à l'élaboration du profil pays du travail décent en Côte d'Ivoire, ainsi qu'à l'élaboration du rapport sur les indicateurs OMD liés à l'emploi.
3	Le profil pays du travail décent liés à l'emploi envoyés au BIT donnent les informations sur les indicateurs du travail décent liés à l'emploi sur la période 2004-2014. Ils constituent des éléments importants pour la constitution d'une base de connaissances sur les indicateurs du travail décent et les indicateurs OMD liés à l'emploi.	Un atelier national tripartite tenu en décembre 2014 et appuyé par le BIT a permis le renforcement des capacités des mandants tripartites sur les statistiques du travail, la mesure du travail décent, le profil pays du travail décent, la résolution concernant les statistiques du travail, de l'emploi et la sous-utilisation de la main d'œuvre adoptée par la 19ème CIST.

Sierra Leone/SLE106 Up-to-date labour market information , employment and labour force data available in Sierra Leone	1	The MDG Report was not produced due to the outbreak of Ebola. However, the country was technically prepared to produce the Report.	The ILO provided technical assistance in labour statistics, including on the MDG indicator for employment.
	3	Sierra Leone conducted a Labour Force Survey and the report was made available to the ILO. The LFS report was finalised in August 2015.	The ILO provided technical support to the 2014 labour force activities (questionnaire design, data collection, data analysis and report writing). The ILO supported the building of capacities of the staff of Ministry of labour and Sierra Leone Statistical office to be able to carry out the survey. In addition, the ILO provided inputs in the methodology documents and questionnaires for a better integration of ILS related to statistics, and inputs in the analysis of the reports.

Arab States

Yemen/YEM151

Improved policy framework and institutional capacity for LMI and analysis

1	<p>As the country has been politically instable, the MDG report has not been prepared since 2011. However, the Labour Force Survey has been listed in the Mutual Accountability Framework signed between Government and Donors as key element to enhance government institutional capacity to report against development objectives, including MDG on employment and youth employment in particular.</p>	<p>The Labour Force Survey was prepared with the technical assistance of the ILO.</p>
3	<p>The Central Statistical Office (CSO) prepared the Labour Force Survey (2013-2014) and published the report, data for which will be shared with the ILO. The LFS aims to estimate employment, unemployment and other component of labour underutilization at the national level and at the level of governorates of Yemen.</p> <p>Rapid Assessment Survey focusing on SMEs to collect the information necessary to devise and implement evidence-based relief policies was prepared (end of 2015).</p>	<p>The Labour Force Survey and the Rapid Assessment Survey were carried out with the technical assistance of the ILO.</p>

Asia and the Pacific

Brunei Darussalam/BRN101

More women and men have better access to productive and decent employment through improved labour market tool

1	The Department of Statistics of the Department of Economic Planning and Development (JPKE) and Prime Minister Office, are now able to produce the labour market data including employment related indicators of the MDGs. Preliminary data have been officially released and JPKE is preparing to launch the full LFS 2014 report in the 4th quarter of 2015.	ILO provided technical assistance in producing employment related indicators of the MDGs and in implementing the 2014 LFS in Brunei, including capacity building exercises related to the 19th ICLS resolution. ILO also provided technical assistance in preparing the LFS 2014 report.
3	The LFS 2014 micro data files have been validated and were made available to the ILO for harmonization of the labour market information and for country analysis.	ILO provided the technical assistance and series of training on Labour statistics and analysis of Labour market information to senior officials concerned with labour market data. Training on LFS preparation and interviews, as well as technical assistance on the questionnaires, design and pretesting tools as well as sampling design and report preparation.

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

LFS report presented is gender-segregation with the gender analysis .

b) Partnerships (external)

The executive summary was shared with the UN Women and Resident Coordinator Office in Malaysia.

Myanmar/MMR126

More and quality jobs are created through better policies and frameworks and strengthened labour market information systems

1	The Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security (MOLES) of Myanmar provides information for Target 1.B, Target 3.A, and Target 16 (youth employment) indicators. These are included in the report of the LFS 2015, published in November 2015.	<p>The ILO provided technical support in conducting the first comprehensive Labour Force, Child Labour and School to Work transition survey that was a useful reference to update the MDG report in particular for indicators 1.4 (labour productivity), 1.5 (employment to population ratio); 1.7 (proportion of own account and contributing family workers in total employment); and 3.2 (share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector).</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
3	MOLES and the Central Statistical Organization of Myanmar (CSO) prepared the data and analytical report for the Labour Force survey. The data was shared with the ILO for international monitoring and comparison.	<p>ILO assisted the MOLES in the preparation and validation of micro data, and in the analytical report. ILO also prepared two technical reports: (i) child labour and (ii) school to work transition.</p> <p>ILO provided capacity building support to the MOLES on LFS questionnaire design, sample design, data collection, data processing and analysis.</p> <p>Policy advocacy is conducted to support MOLES in its efforts to ensure allocation from the national budget for the annual LFS from 2016.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>

Viet Nam/VNM128

Improved Policies, strategies and data for employment creation for young people and inclusive labour market management .

1	The progress in achieving MDG indicator related to full, productive and decent employment is now reported by the Government in the Annual MDG report submitted to the UN.	ILO provided technical assistance to General Statistics Office (GSO) and the Institute of Labour Science and Social Affairs (ILSSA) in the production of a set of key labour market indicators, including MDG's employment related indicators.
3	Labour Force Survey questionnaires and methodology are updated in line with the international standards. Micro data of labour force surveys from 2007 have been provided to ILO following the signing of an MOU between ILO Hanoi and GSO.	In line with the provisions of the ILO-GSO MOU, strong technical support and capacity building on micro data preparations and data processing have been delivered by ILO. Data are used by ILO to support annual or sectoral analyses of the country labour market.

Fiji/FJ1127

Labour market needs analysis are improved and based on better analysis tools such as ADePT labour force survey modules and school-to-work transition surveys

1	Fiji's MDG report included Decent work-related indicators.	ILO provided technical assistance in the processing of MDG's employment related indicators, such as through a national training using ADePT software.
2	MEPIR continues to maintain various databases (National Occupational Health & Safety Service, Labour Standard Service, Workers' Compensation Service and the National Employment Centre). The importance of integrating all these databases into a one, new system/framework has been recognised and information that is useful to Fiji and to the ILO especially information that the ILO may require in its various reports is kept. Futhermore, databases form a basis for monitoring progress and improvement of the lack of it.	ILO provided TA through its specialists Tite and Kee on how best to integrate the systems for better national monitoring
3	The micro data for the Fiji Employment and Unemployment Survey 2010-2011 has been updated with appropriate statistical software, and is now available with ILO for international reporting. It is already used in a number of studies such as by the ADB jointly with ILO.	ILO provided technical assistance in preparing and validating the micro data. ILO provided the required software (STATA) to Fiji Bureau of Statistics (FBOS), and a training on the use of the software was provided with ILO support.

Timor-Leste/TLS102

Labour market information system guides social and economic development programme formulation and implementation

1	Timor-Leste published the report of its labour force survey 2013 in 2015. The report includes employment related MDG's indicators (with the exception of working poverty).	The ILO supported the General Directorate of Statistics Timor-Leste (GDS) and Secretary of State for Professional Training and Employment Policy (SEPFOPE) to conduct the Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2013. The report was prepared and launched in April 2015 thanks to ILO technical and financial assistance.
2	Labour Market Information Department (DIMIT) now has a more developed programme which includes routine surveys and analysis. DIMIT is also managing Labour Based Management system (SIMU-Web) to effectively monitor and evaluate training and employment services and thus linking to the national monitoring systems.	<p>The ILO assisted DIMIT in SEPFOPE to conduct two Enterprise and Skills Surveys to assess demand for skills and employment trends in 2014. DIMIT also received support from ILO to undertake a Tracer Study targeting graduates from the vocational training schools. Moreover, a Labour Market Outlook (LMO) brief was produced to disseminate information on the labour market situation in the country. The ILO has been helping DIMIT to further develop their capacity to collect and analyse labour market intelligence. A series of trainings were provided to the staff and they also received coaching on a day-to-day basis. Tools and methodologies for conducting surveys were developed. These include the Enterprise and Skills Surveys, LFS, and Tracer Study.</p> <p>With technical inputs and support from the ILO, SIMU system (i.e. TVET data system) was upgraded to become an effective tool for M&E of training and employment services. SEPFOPE's Regional Offices and Career guidance and Employment Centres (CEOP)</p>

			staff have received intensive training on SIMU-Web modules and were supported on a day to day basis.
	3	The LFS 2013 micro data has been provided to ILO for international monitoring and comparison.	ILO provided technical assistance in preparing the micro data, as well as in data processing of indicators published in the LFS 2013 report.

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

In all the analytical work supported by the ILO effort has been made to ensure that data and analysis is disaggregated by sex. Reporting of data by various groups was intended to highlight problems of exclusion and challenges that these groups face. This has helped to raise awareness among policy makers. For example, low female labour participation rate is one such issue which ILO has helped to highlight. Increasingly, this issue is being discussed in policy forums in Timor-Leste

b) Partnerships (external)

The Secretary of State for Professional Training and Employment Policy (SEPFOPE);
the Labour Market Information Department (DIMT);
The General Directorate of Statistics Timor-Leste (GDS);
The ILO is collaborating with Asian Development Bank (ADB) in the area of skills and labour market. In 2015-2016, ADB will finance work of DIMT with ILO providing technical assistance

Latin America and the Caribbean

Peru/PER154

Sistema de información y análisis del mercado laboral fortalecido

1	<p>Modelo de proyección de empleo culminado y en proceso de incorporarse en la programación anual del Ministerio de Trabajo y Promoción del Empleo (MTPE).</p> <p>A partir de la prospectiva del empleo se podrán focalizar y priorizar las políticas activas de mercado laboral para que la Población Económicamente Activa tenga una mayor probabilidad de contar con un empleo decente y así se contribuye directamente a los objetivos 1 y 8 de los ODM.</p>	La OIT proporcionó asistencia técnica en el desarrollo del Modelo y en su implementación por instancias del MTPE
2	Comisión de indicadores laborales MTPE - Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática (INEI) constituida de acuerdo con RJ N° 122 - 2015 - INEI operando con plan de trabajo y regularidad en sus reuniones	Participación de la OIT en las sesiones mensuales y actividades de dicha Comisión
3	El Ministerio de Trabajo ha establecido la publicación periódica de información prospectiva del mercado de trabajo utilizando metodología de la OIT	La OIT brindó apoyo técnico a la Dirección del Empleo del Ministerio de Trabajo, traspasando la metodología de la OIT y capacitando al personal del Ministerio.

Outcome 01 - Employment Promotion: More women and men have access to productive employment, decent work and income opportunities

RESULTS BY INDICATOR

Indicator - 1.4. Number of member States that, with ILO support, include the promotion of productive employment, decent work and income opportunities in their disaster risk reduction/recovery measures and in their conflict prevention, reconstruction and recovery programmes.

Measurement

To be counted as reportable, results must meet both of the following criteria:

- 1.Sustainable employment-centred recovery programmes are implemented to address the job losses caused by disaster or conflict.
- 2.An awareness-raising and training strategy targeting employers, workers and their organizations is implemented by one or more of the tripartite constituents in order to prepare the social partners to better engage in crisis-related recovery programmes.

Country/Country Programme Outcome (CPO)	Measurement Criteria	Result Achieved	ILO Contribution
Africa			
Madagascar/MDG101 Des stratégies et programmes de promotion de l'emploi sont développés au niveau des régions ciblées	1	Des programmes d'actions ont été mis en œuvre pour faire face aux pertes d'emplois découlant de la situation de crise à travers: (i) deux SRPE élaborées et validées pour les Régions DIANA et Haute Matsiatra; (ii) des événements visant à stimuler la rencontre entre offres et demandes d'emplois [Salons régionaux de l'Emploi et de la Jeunesse organisés dans 4 Régions (Toamasina, Fianarantsoa, Tuléar, Morondava)] qui ont touché plus de 23 000 bénéficiaires, (iii) un premier Salon de la Recherche au service du Secteur Economique et de l'Emploi qui a rapproché le monde de l'emploi et celui de la recherche (universités qui ont	Pour chacune des réalisations, le BIT a appuyé administrativement et techniquement le processus et les activités par (i) le recrutement des consultants en charge de préparer les SRPE, l'EGEF et les Assises Régionales, (ii) l'organisation des ateliers régionaux de validation des documents, (iii) l'apport des commentaires et conseils techniques durant tout le processus, (ii) le financement des ateliers et des activités au niveau des régions et national, (iv) la participation dans les conférences dans le cadre des salons de l'emploi et du salon de Recherche ainsi que dans les Assises Régionales.

