

Outcome 13 - Decent Work in Economic Sectors: A sector-specific approach to decent work is applied

RESULTS BY INDICATOR

Indicator - 13.1. Number of member States that, with ILO support, implement sectoral standards, codes of practice or guidelines.

Measurement

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

1. Ratification of a sectoral Convention.
2. Adoption of a law or regulations that implement main provisions of a sectoral standard, sector-specific code of practice or guideline.

Country/Country Programme Outcome (CPO)	Measurement Criteria	Result Achieved	ILO Contribution
Africa			
Nigeria/NGA903 Sectoral social dialogue promotes the improvement of labour and social conditions in specific economic sectors	1	Nigeria ratified the Maritime Labour Convention, 2006 (MLC 2006) in 18 June 2013 and it came into force in June 2014 (not reported in the previous biennium)	ILO provided technical support for preparing the background paper for the ratification. The paper was presented to the Nigeria Labour Administration Council (NLAC) which is a tripartite body that supervises labour administration in the country. It is also the only body empowered by law to recommend the ratification and domestication of international labour standards. The ILO also participated in the NLAC meetings and provided technical inputs and comments.

Asia and the Pacific

China/CHN998

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The National People's Congress of China ratified the Maritime Labour Convention, 2006 on 29 August 2015 .

In promoting the ratification of the MLC, 2006 in China, the ILO provided technical and legal clarifications on the Convention in various workshops organized in partnership with the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security in 2014 and 2015 respectively. The workshops have familiarized participants with the MLC, 2006 and also contributed to strengthen the capacity of labour inspectors (see CHN 154). MLC-related documentation was translated into Chinese.

Mongolia/MNG155

Working Conditions improved in specific sectors

1

Mongolia's parliament has approved the ratification of the Occupational Safety and Health in Mines, 1995(N°176) in July 2015 but official submission of the ratification instrument to the ILO was pending as of October 2015.

Mongolia's parliament has approved the ratification of the Maritime Labour Convention, 2006 in July 2015 but official submission of the ratification instrument was pending as of October 2015.

The ILO provided technical advisory services to the Governments of Mongolia, the Mongolian Confederation of Trade Unions (CMTU) and the Mongolian Employers' Federation (MONEF) in the preparation for ratification of the ILO Convention on Occupational Safety and Health in Mines Convention, 1995 (No. 176) and the Safety and Health in Construction, Convention 1988 (No. 167) The support from the ILO included a Regional Tripartite Workshop hosted by Mongolia in 2009 on the subject of Improving Safety and Health in Mining, attended by 7 Countries and in August 2014, the ILO organized in Mongolia a Regional symposium on OSH in the mining industry in Asia and the Pacific. In October 2014, the Office provided an interministerial meeting with terminological clarifications with a view to facilitating an authoritative translation of the Convention. In April 2015, the ILO facilitated the participation of a Turkish expert in a World Safety Day event with a view to sharing experience on Turkey's recent ratification of C. 167 and C. 176.

ILO's technical assistance was also provided to the CMTU to develop a plan of action, and to the joint working group of Ministries of Labour and Mining in the preparation for the ratification of Convention 176, including an initial assessment of gaps between national laws and the principle of the convention.

The ILO assisted the government of Mongolia in preparing ratification of the MLC, 2006. In 2011, the ILO supported an authoritative

translation of the Convention with a view to its submission to Parliament. In January 2013, the ILO provided clarification to the officials of the Ministry of Road and Transportation to explain the potential relevance of the Convention to Mongolia in light of the 520,500 ships registered with the Maritime Administration's bureau with seat in Singapore. In May 2015, the ILO further clarified the requirements in respect of ratification of the Convention.

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)

OSH activities in Mongolia were organized in partnership with the following organizations: IndustriAll; Freidrich Ebert Stiftung (Mongolia); International Social Security Association Mining – Mongolia Chapter; and, the Korea International Cooperation Agency.

Europe and Central Asia

Bosnia and Herzegovina/BIH102
Ratification of Convention 151 is initiated by the Government.

1

Labour Relations (Public Service) Convention, 1978 (No. 151) ratified by Bosnia and Herzegovina on 31 March 2015.