	<p>partagé plus de 200 résultats de recherche) réalisé en collaboration avec l'Université d'Antananarivo, les centres de recherche, l'organisation des employeurs FIVMPAMA et les entreprises du secteur privé,</p> <p>(iv) un atelier national sur les Etats Généraux de l'Emploi et de la Formation Professionnelle (EGEF) qui a permis de sortir un Plan d'Actions National de l'Emploi et de la Formation (2015-2019).</p> <p>Le Gouvernement a réalisé des Assises Régionales de l'Emploi et de la Formation dans 13 régions de Madagascar visant à la contextualisation régionale des résultats des EGEF</p> <p>En 2014, des ressources mobilisées auprès du PNUD ont permis la mise en œuvre du projet "Contribution à la réduction de la pauvreté par la promotion de l'emploi des jeunes" CREPEJ 1 ayant permis:</p> <p>(i) la mise en place et l'opérationnalisation des Systèmes Régionaux d'Information sur l'Emploi (SRIE) qui a vu l'enregistrement de plus de 3200 jeunes chômeurs;</p> <p>(ii) la formation de 715 jeunes dans les domaines techniques tels que la pêche, l'artisanat, le tourisme et l'hôtellerie, de 193 jeunes en PDFT et SST, de 428 en citoyenneté et leadership ;</p> <p>(iii) le renforcement des capacités de 227 jeunes en matière d'embauche;</p> <p>(iv) la formation de 734 jeunes en entrepreneuriat dont 409 business plan montés et 100 projets lancés;</p> <p>(v) la mise en place de 12 associations professionnelles en pêche, artisanat et tourisme,</p>	<p>Grâce à la collaboration du PNUD et du BIT, à travers les projets CREPEJ phase 1 et 2, le BIT met à la disposition des mandants tripartites dans les régions cibles les outils nécessaires pour atteindre les objectifs du projet. Il s'agit de (i) la mise en place et la consolidation des systèmes régionaux d'information sur l'emploi des jeunes, (ii) le renforcement des capacités des jeunes, (iii) –l'adoption de l'approche filière et de chaîne de valeur, (iv) –l'adoption du système « Cash for training, (v) la promotion de l'entrepreneuriat des jeunes, (vi) la promotion de l'approche genre, (vii) l'adoption de l'approche participative, (viii) le développement de l'approche intégrée. Gérés par le BIT, les projets viennent appuyer les mandants pour atteindre les objectifs fixes.</p>
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		Le projet CREPEJ 2 en cours (juillet 2015 à décembre 2016) vise à contribuer à l'institutionnalisation de la promotion de l'emploi des jeunes et promouvoir l'entrepreneuriat des jeunes femmes et hommes au niveau de 5 régions ciblées (Menabe, Atsimo Andrefana, Anosy, Atsinanana, Diana).	
	2	La prise de conscience des employeurs à faire face à l'impact des crises à Madagascar s'est traduite par leur implication dans la mise en œuvre de tous les activités du BIT y compris dans l'organisation d'événements visant à stimuler la rencontre entre offres et demandes d'emplois.	Le BIT a appuyé techniquement et administrativement l'organisation des employeurs (GEM et FIVMPAMA) au niveau national pour accroître leur capacités et leur engagement dans les activités concernant pour les équiper à faire face aux pertes d'emplois découlant de la situation de crise.

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

Pour toutes les actions menées par le BIT, la question d'égalité hommes/femmes a toujours été mise en exergue par la considération des femmes parmi les cibles. La promotion des principes et droits fondamentaux au travail ainsi que les normes internationales du travail a également été mise au centre des actions pour favoriser l'égalité des chances dans le cadre des actions.

b) Partnerships (external)

Dans la mise en oeuvre de différentes activités, un lien de collaboration du BIT avec les agences des Nations Unies, les différents Ministères et les acteurs tant au niveau national que régional a été renforcé. Il est à noter particulièrement la coopération avec le PNUD et le Ministère de l'Emploi, de l'Enseignement technique et de la Formation Professionnelle.

Somalia/SOM101

Access to productive employment, decent work and income opportunities for women and men facilitated.

1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity of personnel in relevant government entities on the implementation of labour based technologies improved through training -Structures have been defined and systems established of institutions charged with implementation of employment intensive infrastructure projects defined established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ILO provided technical support to local authorities and contractors for the implementation of the EIIP projects
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness raising and training on design and implementation of infrastructure utilising labour based technologies have been conducted. The local contractors now better engage in recovery programmes as they are able to bid and implemented employment infrastructure projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ILO provided technical support for the implementation of the EIIP projects as well as developed training strategies informed by the needs assessments.

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

30% of the beneficiaries of the employment creation projects were women

b) Partnerships (external)

Collaboration and partnerships with FAO, UNHCR and local authorities

Arab States

Jordan/JOR109

Enhanced access to employment opportunities and livelihoods in Jordanian host communities within the framework of the ILO response to the Syrian crisis

1

-The newly established Local Development Committees (LDCs) in the Northern governorates of Mafraq and Irbid (mostly affected by the Syrian refugee crisis) formulated local socio-economic development plans that address all employment and decent work challenges, and promote a job rich recovery programme (June-August 2015).

-The LDCs and other concerned local stakeholders in Mafraq and Irbid conducted a value chain analysis for the vegetables and olive sectors, and are currently overseeing the implementation of the value chain interventions, including working with farmers to boost production and quality.

With ILO support, the Ministry of Labour is working on integrating Syrian working children within Jordan's national framework to combat child labour.

-The Ministry of Agriculture organized an olive festival to increase awareness of olive production in Irbid and link farmers to the market.

The ILO, in collaboration with FAFO (Norwegian Research Institute) launched in April 2015 a study entitled "Impact of the Syrian Refugees on the Jordanian Labour Market" that provided policy recommendations for addressing the employment and decent work challenges and promoting a job-rich recovery programme.

RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results

-In addition to supporting the establishment of the LDCs in Mafraq and Irbid, the ILO provided them with technical guidance and expertise for the formulation of their local socio-economic development plans (May-August). These plans are job-centered, building on the results and recommendations of the aforementioned Study.

-The ILO also sensitized and trained local stakeholders on Participatory Value Chain Analysis (PVCA) methodology (December 2013-January 2014) and facilitated the entire value chain development process, including technical backstopping to the Implementation of some of the prioritized value chain interventions.

-The ILO provided technical support in Enterprise development, VT, EIIP and labour inspection:

This included: a) a basic business training tailored to women in the Zaatari refugee camp

		<p>in collaboration with UN Women (2014), and (b) design and implementation of a pilot Employment Intensive Investment Programme (EIIP) that aims to improve the local agricultural infrastructure to help create employment (in progress);</p> <p>Under the EIIP, a two-week training of local contractors was organized to build their knowledge on labour-based technology (July 2015). Following the training, contractors began working with local residents in the two governorates, focusing on improving agricultural feeder roads in Irbid and building water catchment cisterns for the poorest farmers in Mafrag.</p> <p>- The ILO held a series of training workshops targeting 60 inspectors at the Ministry of Labour to better equip them in addressing the increased incidence of child labour.</p>
2	<p>Improved employment support services (counselling, career guidance and job matching, referrals, etc.) facilitated access to self-reliance opportunities for Syrian refugees and the Jordanian host communities in Mafrag and Irbid. Newly established employment units in the Ministries of Health, Communication, Industry and Trade, Tourism and Public Works and Housing has been set to help improve employment support services for Jordanian communities. Supported by the ILO, the Ministry of Labour has trained representatives from these ministries on the different ways of improving the coordination between the government and private institutions in identifying current labour market needs and addressing imbalances in various sectors, through the newly</p>	<p>The ILO organized training for members of employment agencies and school career counsellors in host communities (first quarter 2015) and provided technical and financial support for launching initiative pertaining employment services, VT and combating Child Labour</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>

established units.

Capacity and awareness of local partners on child labour and livelihoods development have been increased through a number of activities, which aimed to: (a) improve the quality of skills training being provided by partners and other organisations, and (b) help in developing strategic links on the issue of skills and livelihoods training for older children. The expected result was to determine clear recommendations for existing livelihoods programmes on how to contribute to the elimination of child labour and the achievement of decent work for youth.

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

-The ILO intervention has mainstreamed gender equality throughout its intervention under the Syria crisis response in Jordan. At the research and policy level, the study it has conducted with FAFO has included disaggregated data by gender and has produced specific recommendations related to addressing employment challenges facing women.
-At the implementation level, the project ensured the participation of different women groups in the value chain analysis in order to capture their actual needs. finally, it also delivered training programmes that specifically catered for the needs of women inside the camp (with UN-Women) and outside the camp in the governorates of Mafraq and Irbid.

b) Partnerships (external)

UN-Women, Ministry of Interior, Local Economic Committees in the Governorates of Mafraq and Irbid that comprise representatives of all main departments and local charities/civil society organizations.

**Palestinian Territory,
Occupied/PSE101**

Productive employment supported through local economic development and skills upgrading in targeted economic sectors

1	<p>-100 fishermen in Gaza were able to enhance their work through the value chain development initiative; 30 Young fishermen have enhanced capacity in selected occupations in the fishery sector; 20 Fishermen re-started their activities as a result of boat repairing and replacement of assets (planned).</p> <p>-Islamic University of Gaza (IUG) adopted and developed an improved curricula for engineering to enable students meet the needs of the private sector for reconstruction; in addition the IRADA programme in the IUG developed and implemented a training programme for people with disabilities (PWDs).</p> <p>-Competencies of 50 Unemployed female graduates have improved to increase their income opportunities and meet the labour market needs. 15 women architects have improved access to the labour market through skills development in furniture design, business and management skills; 50 Female sheep breeders have improved their livelihoods through veterinary services, cash for work to restore their animal's shelters and exposure to knowledge on cooperatives development.</p>	<p>Within the framework of its recovery programme in Gaza launched in early 2015, the ILO provided technical assistance to constituents and local stakeholders in Gaza to address the job losses caused by the Israeli attack on Gaza in 2014, as follows:</p> <p>-Building on a participatory value chain analysis (PVCA) for the fishery sector completed in early 2014, the ILO provided technical support and guidance for: the training of fishermen on OSH and fish handling, technical skills in selected occupations in the fishery sector; and supporting fishermen through boat repairing and replacement of assets.</p> <p>-The ILO has provided technical support to the Islamic University of Gaza through the introduction of structured apprenticeships, improvement of curricula, and skills upgrading for engineering students, to enable students to meet private sector needs in the reconstruction process.</p> <p>-In addition, the ILO supported training of people with disability, different women target groups in furniture design (architects), livelihoods, cooperatives development and business management (sheep breeders).</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results.</p>
2	<p>The Palestinian General Federation of Trade Unions (PGFTU) and Federation of</p>	<p>-ILO conducted a workshop on 13-17 Sept. 2015 targeting Palestinian Employer</p>

	<p>Palestinian Chamber of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture (FPCCIA) develop and implement training strategies for workers' and employers' organizations members in Gaza.</p>	<p>Organizations. The workshop is the first engaging Palestinian employers from both the West Bank and Gaza Strip in a unified session allowing exchange of ideas and discussions following a "One Palestine Approach". Discussions focused on Social Protection needs of the Palestinian people, with the ILO principles guiding the draft law proposal that is being discussed at the tripartite national committee level. Other topics covered throughout the workshop included ILO's good governance principles for EOs reflected in the recommendations resulting from the internal assessments conducted by ILO at Gaza and West bank chambers under the overall umbrella of FPCCIA.</p> <p>-It also provided technical assistance to the PGFTU affiliates in Gaza to implement the training strategy with a focus on trade union management and governance, organizing, and collective bargaining for workers' organizations.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results.</p>
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Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

<p>a) Gender equality and non-discrimination</p> <p>ILO interventions in Gaza have been designed in a way to address the specific needs of women and people with disabilities (PWDs). Specific activities targeted different categories of women, including unemployed female graduates, architects, sheep breeders. Moreover, 85 PWDs were targeted in the skills development component, as a means to enhance their employability and access to the labour market.</p>	<p>b) Partnerships (external)</p> <p>The ILO partnered with a number of local stakeholders, in addition to its constituents. These included: Gaza Chamber of Commerce (supporting SMEs and job placement), IUG (skills development of engineering students) and its IRADA programme (supporting PWDs), NGOs, such as Women's Association Centre (WAC) (supporting unemployed women), Al Ahliya (supporting sheep breeders), General Syndicate of Fishermen and a number of fishermen cooperatives (supporting fishermen).</p>
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Asia and the Pacific

Solomon Islands/SLB903

Economic security empowered and sustainable livelihoods promoted through income generation measures

1	<p>Start Your Business (SYB) and Community Based Enterprise Development (CBED) programmes in partnership with the Secretariat of the Pacific Community has been institutionalized into the Youth At work project in Solomon Islands. In addition Youth At Work has also adopted and have developed a training programme on career counselling for youths using guide book “My Guide to Employment – For Young people in the Pacific” developed by the ILO.</p> <p>A total of ten secondary schools in Solomon Islands has been capacitated to deliver career counselling for its students after participating in the TOT in career counselling. As the result of the training the schools have developed an action plan to implement the training in their respective schools.</p> <p>The Solomon Islands Correctional Services has institutionalised the CBED training programme for prisoners in three of their prisons.</p> <p>A Cash for Work programme implemented by Government and the Employers organisation provided temporary employment for persons affected by the April floods in 2014.</p>	<p>Three SYB training programme has been delivered by ILO targeting youths, females and persons with disabilities in Solomon Islands to encourage self-employment. As part of the trainings a SYB TOT workshop was delivered by the ILO SYB master trainer from PNG to enhance capacities of stakeholders to deliver future trainings in Solomon Islands.</p> <p>ILO has designed and distributed approximately 600 copies of the “My Guide to Employment – For Young people in the Pacific” ten schools and the Youth at Work was supported to implement the programme after participating in the TOT in career counselling in August 2015.</p> <p>CBED TOT was delivered by ILO for the Correctional Services and other partners in Solomon Islands.</p>
2	<p>The Secretariat of the Pacific Community has institutionalized, through the Youth At work project, the SYB and CBED programmes in Solomon Islands.</p> <p>The Government and the Employers</p>	<p>The Secretariat of the Pacific Community has institutionalized, through the Youth At work project, the SYB and CBED programmes in Solomon Islands.</p> <p>The Government and the Employers organisation have enhanced capacities in</p>

		<p>organisation have enhanced capacities in identifying disaster recovery programme and they directly implement flood recovery initiatives.</p>	<p>identifying disaster recovery programme and they directly implement flood recovery initiatives.</p> <p>In addition a video on experiences of the Cash for Work project in Solomon Islands was produced and has shared with various stakeholders on how to run similar programme in the future.</p> <p>In addition a video on experiences of the Cash for Work project in Solomon Islands was produced and has shared with various stakeholders on how to run similar programme in the future.</p>
<p>Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)</p>			
<p>a) Gender equality and non-discrimination</p> <p>One SYB training was specifically delivered for 32 females in Solomon Islands.</p>		<p>b) Partnerships (external)</p> <p>The ILO partnered with SPC under its Youth at Work project to institutionalize the SYB and the CBED programmes.</p>	

Sri Lanka/LKA107

[AC15] Disadvantaged and vulnerable groups especially in conflict-affected and economically lagging regions have equitable and enhanced access to more and better jobs and expanded product markets

1

New business model for equitable livelihood and employment generation developed and institutionalized in selected post conflict districts, including the introduction of the first ever Fishery Improvement Plan which helped secure fishermen's incomes in those districts.

Partnership developed enabling farmers to link with the global supply chains while facilitating to set-up seven partnerships between the agro producers based in the North and exporters/processors based in the South of the country.

Improved productivity and incomes through introduction of new agricultural technologies.

Interventions to improve livelihoods through tourism has been completed in the following areas: Gender sensitive value chain report and report on tourism establishments in two districts including demand for inputs and skills gap completed. Five handloom centres established for 100 producers. Training of 3 community driven camping service provider groups completed.

ILO facilitated to establish a new tripartite business model and supported to implement A new tripartite business model developed and implemented for equitable livelihood and employment generation resulting in improved incomes. The initiative targeted approximately 7000 households in 3 sectors (Fruit & Vegetable, Paddy & Fisheries) and SMEs in selected post conflict districts.

The ILO provided technical support to fishermen to empower them to contribute to the development of the first ever Fishery Improvement Plan which ensured ownership of the Plan, better bargaining power, prices and sustainability of their engagement in the sector. ILO together with the private sector lobbied and supported for Partnership development to link farmers with the global supply chains while facilitating to set-up seven partnerships between the agro producers based in the North and exporters/processors based in the south.

The ILO provided technical support to improve better gender mainstreaming of Small and Medium Entrepreneurs (SMEs). Where 120 women business operators, involved in micro scale business, were supported through Women's Entrepreneurship Development (WEDGE) programme.

The ILO provided technical and financial support to improve livelihoods and incomes with training on new agricultural technologies for 800 families in Northern districts.

			RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results
	2	<p>Local government, employers' associations and cooperatives in the targeted conflict-affected districts had greater capacities to implement programmes to increase the female labour force participation in non-traditional sectors and breaking gender stereotypes.</p> <p>Enhanced knowledge on gender mainstreaming and rights & responsibilities at work through training of 40 trainers from 350 industries.</p> <p>Enhanced knowledge on gender mainstreaming for Government officials.</p> <p>5000 cooperative members made aware of cooperative services and engagements.</p> <p>200 board level members from cooperatives' trained on management and governance.</p>	<p>The ILO provided technical support to increase female labour force participation in non-traditional employment sectors, where 50 training programmes were conducted covering 800 poor and vulnerable women on gender and development thus breaking the gender stereotypes.</p> <p>The ILO provided technical support for two Training of Trainers programmes conducted where 350 industries were trained on rights and responsibilities at work places and mainstreaming gender at work places resulting in enhanced knowledge on gender mainstreaming and rights & responsibilities at work.</p> <p>The ILO provided support from respective departments, 50 Officers from three departments (agriculture, social services and cooperatives) to be trained on gender mainstreaming into their interventions.</p> <p>The ILO provided technical support to the department of cooperative 5000 cooperative members were made aware in order to raise awareness on available cooperative services and engagements.</p> <p>The ILO provided technical support to the Department of cooperatives where 200 Board Level members from cooperatives were trained</p>

		<p>on management and governance that resulted in better management practices and more democratic governance of Cooperatives.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
<p>Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)</p>		
<p>a) Gender equality and non-discrimination</p>		<p>b) Partnerships (external)</p>
<p>Non-discrimination, Gender equality have been mainstreamed into all employment creation, awareness raising and capacity building programmes supported by the ILO</p>		<p>Department of Cooperatives, Department of Agriculture, Department of Fisheries, Employers Federation of Ceylon, Ministry of Labour, National Exporters Association, Mullativu Chamber of Commerce, Jaffna Chamber of Commerce</p>

Europe and Central Asia

Ukraine/UKR132

[ACI1] New policies and programmes in the field of job retention, employment-rich investment and active labour market policies designed and applied as a contribution to economically and socially sustainable crisis recovery in Ukraine

1	<p>State employment services (SES) policy measures were made accessible by IDPs (no new programs, but adaptation for IDPs). RPA (Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment) was carried out as a joint mission of the WB, EU and UN between November 2014 and March 2015. A first report has been produced by early January 2015 and the final version was completed by April 2015. It was presented at the Donors' Conference on 28 April 2015 in Kyiv and received official endorsement from the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine #797-đ dated 5 August, 2015</p>	<p>ILO provided on-going advice to enhance the capacity of State Employment Service to respond to the new and urgent labour market needs of Ukraine and to play a strategic role in the design and application of new public policies in areas of critical importance for the economic sustainability and social cohesion of the country.</p> <p>The project will be supporting the State Employment Agency to mainstream this ILO tool into the services of the State Employment Agency through capacity building and training of trainers on "Start and Improve Your Business" programme.</p> <p>The employment-related part of the RPA was led by the ILO while other parts of the RPA were informed by the ILO.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
2	<p>Promotion of employment solutions for IDPs based on a broad consultation</p>	<p>A process was started to adequately address the challenge of employment creation for IDPs through the "Employment needs and employability assessment of IDPs in Ukraine" Technical capacity of the constituents was strengthened through the training of selected representatives from the Government and social partners in the "National Employment Policy" course at ITC/ILO in Turin</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the</p>

reported results

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

- gender-disaggregated data collected under the “Employment needs and employability assessment of IDPs in Ukraine”

b) Partnerships (external)

- EU, UNDP, and World Bank for the Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment
- UN Livelihoods and Early Recovery Cluster
- ad-hoc advice to the State Employment Service

Outcome 01 - Employment Promotion: More women and men have access to productive employment, decent work and income opportunities

RESULTS BY INDICATOR

Indicator - 1.5. Number of member States that, with ILO support, show an increasing employment content of investments in employment-intensive infrastructure programmes for local development.

Measurement

To be counted as reportable, results must meet both of the following criteria:

- 1.A mechanism including government and social partners is established or strengthened to target, monitor and evaluate employment content of public investments in infrastructure within national development frameworks.
2. Employment-intensive infrastructure programmes are implemented that integrate rights, skills, entrepreneurship, social protection and social dialogue aspects of the Decent Work Agenda.

Country/Country Programme Outcome (CPO)	Measurement Criteria	Result Achieved	ILO Contribution
Africa			
Ethiopia/ETH127 EIIP widely applied on infrastructure works including environmental mitigation and protection , rural and urban development activities and support to vulnerable groups affected by natural disaster	1	This measurement criteria will not be achieved at this biennium	-ILO is in the process of supporting Ethiopia in analysing and designing policies and programmes, which would enhance the positive impact on employment of sector policies and programmes in agriculture, infrastructure and energy and rural development.
	2	Knowledge that promotes employment creation in new infrastructure area published and disseminated. -Training capacity for employment-intensive	With ILO technical support -Bituminous sealing of low volume roads using labour based methods which was published in 2013 widely disseminated in 2014.

		<p>infrastructure development enhanced through skills training and promotion of right-based approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local contractor capacity developed for employment intensive road paving technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 60 trainers including local contractors trained in three batches on low volume road sealing options using labour-based technology. The training had theoretical and practical site demonstration . -25 engineers from the roads sub-sector trained on soil & water Conservation related to road construction and maintenance works -ILO provided technical support by way of assigning short term trainers, developing trainers' guide to Ginchi and Alemgena labour based training institutes to become an effective With ILO financial and technical support -Bituminous sealing of low volume roads using labour based methods which was published in 2013 widely disseminated in 2014. - 60 trainers including local contractors trained in three batches on low volume road sealing options using labour-based technology. The training had theoretical and practical site demonstration. -25 engineers from the roads sub-sector trained on soil & water Conservation related to road construction and maintenance works -ILO provided technical support by way of assigning short term trainers, developing trainers' guide to Ginchi and Alemgena labour based training institutes to become an effective knowledge sharing and development centres on the wider application of EIA. As a result the institutes are in a position not only to respond to the needs of the country but also to provide tailor made training to neighbouring countries i.e. Somalia, South Sudan
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Kenya/KEN132 Increased employment opportunities using labour-intensive methodologies and works.	1	400,000 person-days of employment (full time equivalent of 1,800 jobs) were created by June 2014, according to the revitalised relevant government departments responsible for monitoring and evaluation of employment intensive public investments.	The ILO provided a platform based on tripartism in which the government and social partners discussed and reached a consensus on mechanisms of implementing the programmes on labour-intensive approaches.
	2	A comprehensive strategy for mainstreaming EIIP in the selected Counties was developed and validated.	<p>ILO provided technical inputs in drafting the strategy which is currently being rolled out in the counties of the republic.</p> <p>Further, the ILO provided financial support in publishing and printing EIIP operational manuals tailor-made for counties.</p>

Madagascar/MDG105

L'approche HIMO est adoptée par les PME et bureaux d'études pour soutenir la création d'emplois.