With the support of the Office:

- A gap analysis was carried out.
- A tripartite validation was conducted.
- The ILO Manual on Collective Bargaining and Dispute Resolution in the public sector was translated into Serbian and used by national constituents.

Turkey/TUR158

[AC17] Development of a programme on implementation of OSH standards and establishment of OSH preventive culture in Turkey.

1	<p>The Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 2006 (No. 187) which was ratified on 16th January 2014, entered into force 16 January 2015. Most recently, Turkey ratified the Safety and Health in Construction Convention, 1988, (No. 167) and the Safety and Health in Mining Convention, 1995 (No. 176) on 23 March 2015.</p>	<p>Following the Soma tragedy in Turkey on 13 May 2014 the ILO engaged in consultations with the Turkish Government and social partners on possible modalities for improving OSH in Turkey, in particular in mining and construction which were followed up in the context of a National Tripartite Meeting, organized by the MoLSS in cooperation with the ILO, 16-17 October 2014. The outcome of this meeting was the development of the Third National Policy and Action Plan on OSH (2014-18) adopted 14 December 2014. It also resulted in an agreement that the ILO would provide technical assistance (TA) for the improvement of OSH in line with relevant ILS and comments made by the ILO supervisory bodies. This one year TA, carried out at the ILO Office for Turkey.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results.</p>
2	<p>The Mining Law No. 3213 of 4.6.85 and the Regulation on Occupational Health and Safety in Mines No. 29291 of 19.9.2013 were amended on February 2015 and March 2015 respectively in the light of the mining accident in May 2014 and of the ratification of C. 176 that followed in March.</p>	<p>Since January 2015, the ILO has provided technical support to increase the capacity of the tripartite constituents for the implementation of ILS. The World OSH Day was celebrated in Turkey for the first time on 28th April 2015 focusing on the building of a preventative culture and implementation of C. 167 and 176. A National Profile on OSH as well as Gap Analyses for C. 167 and 176 have been commissioned to increase awareness and enhance implementation. A major study mapping and analysing the subcontracting</p>

			<p>practices in the mining industry has been carried out.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results.</p>
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Latin America and the Caribbean

Bolivia/BOL997

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Safety and Health in Construction Convention, 1988 (No. 167) ratified by Bolivia on 10 February 2015 and assistance provided to its implementation

La mesa tripartita de construcción creada desde 2009 ha impulsado la ratificación del Convenio. La OIT les ha brindado orientación sobre la implementación del Convenio y su reglamentación. También ha sugerido establecer dos normas una sobre andamios y otra sobre trabajo de altura.

- La OIT ha participado en una reunión de la Mesa para orientarles sobre los principios generales y proponer un enfoque que siga los lineamientos del convenio. (Carmen Bueno)
- Preparó un borrador de reglamentación bajo la dirección técnica para consideración de la Mesa tripartita en Bolivia (Carmen Bueno)
- Brindó asistencia técnica para su puesta en marcha y capacitación del comité tripartito (misión a de SECTOR a finales de 2014)

Uruguay/URY998

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Safety and Health in Mines Convention, 1995 (No. 176) ratified by Uruguay on 5 June 2014.

The Office provided technical assistance to national constituents on the ratification process of the Convention.

Outcome 13 - Decent Work in Economic Sectors: A sector-specific approach to decent work is applied

RESULTS BY INDICATOR

Indicator - 13.2. Number of member States in which constituents, with ILO support, take significant action for a specific sector to advance the Decent Work Agenda.

Measurement

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

1. A national, regional or local policy or plan of action is put in place with adequate funding to implement recommendations or conclusions of ILO sectoral meetings.
2. A tripartite assessment and improvement system is established at the sectoral level that confirms increased compliance with international labour standards, including core international labour standards, and improved working conditions of workers in the sector.