1	"Comité de priorisation des investissements" au sein de la Primature renforcé, afin de faciliter l'intégration de l'aspect "emploi" dans les investissements, en concertation avec les partenaires sociaux.	Action de plaidoyer du BIT par le biais du projet HIMO dans le cadre de différentes réunions stratégiques et de commissions de travail organisées par le Ministère.
2	Deux programmes d'infrastructures à forte intensité d'emploi incluant le renforcement de capacité des acteurs (i) du secteur privé (cadres dirigeants et techniques des micros et petites entreprises), et (ii) du secteur public (cadres des CISCO et des communes) y inclus les comités d'entretien des FRAM ont été mis en œuvre dans 5 régions de Madagascar (Analamanga, Amoron'i Mania, Vakinankaratra, Androy et Anosy). Il s'agit des projets de construction d'écoles primaires à Madagascar exécuté du janvier 2012 en août 2015, basée sur l'utilisation de ressources locales. Les interventions ont permis d'obtenir des résultats significatifs satisfaisants en termes: (i) de taux d'accès croissant et une augmentation substantielle du nombre d'élèves inscrits, (ii) d'amélioration du taux de réussite aux examens, (iii) de réduction du taux d'abandon des élèves, (iv) de diminution du ratio élèves/salle de classe, (v) d'enseignants plus motivés et encouragés notamment en raison de l'amélioration des conditions de travail, (vi) de cours assurés à plein temps (27h 30/semaine) au lieu de mi-temps (classes multigrades), (viii) de parents rassurés et encouragés à envoyer leurs enfants suivre des cours dans des bâtiments	Avec l'appui financier du gouvernement de Norvège, le BIT a mis en œuvre des stratégies centrées sur (i) la formation et les investissements ; (ii) l'amélioration à l'accès à l'éducation fondamentale par l'augmentation du nombre d'établissements scolaires et du nombre des opérateurs.

aux normes requises et sécurisantes, (ix) de contribution au développement socioéconomique de la localité, notamment par les emplois créés au niveau local.

En terme de réalisation: 242 salles de classes construites, avec 6 200 tables bancs, 65 cadres dirigeants d'entreprises formés, 67 cadres techniques d'entreprises formés, 34 cadres de micro entreprises formés, 29 cellules techniques (CISCO et communes ; maîtrise d'ouvrage) mise en place, 121 comités d'entretien des FRAM opérationnels, 81 bâtiments construits et entretenus, 296 100 journées de travail créées.

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

-

b) Partnerships (external)

Le développement de partenariat a été intensifié avec les partenaires techniques et financiers ainsi qu'avec les agences des Nations Unies.

Egypt/EGY109

Increased capacity of key players in the area of employment intensive investment and local economic development to ensure higher rates of employment intensity in public investment

1	<p>CAPMAS and the Ministry of Planning have finalised a new Social Accounting Matrix (SAM), which was presented to the social partners in August 2015 and would inform their decision-making. A closed I-O table was used to measure the employment impacts of the stimulus packages in 2014.</p>	<p>Capacity building workshops in the area of Employment Impact Assessment, direct technical assistance to national institutions (technical departments), knowledge sharing with other countries in the region.</p> <p>Participation in the SAM training programmes at the Turin centre has enabled the development of national capacities about employment impact assessment within key strategic departments in charge of policy development.</p>
2	<p>In the country, employment-intensive infrastructure programmes are implemented largely by the Social Development Fund (SDF), whose capacities have been developed over the years by ILO projects and staff.</p> <p>Analysis on the employment content of the EIB-funded infrastructure projects was conducted in 2015 including on working conditions</p>	<p>Capacity building workshops, technical assistance to national institutions, knowledge sharing with other countries in the region.</p> <p>During this particular biennium the ILO has worked with the SDF in the delivery of the youth employment programmes, with a focus on skills and entrepreneurship. It has not been reported earlier that in the previous biennium, the ILO provided technical assistance services to the Social Fund for Development (SFD) in the preparation of an employment-intensive project proposal for the World Bank: SFD was successfully awarded the project and has now moved into implementation.</p>

Mauritania/MRT105

Des opportunités d'emplois pour les jeunes hommes et femmes sont créées sur la base des travaux d'infrastructures décentralisés

1	<p>Un Comité tripartite de dialogue associant les collectivités locales et les entreprises du secteur des infrastructures est mis en place pour instaurer le dialogue sur l'offre et la demande d'emploi généré par les investissements dans le secteur de l'entretien routier au niveau local. Ce comité technique a été lancé en Juin 2015 sous la présidence de la direction de la formation professionnelle et réunissant les principaux acteurs et notamment la Fédération d'entreprises du bâtiment et la mutuelle des petites et moyennes entreprises et les travaux. En juillet 2015, un groupe technique de PTF sur l'emploi des jeunes et l'inclusion de la jeunesse a été lancé pour inclure ce types de programmes de façon plus large.</p>	<p>Le BIT a élaboré une proposition d'un document précisant les objectifs, les missions et plans d'actions du Comité en vue de valoriser les concertations sur l'entretien routier comme levier de création d'emplois et d'insertion socio-économique pour les jeunes</p>
2	<p>Le Gouvernement approuve un schéma de "Chantier Ecole" dans son cycle de formation technique et professionnelle comme alternative de formation de cycle court combinant l'apprentissage sur les sites de travail dans le domaine des programmes d'investissement intensifs en emploi décent en vue de l'insertion des jeunes . Ce travail a permis l'élaboration de programmes de formation dans différents métiers qui aboutiront à l'acquisition d'un Certificat de Compétences. L'approche par les droits a été incluse dans la mise en œuvre du schéma et atteint les groupe vulnérables comme les femmes et les victimes des séquelles de l'esclavage.</p>	<p>Négociation d'un parcours pédagogique pour l'insertion des jeunes dans le domaine de l'entretien routier et des paramètres techniques des chantiers en vue de l'obtention d'un Certificat de Compétence délivré par le Gouvernement dans le cadre de la réforme de la formation professionnelle et technique Des négociations pour l'extension de ce modèle dans le secteur de la construction et dans d'autres secteurs à génération sont en cours</p>

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already

entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

Le Comité Constitué a un objectif de 30% de femmes comme membres avec une valorisation des différentes sensibilités ethniques de la Mauritanie

b) Partnerships (external)

L'Union Européenne finance le projet « Chantier Ecole ». Le Cluster des Nations Unies sur l'Insertion des Jeunes examine la possibilité de considérer le Comité comme une instance dudit Cluster.

Burkina Faso/BFA103

Le Gouvernement, les collectivités territoriales et les partenaires sociaux prennent des mesures pour promouvoir l'application des méthodes intensives en emplois décents dans les programmes d'investissements, aux fins du développement local

1	<p>Le Gouvernement et les partenaires sociaux ont adopté un code de bonne pratique des travaux de construction pour démontrer leur engagement à mieux cibler, et évaluer le contenu des travaux intensifs en emploi dans le sens de les rendre plus conforme à l'agenda du travail décent de l'OIT. Les buts de ces lignes directrices sont de :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fournir des guides de bonnes pratiques à tous les acteurs impliqués dans les travaux HIMO, à l'égard des conditions de travail, le paiement et les taux de rémunération, la discipline et les procédures de règlement des conflits et griefs.• Promouvoir l'uniformité entre les différentes approches utilisées dans le cadre des travaux HIMO au Burkina Faso	<p>le BIT a préparé une proposition de code tripartite de pratiques décentes dans les travaux de construction qui a été soumise au Ministère en charge du travail pour avoir son appui politique en vue de la poursuite des consultations avec les partenaires sociaux.</p>
2	<p>Les services techniques en charge des travaux publics et des pistes de désenclavement ont les capacités à gérer des activités d'entretien des chaussées selon les techniques HIMO. Cette approche a été intégrée dans le projet d'emploi jeunes et de développement des compétences (PEJEDEC) financé par la Banque Mondiale et dont l'exécution est confiée à une cellule HIMO créée par le Gouvernement au sein du Ministère des travaux publics. De même un fonds du Programme des Investissements Publics (PIP) dudit Ministère est affecté pour l'entretien des routes selon la méthode HIMO.</p> <p>L'École de formation des travaux publics est capable d'offrir une gamme variée de formation pratique basée sur des chantiers</p>	<p>Le BIT a appuyé le gouvernement dans la formulation d'un projet de création d'emploi dans les travaux d'entretien des pistes. Cette proposition a été intégrée dans le projet spécial de travaux publics et de création d'emplois. et est retenue comme une opération régulière dudit</p> <p>Le BIT a formulé un projet de création d'emploi dans les travaux d'entretien manuel des pistes. Cette proposition a été intégrée dans le projet spécial de travaux publics</p> <p>Le BIT a soutenu l'École de formation des travaux publics à préparer les offres techniques et financières pour une assistance technique à la mise en œuvre de la Composante « Création d'emplois pour les jeunes et les femmes » du Projet de réhabilitation de routes et de facilitation du transport sur le corridor CU9</p>

	<p>écoles. Ceci permet d'augmenter l'offre nationale de formation dans le domaine des travaux publics. L'Ecole de formation des travaux publics est sélectionné pour offrir des prestations d'assistance technique dans le cadre du volet « Création d'emplois pour les jeunes et les femmes » du Projet de réhabilitation de routes et de facilitation du transport sur le corridor CU9 Lomé - Cinkansé- Ouagadougou financé par la Banque Africaine de Développement.</p>	<p>Lomé - Cinkansé- Ouagadougou. Cette assistance du BIT a également permis d'introduire le travail décent (salaire minimum, égalité de traitement, protection des travailleurs,..) dans les travaux d'entretien routier intensifs en emploi.</p>
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Asia and the Pacific

Lao People's Democratic Republic/LAO176

[AC15] Increased opportunities created for decent and productive employment, particularly in rural areas, including develop and implement local strategies for livelihood development and employment creation

1	<p>A national steering committee has been established to monitor implementation of rural employment activities in pilot sites. However this is just for project purposes and not yet looking at public investments at large. Capacity of national staff and understanding of rural employment approaches and impact is being improved. Good national support for the rural employment work and integration into national development strategies is happening. Overall however this criteria has not yet been met and would require more time.</p>	<p>The ILO assisted and provided technical advice to national level meetings and technical support, base line studies, support of field visits to project areas and joint work planning. National workshop to discuss rural employment strategies and progress. Fellowships for national counterparts to participate in relevant learning forums in Turin.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
2	<p>An integrated approach has been developed in collaboration with different partners and is implemented in a first pilot province. This approach combines activities in the areas of employment intensive investments, skills development, small enterprise development, value chain upgrading and OSH. Five types of livelihoods and skills promoted with generally strong response. Work is still ongoing, local capacities are strengthened, especially of four line agencies and mass organizations to deliver services, and activities. This will need to be expanded however. Strong ownership is established and demonstrated at provincial and national levels. It would require more time before we can conclude that this criteria has been met, currently, incremental progress is observed in new government extension services, improved incomes from new livelihoods, women's involvement, awareness and</p>	<p>The ILO provided technical support, training and workshops, mentoring and exposure.</p> <p>The ILO conducted a rapid assessment and training needs analysis study; it analysed the profile of the areas, identified the economic activities and the accompanying skills needs in a participatory manner and recommendations as to the design and type and details of rural skills training programmes and entrepreneurship were provided and which could be delivered based on the local economic opportunities assessment and training needs assessment. It also assessed and suggested potential training providers to implement training courses in the target areas.</p> <p>The ILO provided technical support/inputs/guidance to the various employment promotion and demonstration activities at village, district and provincial level.</p>

		changes in work conditions.	<p>Skills training programmes were organized and conducted for mushroom growing and motorcycle repair; 45 villagers are trained in these courses: 25 for mushroom growing and 20 for motorcycle repair</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)			
a) Gender equality and non-discrimination		b) Partnerships (external)	
<p>Gender mainstreaming workshops have been conducted to increase knowledge about gender issues at local level. Activities focus on gender roles and issues, female entrepreneurship and specific training has been organized. Training ongoing to deploy at least 32 community trainers to one ethnic district for gender equity mainstreaming, reaching 463 households. Activities focus on areas with ethnic minorities and the principles of convention 169 are applied.</p>		<p>Lao Women's Union</p>	

Indonesia/IDN127

Optimized employment outcomes of public and community investments

1	<p>Ministry of Manpower has committed to strengthen the monitoring & evaluation of its national programme on employment intensive investments, "Padat Karya". More specifically, the Ministry has committed 15% of its Padat Karya Programme budget in 2014 and 2015 for supporting monitoring and technical services that will strengthen its implementation. This will result in improvements in the quantity and quality of employment under this national programme. The national level interest in replication and up-scaling of our work on local resource-based technologies is a result of successful show casing of a post-Tsunami EIP approach to the Government of Indonesia.</p>	<p>A joint study and technical assistance by the ILO has led to the Ministry of Manpower committing 15% of its government Padat Karya Programme budget in 2014 for supporting monitoring and technical services in the labour intensive road and infrastructure development programme in the rural areas in Indonesia. The ILO conducted the study and disseminated and discussed the results and recommendations with the stakeholders.</p>
2	<p>Ministry of Manpower has adopted the employment intensive methodologies and local based approaches through the application of technical tools and demonstration projects in its infrastructure Padat Karya Programme in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 3 provinces and 5 districts (in 2014)- 5 provinces and 5 districts (in 2015) <p>The Ministry intends to expand these pilot programmes in the future subject to national funds made available.</p>	<p>The ILO provided technical assistance and support to the Directorate-General of Employment Placement, Ministry of Manpower, which is in charge for implementation & monitoring of the infrastructure development Programme. Two local ILO staff were attached to the Government team based in the Ministry.</p>

Philippines/PHL101

Increased employment creation using employment-intensive approaches in community works, infrastructure works, and green works to reduce poverty and prepare for and respond to disasters

1	<p>The regional government agencies, provincial and municipal governments, non-government organizations, and community-based organizations in Davao Oriental applied local resource-based approach in infrastructure rebuilding and restoration of agriculture, which identified priority public investments for the recovery and rehabilitation of Typhoon Bopha-affected communities (e.g. rehabilitation of roads, suspended bridge, water supply system, irrigation canals, chili, corn and cassava production, sloping agricultural land technology, and lobster production)</p> <p>The national and local governments are equipped with options on the implementation of road maintenance works that can generate more employment for communities as compared to utilization of heavy equipment</p>	<p>The ILO in Davao Oriental facilitated deeper understanding and application of local resource-based works. The Implementation Planning Workshop on December 10-11, 2013 oriented regional government agencies, provincial and municipal officials, and other stakeholders on local resource-based approach, which facilitated the identification of priority recovery and rehabilitation projects that may be supported by the ILO.</p> <p>ILO provided technical assistance in the development of the program of works and actual implementation of projects in Davao Oriental</p> <p>The ILO -published Typhoon Bopha knowledge products , which were disseminated to regional and local government partners to reinforce learning and strengthen support on various projects that may apply local resource-based approach in the future.</p> <p>The Local Resource-Based Road Maintenance Guide was developed with the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), pilot local government units (LGUs) and communities for technical guidance.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
2	Under the Typhoon Bopha Response	Provincial and community consultations and

		<p>Projects, farmers, fisher folks and unskilled community residents learned and implemented local resource-based infrastructure (i.e. roads, classrooms, bridge, water supply system, irrigation canals) that were identified through social dialogues/consultations. Typhoon Haiyan and Bopha direct beneficiaries benefitted from the immediate income derived from working on infrastructure programmes, and more importantly were given access to social security, socialized health care, and group accident insurance. These coverage benefitted the workers' immediate families.</p> <p>A mechanism to sustain contributions to the SSS was adopted by several implementing partners in Typhoon Bopha-covered municipalities (Baganga and Cateel, Davao Oriental)</p> <p>All workers covered by the Typhoon Bopha Response Projects internalized the definition of labour standards (i.e. minimum wage, work hours), gender equality, social protection (social security, socialized health care, group accident insurance, occupational safety and health), and social dialogues (community consultations and meetings)</p>	<p>follow-through meetings were held to identify and development projects.</p> <p>Technical assistance was provided to implementing partners and workers to capacitate them on local resource-based works.</p> <p>All workers were oriented on the core advocacies of the ILO alongside their rights during the pre-project implementation assemblies. Implementing partners and workers were introduced to the Social Security System (SSS), Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PHIC), and Red Cross and their mandates during orientations</p> <p>Enrolment to SSS, PHIC and accident insurance was monitored by the Project team</p> <p>The ILO facilitated negotiations between and among implementing partners and the SSS for a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on the AlkanSSSy Program</p> <p>All workers were oriented on the core advocacies of the ILO alongside their rights during the pre-project implementation assemblies</p> <p>Regular monitoring was done during project implementation to reinforce labour standards</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
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Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

In ILO's post-disaster response, integration of women into the EE/LRB has been a key priority for the ILO. The ILO Projects have targeted 30 to 50 percent inclusion of women considering that the usual subprojects on EE/LRB are dominated by men. The inclusion of women immediately address skills development and creating opportunities for employment. Likewise, with the women's inclusion, they directly have access to social protection.

b) Partnerships (external)

Work on the above in Bopha response was funded by AusAID (under the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade or DFAT). The disaster response projects for Typhoon Haiyan were funded by UK DFID (United Kingdom Department for International Development), IMEC (International Maritime Employers' Council), Japan and Norway. Partnerships forged by the ILO to implement various sub-projects in different regions enabled deeper understanding of local resource-based works at the national, regional and local levels.

96 partnerships were forged for EE (30) and LRB (66) works in all Typhoon Haiyan-affected regions. Agreements were done with national government agencies (Department of Labor and Employment/DOLE, Department of Social Welfare and Development/DSWD, Technical Education and Skills Development Authority/TESDA), faith-based organizations/church, NGOs, humanitarian organizations and Peoples' Organizations). These partnerships facilitated works on debris management, shelters, rehabilitation of roads, rehabilitation of irrigation canals, reforestation, rehabilitation of mangrove habitats; slope protection, and construction and reconstruction of learning and health facilities. The ILO also promoted convergence with other UN agencies such as the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization), WHO (World Health Organization), UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) and UNDP (United Nations Development Programme); which encouraged complementation and maximized resources.

The application of labour intensive and local resource-based approach by the ILO led to 23 subcontracts benefitting 28 local organizations, one government agency (DOLE Regional Office XI or DOLE XI), one UN agency (FAO), and one NGO (Child Alert Mindanao).

This allowed local organizations to learn new technologies to promote alternative livelihood sources. The DOLE XI contract focused on livelihood generation and enterprise development. UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund) provided technical backstopping in the implementation of the agreement with Child Alert Mindanao. Agricultural subprojects were

supported by the Provincial and Municipal Agriculture Offices of Davao Oriental. The National Irrigation Administration (NIA) provided technical backstopping to all irrigation subprojects. Lastly, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR XI) provided technical assistance to one subproject.

Timor-Leste/TLS176

Enhanced rural employment, safety net, and economy through infrastructure investment, livelihoods programmes, and business development support

1	<p>Increasing adaptation within the Government of Timor-Leste of policies and strategies that emphasize the need for increased investments in the rural road sector – using decent labour-based work methods - which contribute to the creation of direct and spin-off employment opportunities for rural women, men and female and male local contractors. This is reflected in the Programme of the current Sixth Constitutional Government of Timor-Leste which mentions the leading role of the ILO in the development of the sector and the implementation of the Rural Roads Master Plan, which was developed by the ILO together with the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communications as the Government lead Ministry</p>	<p>The ILO continued to promote and advocate for the improvement and maintenance of rural roads in Timor-Leste, using labour-based work methods. Through the work and advocacy undertaken by the ILO, the Government of Timor-Leste has adopted the labour-based approach and the ILO-development Rural Roads Master Plan (which incorporates the delivery of investments using labour-based work methods and the use of local contractors).</p>
2	<p>Increased employment and business opportunities created for the rural population through the injection of cash resources in the local economy during the implementation of rural road rehabilitation and maintenance works. Also indirect and spin-off employment benefits created through the improved rural access as a result of the investments for the local population and local contractors. Community snapshot baselines and endlines are carried out by the ILO, which confirm significant employment content and positive local economic impact of the interventions at community level.</p>	<p>The ILO provided technical assistance to the Government of Timor-Leste in building the capacity of the public and private sector for the planning and delivery of investments in rural roads using labour-based work methods that also entail comprehensive social protection and occupational safety & health aspects. Various studies to document approaches, lessons learned and assess the impact of the work were undertaken as an input to this process.</p>

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

The ILO have developed comprehensive Social Safeguards Frameworks and related operational procedures – including those related to gender equality – which are fully integrated in the design and implementation of the rural road works. The Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communications – ILO's Implementation Partner has adopted the Social Safeguards Framework developed by the ILO, which is also part and parcel of nationally certified training for local contractors provided by the ILO.

b) Partnerships (external)

The Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communications
Don Bosco Foundation;
The Institute for business Support (IADE).

India/IND104

Enhanced national capacity to effectively plan, design and implement public employment and investment programmes through infrastructure works

1	<p>a) State Government of Himachal Pradesh has started a pilot project where contractors are now using community labour to implement off-carriageway maintenance of road works.</p> <p>b) State Governments of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand have started to measure employment impact resulting from improved maintenance of rural roads programmes in the States.</p>	<p>a)ILO pilot demonstrating the know-how and implementation arrangements for community involvement carried-out in the State of Himachal Pradesh.</p> <p>b)ILO provided tracking systems, where pilot projects on performance-based maintenance contracting and community contracting are implemented, to quantify employment created due to improved routine maintenance practices in the States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand</p>
2	<p>a) National policy framework for maintenance of rural roads adopted. Eight States in India adopt similar policies resulting in a more structured and systematic approach to rural road maintenance, which in turn increases employment generation, promotes skills development, improves business prospects for local small-scale entrepreneurs and, in general, improves and sustains rural livelihoods development.</p> <p>b) Skills training programme for maintenance of rural roads conducted for road agencies and local construction firms in eight States covering approx. 7,000 technical staff members.</p> <p>c) Performance based maintenance contracting and community contracting introduced in four states, applying employment-intensive work methods in routine road maintenance works.</p> <p>d) GOI commences training programme to</p>	<p>a) ILO drafted national and state level policies and prepared maintenance management manual for rural roads developed.</p> <p>b) ILO developed course materials and training programmes which is being rolled-out in eight States in India.</p> <p>c) ILO developed a contracts management system including bidding documents for performance-based maintenance contracts and community contracting.</p> <p>d) ILO prepared national occupational standards, training objectives, course curricula, training manuals and course programmes for training of MGNREGA barefoot technicians and has facilitated training of trainers.</p>

	train 50,000 barefoot technicians – a new cadre - based on newly developed national occupational standards and training material to strengthen technical supervision of labour-intensive work sites in MGNREGA	
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Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

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b) Partnerships (external)

a), b) & c) World Bank, Ministry of Rural Development, 8 State Rural Roads Development Agencies, local construction industry in 8 States, local communities in pilot districts in 3 States, civil society organization.
 d) Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Skills Development and Entrepreneurship, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushal Yojana (Rural Skills Programme), National Institute of Rural Development, selected training providers.

Nepal/NPL128

Labour intensive public works designed and implemented for increased employment opportunities and poverty reduction.

2

Employment intensive road-maintenance programme are being implemented since March 2014. Up to date, 3667 Km of road (District Core Road Network) has been maintained. By December 2015, it is expected that a total of 4249 KM of DCRN will be maintained.

A total of 1850 (70 % women and 30% men, representing mostly deprived communities were provided paid employment.