Country/Country Programme Outcome (CPO)	Measurement Criteria	Result Achieved	ILO Contribution
Africa			
Kenya/KEN151 Strengthening social dialogue in the public services, tourism and construction	1	1. The MoLSSS and the Ministry of East African Affairs, Commerce and Tourism, workers' organizations (COTU, KUDHEIHA) and employers' organizations (FKE, KAHC) drew an action plan to revive the tourism sector based on the outcomes of the national and regional tourism forums. The national action plan has been supported by the private sector (tourism) through its efforts in highlighting the need to revive the tourism sector. The government has set aside a fund for tourism revival in Kenya to the tune of Kshs. 5.2 billion in the 2015/2016 national budget. A national technical tripartite plus committee was established on reviving the sector and influencing improvement of	1. ILO supported 3 workshops held in tourism sector-maximizing benefits from tourism; mutual gains collective bargaining; and hotel sector wage determination workshop. Through SCORE, training was conducted in four hotels in Kenya demonstrating improved productivity and working conditions. 2. The Office organized in March 2015, a Sub-regional workshop on good human resource practices in the teaching profession in East Africa, in which Kenya constituents participated. Support was provided for the elaboration of an Action Plan during the workshop.

	<p>working conditions and compliance to international standards put in place.</p> <p>2. Action plans were drawn by constituents during the March 2015 Sub-regional workshop on good human resource practices in the teaching profession in East Africa to influence education policies in the four East African countries that participated. In Kenya, the policies included negotiations with government for fair health coverage for teachers, teacher development (human capital development and resourcing for hardship areas) as well as negotiations of teacher payment. As a follow-up, the Kenya National Teachers Union (KNUT) organized a workshop on decent work and early childhood education workers in Kenya in October 2015, which aimed to adopt an action plan in this specific education area.</p> <p>3. After the ILO sectoral workshop on construction for the county government of Kiambu in April 2015, an action plan was drawn to support youth employment in Kiambu county through waste management and a commitment to provide 30% access to procurement in building and construction (especially rural road maintenance) and infrastructure in agriculture. To enable this become a reality, capacity building for the youth on access to public procurement was envisioned and the county government of Kiambu has approached ILO and UN-HABITAT for technical assistance for capacity building. The county government has also set aside funds through their BIA SHARA fund initiative, in addition to</p>	<p>3. ILO organized a tripartite sectoral workshop on construction for the county government of Kiambu in April 2015 and provided technical support to build capacity of local constituents in addressing youth employment in construction and infrastructure in agriculture.</p>
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national UWEZO and Youth Enterprise Fund (YEF) where youth can access loans for construction projects.

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

- through ILO technical assistance under the SCORE training gender equality was promoted by integrating specific gender-balanced targets, i.e it specifically demanded that workplace improvement committees include at least 30% womens representation.
- Further, workplace improvement plans were obliged to address specific needs of women workers, such as equal pay for work of equal value, non-discrimination, etc.

b) Partnerships (external)

- ILO partnered with individual enterprises in the hotel sector, British High Commission (bilaterals), Trade Mark East Africa. The partnership included ILO providing SCORE training and demonstrating how the tool can be used to improve productivity and working conditions and private sector through KAHC and FKE lobbying government on revival of the tourism sector, seeking lifting of the travel ban by UK government and seeking to influence tourism issues through the East Africa Tourism Platform through TradeMark EA introductions.
- In the construction sector, the Office has worked in collaboration with UN-Habitat.

Lesotho/LSO999

-	2	<p>With the support of Better Work Nicaragua, labour compliance as well as productivity has increased in factories that have subscribed to the programme. The analysis of assessment findings shows that there has been a decline in the number of non-compliance points in most factories with two or more assessments, including on employment contracts (+50% compliance), dialogue discipline and dispute (+40% compliance) and chemicals and hazardous substances (+30% compliance). Performance Improvement Consultative Committees (PICCs) and training have played an important role in improving labour compliance under occupational safety and health (OSH), contracts and human resources.</p> <p>Labour-management and worker-supervisor relationships have also improved. With the support of BW tools and services, these improvements have translated in significant developmental impact outside the factory floor, where workers have benefited from capacity building on budget handling, being able to save more and invest in productive activities in their households, and achieve greater gender balance with more equal responsibilities in child-rearing and household chores.</p>	<p>The ILO through the Better Work programme aims to improve conditions in individual factories while also leveraging its own learnings for policy change at both the national and international levels.</p> <p>As of June 2015, BWL provided services to 16 factories, employing more than 25,000 workers, which represent 65% of the total employment in the sector.</p> <p>The changes that the program is introducing at the factory level are ultimately geared toward supporting the national constituents in their own efforts to raise the bar of labour law governance. Toward this end, the programme has a range of parallel activities aimed at working together with the constituents at the industry and national levels.</p> <p>Notable examples during the biennium include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rolling out supervisory skills training to supervisors in the Lesotho garment industry.• Focus on fire and building safety• HIV/aids peer education refresher training with the objective of revitalizing HIV and AIDS prevention activities in Lesotho's garment factories• Awareness raising on maternity protection.
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Arab States

Jordan/JOR102

Competitiveness and productivity enhanced and compliance with international labour standards promoted in specific sectors at the industrial level

1	<p>At the policy level, a new unified contract for all migrant workers in Jordan's garment sector was announced at Better Work Jordan's international buyers' forum in Amman in April, 2015. It is one of the main provisions of a sector-wide collective bargaining agreement signed in 2013 between the Jordan Garments, Accessories & Textiles Exporters' Association, the Association of Owners of Factories, Workshops and Garments, and the General Trade Union of Workers in Textile, Garment & Clothing Industries. The contract will help end the practice of some migrant garment workers signing one contract in their home country, and then a different contract when they arrive in Jordan. Also, the contract will give them a clearer understanding of their working conditions.</p>	<p>Facilitated by the ILO, the terms of the standardized contract were agreed upon by two apparel employer associations and Jordan's garment union.</p>
2	<p>The monitoring system put in place by the BWJ programme has demonstrated measurable impact in enhancing the working conditions in the factories. In the biennium, compliance on core labour standards has improved: e.g. compliance with coercion indicators under forced labour improved by +2%, and with other grounds of discrimination by +9%. A wide range of working conditions indicators has also improved, such as social security (+11% compliance), worker protection (+9% compliance) and working environment (+11% compliance).</p>	<p>The ILO through the Better Work programme aims to improve conditions in individual factories while also leveraging its own learnings for policy change at both the national and international levels. As of June 2015, BWJ provided services to 68 factories in Jordan, employing almost 50,000 workers, which represents 95% of total employment in the sector. The changes that the programme is introducing at the factory level are ultimately geared toward supporting these national actors in their own efforts to raise the bar of labour law governance. Toward this end, the programme has a range of parallel activities aimed at working together with the constituents at the</p>

			<p>industry and national levels.</p> <p>Notable examples from the biennium include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Training programmes for workers and managers on topics including workers' rights and responsibilities, workplace cooperation, human resources management, supervisory skills and occupational safety and health, among others.• The publication of several research papers on the Jordanian garment industry to create a knowledge base that informs an effective national strategy for the sector.• The establishment of a programme of collaboration with the Ministry of Labour involving training labour inspectors and developing strategies to address key compliance issues.• Fostering dialogue between stakeholder organizations through establishment and activation of a tripartite Project Advisory Committee.
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Asia and the Pacific

Cambodia/KHM161

Working conditions and competitiveness in the garment sector is improved through compliance with international labour standards and national labour law as well as through promotion of decent work

2

Better Factories Cambodia's (BFC) return to public disclosure after a nine-year hiatus helped to motivate factories to make improvements in working conditions. The initiative has resulted in improvement of compliance around key issues such as compensation, including severance payment (+18% compliance) and bonus payment (+11% compliance), and emergency preparedness (+17% compliance). As a result of the BW's strengthened collaboration and institutional engagement with GMAC, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was developed and implemented aiming at facilitating child labour investigation and remediation in the industry.