Employment intensive school reconstruction programme has been designed, in recommendation of the Government of Nepal, and submitted to the donor Government of Norway, in June 2015. Technical capacity enhanced DOLIDAR Officials 396 (Engineers and Sub engineers), through March 2014 to June 2015

The ILO, with support of the World Bank, provided technical support to the Government of Nepal in term of planning (road condition survey , design, cost estimation, recruitment and selection of road maintenance group, development of annual road maintenance plan, updating Rural Transport Information Management System. It was started in August 2014.

In addition, the ILO provided technical assistance in implementation (side layout, provision of occupational safety and health, mechanism established for payment through local banks, monthly health check-up of the workers, provision of insurance, preparation of contract).

ILO's involvement in monitoring and evaluation includes regular monitoring and supervision, development of grievance-redressal mechanism, certification of payment mechanism put in place.

The ILO, with support of Government of Japan, provided technical support for development of National Policy on Occupational Safety and Health in July 2015.

The ILO, with support of Government of Japan, provided technical support to enhance Occupational Safety and Health capacity of the Government of Nepal, employers' organizations and the workers' organizations in July 2015.

			The ILO, with support of Government of Japan, provided technical support to Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Road, Government of Nepal, for formulation of occupational health and safety guidelines and identification of policy gaps in relation to occupational health and safety.
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Latin America and the Caribbean

El Salvador/SLV130

El Gobierno, con el apoyo de la OIT, ejecuta programas y proyectos intensivos en empleo para las inversiones públicas, en particular aquellas orientadas a reducir la vulnerabilidad ambiental, utilizando la metodología PIIE.

1	La Secretaría Técnica y de Planificación de la Presidencia, con apoyo de la OIT, ha establecido un espacio de interlocución intersectorial, con el fin de adoptar una política Pública orientada a la Promoción del Empleo en áreas urbanas y rurales, basada en la utilización de estrategias que promueven el empleo desde la inversión pública.	La OIT, con fondos de Luxemburgo, brindó asistencia técnica para la elaboración, validación y finalización de dos documentos, que fueran utilizados por la Secretaría Técnica de la Presidencia, Ministerio de Obras Públicas y Fondo de Conservación Vial (FOVIAL), para el desarrollo de proyectos Intensivos en Empleo. Estos documentos son: 1. La Caja de Herramientas (Tool Kit) PIIE que apoya la implementación de proyectos intensivos en empleo incluye: (a) un Manual de implementación; (b) una Guía del facilitador; y (c) Cartillas metodológicas (proceso de formación para participantes PIIE). 2. Lineamientos para consolidar la Estrategia de Generación de Empleo desde la Inversión Pública en El Salvador
2	En 2014 el Ministerio de Obras Públicas (MOP) y el Fondo de Conservación Vial (FOVIAL) institucionalizaron el programa de microempresas de mantenimiento vial como uno de los ejes prioritarios de trabajo en su gestión por medio del Sistema de Microempresas FOVIAL, creándose la Unidad de Atención a la Microempresa como unidad que operativiza el Sistema.	La OIT, con fondos de Luxemburgo, brindó asistencia técnica a FOVIAL para desarrollar un proceso de formación y capacitación sobre los conceptos y nociones básicas sobre el funcionamiento del PIIE; así como en los aspectos relacionados a su metodología. A partir de estos procesos, y el acompañamiento técnico de la OIT en la adaptación de la metodología PIIE y sus herramientas, se asesoró al FOVIAL en el establecimiento de una experiencia piloto en la implementación de la metodología. La OIT apoyó técnicamente la creación de la Unidad de Atención a la Microempresa (UMI)

			<p>en el Fondo de Conservación Vial (FOVIAL) quien por medio de los instrumentos PIIE se acompañó en el proceso de creación, contratación y asesoría de microempresas de mantenimiento vial bajo la metodología del PIIE e IMESUN (Inicie Su Negocio).</p> <p>La OIT asistió técnicamente, por medio de la provisión de asesorías especializadas, los procesos de apoyo a unidades empresariales por parte de la UMI de FOVIAL en municipios prioritarios de Comunidades Solidarias como: Nahuizalco, San Martín, San Jorge, Zacatecoluca, Santa Isabel Ishuatán, Ciudad Arce, Panchimalco, Santa Elena y Caluco.</p>
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Outcome 01 - Employment Promotion: More women and men have access to productive employment, decent work and income opportunities

RESULTS BY INDICATOR

Indicator - 1.6. Number of member States where, with ILO support, governments, employers and/or workers organizations have taken initiatives in policy areas that facilitate transition of informal activities to formality.

Measurement

To be counted as reportable, results must meet both of the following criteria:

- 1.A gender-sensitive and effective policy initiative/reform is adopted by one of the tripartite constituents that facilitates transition to formality.
- 2.The policy initiative/reform includes practical measures in at least two of the following policy areas: the adequacy of the regulatory framework and its enforcement; entrepreneurship, skills and financial support; extension of social protection; and representation and organization.

Country/Country Programme Outcome (CPO)	Measurement Criteria	Result Achieved	ILO Contribution
Africa			
Cameroon/CMR107 [ACI6] Un environnement favorable pour la transition de l'économie informelle vers l'économie formelle	1	Under the auspices of the Prime Minister, the Minister of Women's Empowerment and the Family, officially adopted the National Gender Policy that facilitates the transition to formal economy in October 2014 in Yaoundé. Low economic power for women and the insufficient participation of women in public life and decision-making as well as the low level of impact and visibility of women were identified among the main challenges to the a gender-sensitive and effective policy. An Integrated Plan to Reduce Non-registered Employment and non-registered enterprises: Policy strategies and Action Plan will be	The ILO provided technical assistance for a diagnostic study on transition from informality to formality. The study investigates the determinants of individual's decisions to be formal or informal and quantify the patterns of labour informality according to age, gender, employment status and geographic area, etc. It further examines the link between income distribution, inequality and informality and elucidates the effect of sector of employment on earnings in terms of both differentials and polarization with a gender perspective as women are more likely than men to work in the informal economy.

		adopted by tripartite constituents by the end of 2015.	RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results
	2	<p>The implementation of the National Gender Policy includes measures to create a favorable environment for the social protection of women and the men and their equal access to social services.</p> <p>The Integrated Plan to Reduce Non-registered Employment and non-registered enterprises: Policy strategies and Action Plan includes activities on ensuring a favorable regulatory, social and legal environment for micro and small enterprises (MSEs), extending social protection to MSEs and informal workers, organizing informal MSEs, creating financial support for informal MSEs to have access to training and providing incentives for informal MSEs to encourage their transition to formal economy.</p> <p>La deuxième composante traite de la « Sensibilisation, structuration et formation ». L'objectif poursuivi est de pérenniser les MPE.</p> <p>Enfin, la dernière composante porte sur « Incitations et accompagnement ». L'objectif visé étant d'améliorer le cadre général des activités des MPE</p>	<p>Le BIT a supervisé la formulation du plan de mise en oeuvre de la transition de l'économie informelle vers l'économie formelle.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

b) Partnerships (external)

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Plusieurs department ministériels ont été associé sous le leadership du

MINPMEESA. L'Institut National de la Statistiques (INS) a contribué à la réalisation de l'enquête qualitative sur les facteurs de migration. Les associations des acteurs du secteur informel ont été consultées.

Madagascar/MDG107

[ACI6] Des programmes visant à stimuler la formalisation de l'économie informelle sont développés

1

La démarche pour une adoption d'initiative a été initiée et apporte des résultats encourageants (i) les besoins des mandants par rapport à l'assistance technique attendue du BIT pour faciliter la transition vers l'économie formelle suite à l'informalisation massive résultant de la double crise financière internationale et politique interne identifiés, (ii) le rôle des acteurs stratégiques potentiels pouvant intervenir dans le processus de formalisation de l'économie (autorités publiques, organisations d'employeurs et de travailleurs, structures représentatives du secteur informel, etc.) étudié, (iii) les obstacles à la formalisation des activités informelles identifiés et analysés, (iv) des approches sectorielles de la formalisation (en fonction des besoins spécifiques des acteurs de l'économie informelle) conçues, (v) des mesures visant à juguler l'informalisation du secteur formel résultant de dispositifs contractuels irréguliers identifiés, (vi) les partenariats et des politiques innovantes permettant d'assurer une synergie d'action entre les différents acteurs stratégiques pouvant faciliter la transition vers la formalisation de l'économie informelle identifiées.

- Un programme d'appui pour la transition vers l'économie formelle est mis en oeuvre à partir de mars 2015. L'intervention cible trois Régions (Vakinankaratra, Amoron'i Mania et Boeny). Jusqu'à ce jour (i) 1 plateforme regroupant 7 associations informelles mise en place dans la Région Boeni, (ii) 7

Des réunions stratégiques avec les différents Ministères, les organisations d'employeurs et de travailleurs, les agences des Nations Unies, des partenaires techniques et financiers et des ONGs et entités oeuvrant pour la promotion de l'Emploi ont été réalisées. Un atelier ayant vu la participation de 40 personnes issues des entités précitées a été organisé pour discuter de la problématique de l'économie informelle, et identifier et convenir des pistes d'actions pour la transition vers l'économie formelle.

Le BIT a appuyé la réalisation d'une étude sur les causes de l'informalité à Madagascar et participe à la communication du résultat au niveau national, ainsi que les activités de structuration de l'économie informelle dans la région de Boeni, avec une extension dans les régions de Vakinankaratra et Amoron'i Mania.

Le BIT a (i) réalisé un atelier de formation des Inspecteurs du Travail en vue de renforcer leur expertise en matière de PDFT et de NIT et de leur accès à l'économie informelle, (ii) tenu une conférence aux étudiants de l'ENAM et de l'ENMG sur les NIT et les PDFT pour les familiariser aux défis de la transition vers l'économie informelle.

RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results.

	<p>associations regroupant des opérateurs dans l'économie informelle dotées de caractère formel dans la Région de Boeni, (iii) 101 individus dans l'économie informelle dotés de capacités pour faciliter leur transition vers l'économie formelle, (iv) capacité des dirigeants des associations et plateforme au nombre de 75 renforcée, (v) 2 plateformes en cours de mise en place dans les régions de Vakinankaratra et Amoron'i Mania.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Une étude sur les causes de l'informalité à Madagascar menée et en cours de diffusion pour information et prise de décision au niveau national dans l'élaboration de stratégie visant surtout le milieu rural. - 1 atelier national pour un processus de stratégie nationale pour le milieu rural en cours de préparation. - Plan d'action des Inspecteurs du Travail disponible. 	
2	<p>Des initiatives sont prises aux niveaux national et régional pour la transition vers l'économie formelle. Elles incluent le renforcement de capacité, l'entrepreneuriat, l'extension de la protection sociale, l'appui financier et le renforcement organisationnel des associations. Au niveau des trois Régions (Boeni, Vakinankaratra et Amoron'i Mania), des programmes ont été initiés et permis jusqu'à ce jour de (i) mettre en place et formaliser des plateformes regroupant des associations ciblant les opérateurs dans l'économie informelle, (ii) structurer et formaliser des associations informelles cibles, (iii) renforcer les capacités des dirigeants des associations et des plateformes en matière de culture d'entrepreneuriat, de gestion d'entreprise,</p>	<p>L'appui du BIT a porté sur: (i) expertise technique pour la structuration des associations et la mise en place des plateformes, (ii) identification des prestataires et conduite d'un programme de renforcement des capacités des dirigeants des associations, des plateformes et des membres, (iii) organisation des rencontres aux niveaux national et régional, (iv) conduite des actions de plaidoyer auprès des autorités aux niveaux national et régional pour les impliquer dans le processus de facilitation de la transition en mettant en place des mesures adéquates.</p> <p>Le BIT a facilité l'organisation d'un atelier qui a permis la mise à jour des connaissances de 36 Inspecteurs du Travail sur les NIT et les PDFT et une conférence ayant vu la participation de</p>

	<p>de gestion d'une association et de développement de rapport, (iv) identifier les approches à adopter pour mettre en place une mesure de protection sociale pour les opérateurs de l'économie informelle dans le milieu rural aussi bien au niveau national que dans les trois Régions cibles.</p> <p>Le Gouvernement, sous le leadership du Ministère de la Fonction Publique, du Travail et des Lois Sociales, s'attelle à doter le pays d'une stratégie censée permettre d'assurer la transition du monde rural de l'économie informelle vers l'économie formelle à travers l'organisation d'un atelier national rassemblant tous les acteurs concernés au nombre de 400 personnes. La stratégie repose sur l'extension de la protection sociale au monde rural.</p> <p>Un plan d'action établi par chaque Inspection régionale du travail pour contrôler les Unités de Production Informelles est disponible et mis en oeuvre. Ce plan d'action a été élaboré suite aux activités de renforcement de capacités en matière de NIT et les PDFT effectuées par le BIT.</p> <p>Une conférence au profit de 155 étudiants de l'ENAM sur les contenus des NIT et des PDFT et l'importance de la maîtrise de l'économie informelle dans le développement du pays a été réalisée.</p>	<p>155 étudiants de l'ENAM.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results.</p>
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Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

b) Partnerships (external)

L'aspect genre est fortement observé dans toutes les actions du BIT étant donné que les femmes et les jeunes sont majoritaires à exercer dans

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l'économie informelle.

South Africa/ZAF107

[ACI6] Policies that facilitate the transition of the informal economy to the formal economy are formulated and adopted

1	<p>A National Informal Business Upliftment Strategy (NIBUS) of the Department of Small Business Development was developed and approved by Cabinet in February 2014. The Strategy was developed to create an enabling policy environment to facilitate the graduation and participation of informal businesses into the mainstream South African economy. The Strategy pays particular attention to women, youth and other vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>ILO supported the National Department of Small Business Development in provincial consultations that were held with informal business traders and other key stakeholders in the small business sector to inform the drafting of the NIBUS. ILO technical inputs and coordination support was then provided in the actual drafting of the NIBUS to ensure its responsiveness to decent work principles in accordance with the 2002 ILC resolutions on the Informal Economy. To bolster institutional capacity on the informal economy, the ILO facilitated the participation of a government official at a training Academy on Formalization of the Informal Economy facilitated by ITC-Turin in November 2014, as well as the participation of representatives from Business and organized Labour at the same Academy.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
2	<p>The NIBUS rests on intervention pillars that provide for; a rights based framework for a strengthened legal and regulatory environment that encourages greater compliance through less stringent regulatory requirements; entrepreneurship development support through mechanisms that facilitate better access to skills training, technology and financial services; and for improved stakeholder management and engagement through appropriate social dialogue</p>	<p>ILO technical inputs and guidance were provided in the drafting of text pertaining to intervention pillars upon which the NIBUS rests. With reference to ILO guiding principles for the informal economy, technical support ensured that the strategic intervention pillars of the NIBUS and its accompanying Implementation Strategy would lend support towards strengthening the policy and legal environment to facilitate the transition of informal businesses to formality; towards</p>

		mechanisms.	<p>promoting inclusive & representative stakeholder engagement and social dialogue; and towards strengthening local capacity support to enterprise development in the informal business sector.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
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Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

The NIBUS provides a framework for the development of a more rights based policy and regulatory environment for the informal business sector. In piloting the NIBUS ILO support is being provided towards the review of the policy environment for the informal economy and review of by-laws in selected municipalities in the pilot provinces. A partnership has been established between the ILO and the National Department of Small Business Development and the Provincial Government of KwaZulu Natal to engage ILO technical assistance towards ensuring a more rights based policy and regulatory environment for the informal business at local municipality level. The Office will draw technical support from STANDARDS and WORK-QUALITY to ensure that the Implementation Plan for the NIBUS includes specific targets relating to the protection of fundamental principles and rights at work for workers and operators in the informal business sector; and targets to address barriers and challenges faced by women and youth in having equal access to finance and other business development support services in the informal business sector.

b) Partnerships (external)

The ILO partnered with the South African Local Government Authority (SALGA) by providing technical inputs into national guidelines developed by SALGA to assist municipalities to adopt a developmental approach to the informal economy. These guidelines are used in the review of by-laws and the policy environment for the informal economy.

The Flanders International Cooperation Agency through the Small Enterprise Development Facility project of the ILO is contributing to efforts by the National Department of Small Business Development and the National Department of Trade and Industry to create a central database of SMEs, both formal and informal. The database is aimed at reducing red tape at the municipal level and to better track and report on services delivered to informal businesses registered on the database.

Arab States

Jordan/JOR126

[ACI6] Supporting an integrated approach for upgrading the informal economy in Jordan

1

The ILO is supporting an integrated approach for upgrading the informal economy in Jordan with the aim of addressing the structural challenge of weak labour market governance leading to informality which has been exacerbated by the influx of Syrian refugees in Jordan.

Tripartite constituents in addition to the Social Security Corporation and the Department of Statistics jointly launched a gender sensitive National Framework on the Formalization of the Informal Economy in May 2015. This was the outcome of the work of the National Working Group which was established and technically supported by the ILO. In October 2015, The national working group in addition to an expanded number of stakeholders developed a draft national action plan.

Under Output One: Enhancing capacities of constituents

- The ILO updated the Arabic version of the policy resource guide on decent work and the informal economy

- The ILO produced a report aims to build a consensus on statistical measurement of informality and proposes streamlining different national survey tools for a more systematic approach for measuring informality over time. This was done in partnership with the Department of Statistics.

- The ILO conducted a capacity building workshop for social partners on transitions to formality focusing on international best practice. The outcome of this workshop was the draft national framework. A second event was organised to develop the national action plan

Under Output Two: A national framework on the transition to formalization in Jordan is developed

- The ILO supported the establishment of a working group and regular meetings in as well as the finalization and adoption of a tripartite National Framework and national action plan

Under Output Three: The organization of workers in particular sectors is supported

- The ILO provided workers organizations with the needed skills to organize workers in the informal economy (including migrants), through training and the development of a sector specific plan. Two workshops were

			<p>implemented Targeting the affiliates of the General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions (GFJTU), A national committee on workers on the informal economy in Jordan was established that include the head of the women workers committee, a work plan was prepared to be endorsed by the GFJTU leadership.</p> <p>- The ILO provided the Construction Workers Union provided with the technical assistance needed to develop an organizing plan, which includes informal migrants in this sector. The ILO provided the financial and technical assistance to the Jordanian Federation of Independent Unions (JFITU) to hold the founding congress of the Agriculture workers union. The congress took place on 17/9/2015 in the presence of over 100 agricultural workers mostly women, endorsed its bylaws, work plan and elected its leadership (6 ladies out of 11 members).</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
	2	<p>The framework aims to foster a more integrated approach to formalise Jordan's informal sector, so as to ensure decent work and living conditions, social justice, increased productivity and economic growth. This includes actions to improve the regulatory framework and its enforcement, upgrade skills of informal economy workers and extend social protection.</p> <p>The General Federation of Jordanian Trade unions and the Free Independent Trade Unions established committees for the</p>	<p>- The ILO supported the establishment of a working group from different ministries and social partners. This working group held regular meetings to finalize and adopt a tripartite social pact on transitions to formality. The ILO is currently supporting the Jordanian Unions' committees for the inclusion of informal worker in developing the actions and strategies needed to ensure the representation of informal economy workers including migrant workers.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the</p>

inclusion of informal workers, to ensure their representation and organisation.

reported results

Asia and the Pacific

Nepal/NPL127

[ACI6] Vulnerable groups, especially young men and women, have improved access to employment services and to productive employment and income opportunities

1	Three major Trade Union Federations (ILO Constituents) developed and adopted a “gender sensitive policy on informality” in 2015.	<p>1. ILO organised awareness raising training and workshops to trade union members and managers on informality;</p> <p>2. ILO through analytical work documented policy and legal gaps towards the formalisation of informal economy and disseminated the findings by organising stakeholders’ workshop;</p> <p>3. ILO provided financial support for a consultant to draft the policy.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
2	The “gender sensitive policy on informality” includes practical measures of the following policy areas: the adequacy of the regulatory framework and its enforcement; entrepreneurship, skills and financial support; extension of social protection; and representation and organization. 650 conflict affected women and girls. Of whom, above 80 % of the participants have strated their own enterprises, 2014 and 2015.	<p>1. ILO organised several meetings with the three major TU federations to discuss the potential policy areas in line with the measurement criteria;</p> <p>2. ILO provided support to the three major trade union federations to undertake consultations with their members at central and local level to discuss and prioritise the potential policy areas.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>

Latin America and the Caribbean

Colombia/COL126

[ACI1] Apoyo al programa de Transición a la Formalidad "Colombia Trabaja Formal"

1	Red de Formalización Laboral constituida mediante el Decreto 567 de 2014, diseñada e implementada por el Ministerio de Trabajo y que cubre todas las acciones de formalización (planes de Reversión Laboral, acciones de reversion sectorial, entre otros) y busca centralizar las política de formalizacion bajo una mirada integrada que opere a nivel nacional y departamental.	<p>La OIT apoyó al Ministerio de Trabajo en la generación de las Líneas Estratégicas de Reversión Laboral como herramienta que oriente y facilite el tránsito de la informalidad a la formalidad.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
2	Decreto 1047 de 2014 para la formalización de Taxistas aprobado por el el Ministerio del Trabajo, que establece las reglas del juego para que los conductores cuenten con protección en salud, riesgos laborales y aporten a pensión.	<p>Se participó en la elaboración del Decreto para taxistas en el marco de apoyo técnico durante la vigencia de la Carta Acuerdo 225 de 2013 celebrada entre OIT y el Ministerio del Trabajo. De igual forma, participó en la formulación del mecanismo alternativo de afiliación para trabajadores indepedientes que devenguen menos de un salario mínimo, bajo el marco de dicha Carta Acuerdo.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>

Peru/PER156

[ACI6] Apoyo al diseño y puesta en marcha de la estrategia nacional de formalización

1	<p>El Ministerio de Trabajo aprobó la Estrategia sectorial de formalización laboral mediante Resolución Ministerial 205-2014-TR y su respectivo Plan de Acción a través de la RM N° 093-2015-TR</p>	<p>A solicitud del Ministerio de Trabajo de Perú, la OIT, con fondos RBSA, prestó asistencia técnica para la preparación del documento base para elaborar la estrategia sectorial de formalización laboral, participó en las discusiones técnicas y facilitó información acerca de buenas prácticas que existen en otros países de la región, mismas que están referidas en el documento de estrategia aprobado. La OIT acompañó técnicamente al Ministerio para la elaboración del plan anual par apromover la formalización laboral. Adicionalmente, promovió la inclusión del tema en el plan estratégico de la Superintendencia Nacional de Fiscalización Laboral (SUNAFIL) y ha prestado asistencia para la identificación y el diseño de herramientas que les permita identificar y caracterizar la informalidad laboral y diseñar estrategias de intervención para apoyar la transición a la formalización</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
2	<p>La Estrategia sectorial cuenta con metodología innovadora de fiscalización laboral (cuadrante inspectivo) y con iniciativa para la promoción del autoempleo</p> <p>Se desarrolló el Plan de Igualdad de Oportunidades entre hombres y mujeres el cual permitió la formación de equipos para ampliar la participación de la mujer en el</p>	<p>La OIT proporcionó asistencia técnica a dichos procesos a través de diversos mecanismos: seminarios de presentación de experiencias internacionales, comentarios a propuestas legislativas, reuniones de trabajo.</p> <p>La OIT brindó asistencia técnica para el diseño, gestión y puesta en marcha del plan de igualdad de oportunidades. Asimismo,</p>

	<p>proceso de formulación de observaciones del Convenio 100 y 111. Del mismo modo las organizaciones de Trabajadoras Remuneradas del Hogar han contribuido al tránsito de la economía informal a la economía formal.</p>	<p>acompañó también el desarrollo del Plan Operativo Anual de las organizaciones sindicales de modo que pueda ser promovida mayor participación de las mujeres e involucramiento en sus respectivas organizaciones.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
<p>Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)</p>		
<p>a) Gender equality and non-discrimination</p>	<p>b) Partnerships (external)</p>	
<p>-</p>	<p>Se establecieron alianzas con ONU Mujeres, FES, WIGO, PLADES, Proyecto País FNV, PROSIE.</p>	