The ILO through the Better Work programme aims to improve conditions in individual factories while also leveraging its own learning and findings for policy change at both the national and international levels. As of June 2015, BFC provides services to 554 factories, employing more than 530,000 workers, which represent almost 100% of total employment in the sector. The changes that the program is introducing at the factory level are ultimately geared toward supporting national constituents in their own efforts to raise the bar of labour law governance. Toward this end, the programme has a range of parallel activities aimed at working together with the constituents at the industry and national levels. Notable examples during the biennium include:

- The development and launch of the public reporting initiative.
- The organization of a first inter-ministerial meeting on child labour in the garment and footwear industries to help government coordinate its response and address specific policy gaps.
- The organization of a joint GMAC/Ministry of Commerce meeting to focus attention on enforcement of basic legal requirements in Low Compliance factories.

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 project is measuring and reporting on workplace compliance with the

b) Partnerships (external)

BFC, as part of the global Better Work programme, is a partnership between

ILO core convention on non discrimination and works with factory level bipartite committees to address discriminatory practices where they exist. This is supported by dedicated training on gender awareness and additional awareness creation activities on womens health issues

the ILO and the IFC. In addition, currently partnership agreements between the ILO and 29 committed buyers exist that help drive more sustainable change in the Cambodia garment industry.

China/CHN254

Promotion of Decent Work a sector specific approach for economic sectors

1

Strategies and action plans developed for the implementation of the ILO's Healthwise programmes in 7 pilot hospitals in Beijing and 6 provinces. This programme is complementary to the HIV and Aids workplaces programmes.

The ILO HealthWISE Action Manual and Trainer's Guide has been translated into Chinese to raise awareness and build capacity of health services personnel on how to respond to a range of occupational hazards in the health sector. A training of trainers provided, from 16-18 November 2015, for a team of four participants from 7 health facilities and hospitals in Beijing and other provinces (Anhui, Gansu, Henan, Hunan, Shangdon, Yunan). These hospitals have been already working with the ILO on HIV and AIDS and are committed to expand the cooperation in terms of workplace improvements. Other participants from relevant national level institutions also attended the workshop.

Viet Nam/VNM103

[ACI7] Improved competitiveness through promotion of decent work in key economic sectors

2

With the support of Better Work's core services, 358 factories (which represents a 44% increase in the biennium, and a growing share of the industry) have boosted their labour compliance. This development is confirmed in the aggregate compliance trends observed since 2010. Among others, this data shows important reductions in non-compliance in areas such as child labour (+9% compliance), employers' interference in union operations (+13% compliance), employment contracts (+10% compliance), and health services and first aid (+18% compliance).

At the same time, with the application of Better Work's "Performance Improvement Consultative Committees - PICC" model (worker-management committees) workplace cooperation enhanced and industrial disputes reduced.

The ILO through the Better Work programme aims to improve conditions in individual factories while also leveraging its own learnings for policy change at both the national and international levels.

BWV has successfully expanded its factory services to the North of Vietnam, which enhances BWV's impact and reach in Vietnam, and with it, its ability to influence wider industry practices and standards. As of June 2015, BWV provided services to 358 factories, employing almost 500,000 workers, which represent almost 20% of total employment in the sector.

The changes that the programme is introducing at the factory level are ultimately geared toward supporting the national constituents in their own efforts to raise the bar of labour law governance. Toward this end, the programme has a range of parallel activities aimed at working together with the constituents at the industry and national levels.

Notable examples in the biennium include:

- The organisation of a seminar on fire prevention and safety for which serve as forum for government officers, trade union representatives, business associations, enterprises and Better Work Vietnam to exchange information, experiences and give recommendation to policy makers to help promote Fire Safety in the garment sector.
- The provision of guidance by the ILO BW Project Advisory Committee (PAC) to BWV participating factories on the implementation of the Labour Law.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The organisation of regular meetings between provincial federations of labour to exchange experiences on how to strengthen and support trade union at grass root level to promote the compliance. • The development of lessons learned and best practices of BWV factories to be disseminated by VCCI to business associations and factories. • The strengthening of the capacity of Labour Inspectors of DOLISAs, particularly in the area of advisory skills. <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results.</p>
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Indonesia/IDN803

[ACI5] Increased capacities of employers' and workers' organisations to participate effectively in the development of social and labour policy

1

1. A comprehensive and participatory strategy on decent work for food security designed and implemented by addressing decent work deficits and promoting development of three agro-food value chains (maize, livestock, seaweed) in the Kupang district. Member of targeted communities enhanced their entrepreneurial capacity, employability and skills to pursue opportunities or improving existing businesses in the selected agro-food value chains.