Jamaica/JAM104

[ACI6] Constituents have taken initiatives in policy areas that facilitate the transition from informality to formality

1	<p>The Ministry of Labour and Social Security established a steering committee in October 2014 which approved a policy initiative and programme of work to facilitate transition to formality in Jamaica.</p> <p>In 2015 the Jamaica Employer' Federation (JEF) adopted a gender-sensitive policy on the transition to formality, which provides guidelines to support its members' efforts to facilitate labour and business formalization.</p>	<p>The ILO provided technical inputs to the implementation of the formalization initiative, including with respect to the policy framework.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
2	<p>The government of Jamaica, because of the high levels of unemployment and underemployment which exist in the country, consider SMEs and Skills to be critical in the process of economic development and jobs rich growth creation. The Ministry of Labour has included in the formalization initiative, technical capacity building training components using ILO tools such as Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB); co-operatives, skills and financial support as well as social protection measures.</p> <p>The JEF policy on formalization includes as components representation and organization; and entrepreneurship.</p>	<p>The ILO delivered advisory services to the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, the social partners and civil society institutions on formalization, within the framework of the Regional Programme to Promote Formalization in Latin America and the Caribbean (FORLAC). Technical assistance in the areas of formalization, Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB), cooperatives and skills development was delivered. Over 70 persons were trained in SIYB while 30 persons had their technical capacity enhanced through information and ILO tools on cooperatives. Furthermore, a tripartite delegation from the Board of TVET was sent to Germany on a study tour. The Jamaican Employers' Federation received training in SIYB and representation and organization in two capacity building workshops conducted in 2015.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

The ILO worked closely with the Ministry of Labour and Social Security and JEF to ensure that women entrepreneurs had a better appreciation of the requirements to access financing from national SME financing institutions.

b) Partnerships (external)

The Jamaica Small Business Association made presentations at the workshops and outlined the products available and accepted eleven (11) applications for SME financing from persons who were trained. The workshops also taught marketing and communication skills and sought to prepare the SMEs to be suppliers of products and services to MNEs in the tourism sector in Montego Bay, Ocho Rios and Negril.

Argentina/ARG104

[AC16] Se desarrollan nuevas estrategias para reducir la informalidad, el empleo no registrado y la precaridad laboral y para generar condiciones propicias para el desarrollo de empresas sostenibles

1

El Congreso Nacional sancionó, en mayo de 2014, la Ley 26.940 de Promoción del trabajo registrado y prevención del fraude laboral, que establece un esquema de incentivos y penalidades para la formalización laboral y tiene el objetivo de asegurar el cumplimiento de los C.81 y C.129.

En marzo de 2014, Argentina depositó ante la OIT el instrumento de ratificación del C.189 sobre trabajadores domésticos, adoptado en diciembre de 2013 por la Ley 26.921.

En el marco del Memorándum de Entendimiento suscripto con OIT en Nov.2013, el Gobierno de la Provincia de Santa Fe, a través de su Ministerio de Trabajo y Seguridad Social, implementó la Agenda Provincial de Trabajo Decente, con foco en la informalidad laboral.

- Asesoría técnica a los mandantes en el proceso de elaboración del proyecto de ley, que posteriormente fue sancionada como Ley 26.940.

- A fin de ampliar los conocimientos sobre la economía informal en el país, que permitan diseñar una estrategia integral y políticas específicas, la OIT publicó una serie de documentos y artículos, entre los cuales destacan: "Informalidad laboral en Argentina: segmentos críticos y políticas para la formalización" (2da edición, 2014); "Informality and employment quality in Argentina: Country case study on labour market segmentation" (Conditions of Work And Employment Series, 2014); "¿Es la informalidad laboral inflexible a la baja en Argentina? Experiencia reciente y perspectivas" (Revista de Universidad Nacional de La Matanza, 2014).

- En el marco de los documentos y artículos publicados por OIT sobre economía informal, se analizó específicamente la situación del trabajo doméstico como un área crítica para avanzar en la formalización y aumento de la protección social del sector.. Cabe destacar que más del 90% de estos trabajadores son mujeres.

- En el marco de la Agenda Provincial de Trabajo Decente de Santa Fe, la OIT brindó asistencia técnica al Ministerio de Trabajo y Seguridad Social en la implementación de su plan de trabajo 2014-2015 en las cinco áreas

		<p>estratégicas identificadas y apoyó el fortalecimiento del Observatorio Laboral con miras a la generación de análisis sobre el mercado de trabajo provincial.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
2	<p>La Ley de promoción del trabajo registrado y prevención del fraude laboral: a) estableció regímenes especiales para la promoción del trabajo registrado; b) creó un Registro Público de Empleadores con Sanciones Laborales (REPSAL); y, c) amplió las competencias del Ministerio de Trabajo, Empleo y Seguridad Social (MTESS) en materia de inspección laboral, y la creación de una Unidad especial de fiscalización del trabajo en sectores con mayor complejidad de control, d) extendió legalmente el alcance de los Convenios de Corresponsabilidad Gremial – para formalizar el empleo y brindar protección social en sectores caracterizados por una alta estacionalidad.</p> <p>El Gobierno aprobó, en abril de 2014, la reglamentación del Régimen especial de contrato de trabajo para el personal de casas particulares, establecido en la Ley 26.844 de abril de 2013. En ese marco, en noviembre de 2014, la Resolución 2224/2014 de la Superintendencia de Riesgos del Trabajo, estableció la obligatoriedad de cobertura de riesgos del trabajo al personal de casas particulares. Esto implica un avance significativo en el marco del C.189 en términos de equiparación de derechos de las</p>	<p>- Con el objeto de profundizar los conocimientos sobre los escenarios que se abren a partir de la sanción de la Ley 26.940 y sus dimensiones, la OIT publicó una serie de documentos y artículos: "Caminos hacia la formalización laboral en Argentina" (2015); Nota FORLAC "Fortalecimiento de la inspección laboral en Argentina: hacia la formalización del trabajo" (2015); Dinámica del empleo informal en Argentina durante los 2000s ¿Qué factores explican su tendencia? (Revista de Estudios del Trabajo, ASET, 2015); Formalización del empleo y cumplimiento del salario mínimo en Argentina (Documento de trabajo, 2015); Las instituciones laborales y el desempeño del mercado de trabajo en Argentina. (Documento de trabajo, 2015).</p> <p>- OIT brindó asistencia técnica al MTESS en la elaboración de tres manuales para la formación de trabajadoras domésticas, dedicados al servicio en casas particulares y al cuidado de niños y adultos mayores. Además, elaboró un folleto informativo con la nueva legislación para trabajadoras domésticas migrantes, validado con las organizaciones sindicales de Argentina y Paraguay.</p> <p>- Acciones de divulgación: Jornadas Tripartitas</p>

		<p>trabajadoras domésticas y el resto de los trabajadores (en las dimensiones del salario, horario de trabajo, licencias e indemnización, por ejemplo).</p> <p>En el marco de su Agenda Provincial de Trabajo Decente, el Gobierno de la Provincia de Santa Fe estableció una línea de trabajo en materia de informalidad laboral que incluye: la generación de conocimiento, el fortalecimiento de la inspección laboral, y la promoción de alianzas estratégicas para promover la formalización laboral en sectores específicos (mercados de productores fruti-hortícolas y el cultivo de la frutilla).</p>	<p>sobre Trabajo Decente en la Provincia de Santa Fe (Nov.2014); II Jornadas de Análisis del Mercado de Trabajo, con eje en informalidad (May.2015); IV Seminario tripartito de Economía Informal en Argentina (Ago.2015).</p> <p>- En mayo de 2015, OIT, MTESS y el Registro Nacional de Trabajadores y Empleadores Agrarios (RENATEA) suscribieron un Memorándum de Entendimiento para la promoción del trabajo decente en el sector rural, en cuyo marco se diseñó un módulo formativo para inspectores sobre trabajo infantil agrícola.</p> <p>- La OIT brindó asistencia técnica a la Provincia de Santa Fe y los actores sociales a nivel local, para promover la formalización laboral a través de cinco ejes: i) fortalecimiento de las instituciones laborales, ii) la economía informal en la provincia; iii) la cadena de valor en la producción de frutilla; iv) la prevención del trabajo infantil rural; v) la mejora de las condiciones de trabajo en el mercado de abasto de la ciudad de Rosario. La publicación "Fortalecimiento de las instituciones laborales para el trabajo decente en la Provincia de Santa Fe" (Nov.2015) sistematiza la experiencia.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
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Brazil/BRA111

[ACI1] Adopción y fortalecimiento de políticas públicas para la formalización de trabajadores.

1	<p>La Secretaría de la Inspección de Trabajo (SIT) del Ministerio de Trabajo y Empleo (MTE) del Gobierno de Brasil ha implementado en 2014 una nueva Estrategia Integrada que utiliza los datos del gobierno, con un enfoque, regional y sectorial, considerando también recortes de género y edad para identificar los núcleos de mayor informalidad que requieran mayor esfuerzo de inspección. Esta acción prevé la integración de las políticas inspección con otras áreas del Ministerio del Trabajo y el Gobierno, en general, para reducir las tasas de informalidad del empleo asalariado en el país. Los primeros resultados del análisis apuntan a un aumento de la eficiencia de la inspección en aumentar la formalización.</p>	<p>La OIT ha financiado un estudio sobre la aplicación de la Estrategia Integrada de la SIT/MTE, su metodología, experiencia y resultados preliminares. La primera etapa del estudio analiza el contexto y el marco de la aplicación de la Estrategia Integrada, mientras que la segunda parte se dedicará a su evaluación de impacto.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
2	<p>La nueva Estrategia Integrada de la SIT/MTE tiene medidas prácticas para adecuar el marco normativo y su aplicación, la iniciativa empresarial en términos de la formalización y una mejor extensión de la protección social a los/las trabajadores/as.</p>	<p>El análisis de la OIT sobre la experiencia de la Estrategia Integrada identifica las buenas prácticas, las lecciones aprendidas y las recomendaciones de políticas para mejorar los resultados especialmente en las áreas relacionadas con el marco normativo y su aplicación, la iniciativa empresarial en relación a las prácticas de formalización y la extensión de la protección social a los/las trabajadores/a. El estudio sirve como un insumo para el fortalecimiento de la Estrategia en estos ámbitos.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>

Mexico/MEX101

[ACI6] Mandantes avanzan en diseño, implementación y evaluación de políticas públicas de empleo y de formalización del empleo

1	<p>Desde enero de 2015, la Secretaría del Trabajo y Previsión Social (STPS) promueve el modelo de intervención de mejora de la productividad y apoyo a la formalización de los trabajadores en la Pequeñas y Medianas Empresas (PyMEs) enfocado al sector turístico.</p> <p>En enero y febrero de 2015, el Comité Nacional de Productividad adopta en su agenda de trabajo la promoción de la formalización del empleo y de las empresas mediante la mejora de la productividad y competitividad de las MyPyME.</p>	<p>La OIT brindó asistencia técnica para concretar un modelo de intervención de mejora de la productividad y apoyo a la formalización de los trabajadores en la PyME.</p> <p>La OIT brindó asistencia técnica participando en las reuniones técnicas del Comité y sensibilizando a los miembros tripartitos del Comité, compartiendo resultados de los modelos de intervención de la Riviera Nayarit y las buenas prácticas regionales en materia de formalización.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>
2	<p>En el 2015, la Secretaría del Trabajo y Previsión Social en su programa de apoyo a la productividad, incorpora incentivos como curso de empleabilidad y productividad; asistencia técnico legal en productividad; capacitación específica por competencias; y estímulos a certificación de competencias laborales para que los empleadores obtengan beneficios en productividad y contribuyan a la formalización de trabajadores. Asimismo, la Secretaría del Trabajo y Previsión Social elaboró un protocolo para la inspección laboral que incluye aspectos de formalización.</p>	<p>La OIT brindó asistencia técnica para que el programa de apoyo a la productividad incorporara a empresas con trabajadores informales para su formalización y orientar al empresario sobre los pasos para formalizar a sus trabajadores y brindó asistencia técnica para el desarrollo del protocolo.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>