2. A tripartite plan of action established as an effort to promote the compliance with ILS and improved working condition in the palm oil sector.

to promote ratification of Conventions on fishing (April 2015), mining (December 2014), and financial (August 2015) sectors in Indonesia.

3. National plans of action are established to implement ILO standards on fishing (April 2015), mining (December 2014), and financial (August 2015) sectors.

1, With the support of the Government of Luxembourg, a technical cooperation project is being implemented in Indonesia's Nusa Tenggara Timur province (under ACI5). Notable milestones include:

- participatory value chain analysis and development planning;
- training of 600 smallholder farmers in entrepreneurship and financial education.

training of 20 local business development service providers (BDSPs) and other constituents developed for enhancing entrepreneurial capacity among farmers and community members

- training to 110 lead farmers on seaweed cultivation, 20 maize lead farmers, 18 cattle farmers.
- support provided to develop action plans as part of the value chain development strategy.
- a baseline survey and financial landscape mapping undertaken to identify gaps and needs of targeted communities on financial support and access, including insurance options.

2. A participatory study conducted on decent work in palm oil plantation sector (March-July 2015) in Indonesia through tripartite consultation process. The findings of the study have been presented and consulted to tripartite constituents in August 2015 as an effort to promote the compliance with ILS and improved working condition in the sector.

3. Tripartite consultations facilitated for improving working conditions in fishing (April 2015), mining (December 2014), and financial

		(August 2015) sectors in Indonesia, in line with sectoral standards and recommendations of global meetings. RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results.
2	<p>With the support of Better Work Indonesia, improvements in compliance were recorded in critical areas such as overtime wages (+17% compliance), contracting procedures (+17% compliance), dialogue discipline and disputes (+18% compliance), and leave (28% compliance). Also, discrimination on disability grounds has declined by 13%.</p> <p>Moreover, BWI has taken the necessary steps in order to ensure the sustainability of the programme through a transition to an independent entity. ILO/BW is in the process of establishing a national foundation</p> <p>New government initiatives, such as the enterprise self-assessment system, are informed by BW approaches and developed with the ILO's assistance, contributing to sustainability of outcomes, even beyond the factories that the ILO works with directly.</p>	<p>The ILO through the Better Work programme aims to improve conditions in individual factories while also leveraging its own learnings for policy change at both the national and international levels.</p> <p>As of June 2015, BWI provided services to 142 factories, employing almost 290,000 workers (84% of who are women). This represents 55% of total garment sector employment.</p> <p>The changes that the program is introducing at the factory level are ultimately geared toward supporting the national constituents in their own efforts to raise the bar of labour law governance. Toward this end, the program has a range of parallel activities aimed at working together with the constituents at the industry and national levels. Some notable examples from the biennium include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ILO through BWI therefore developed an online labour law guide, which can be accessed via computers or mobile phones. • The ILO has also designed and implemented a collaborative research project linking Better Work Indonesia with the ACI 7 on workplace compliance through labour inspections to analyse the complementarity between BWI and labour administration. • BWI is using social media platforms like Twitter, Facebook and Tumblr to actively

			<p>outreach to workers and informs them on labour rights, events and online-tools, for example the BWI wage calculator.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2014 two Ministry of Manpower officials from the Labour Inspection Department were seconded for two (May – July) months to ILO HQ. The secondees developed a draft private self-assessment tool, which is an integral part of the ministry’s labour standards compliance programme (PROKEP). • BWI gave advice to the Ministry of Manpower on the design of its new labour standards compliance programme, especially on the self-assessment part. BWI shared its experiences and lessons learned from Better Work’s self-assessment tool and gave advice to the design of such a tool. <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>Gender and non-discrimination issues are part of the research conducted in the palm oil sector in Indonesia.</p>	<p>b) Partnerships (external)</p> <p>-</p>
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Vanuatu/VUT998

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1

Recommendations and conclusions on working conditions and productivity in tourism and on increasing local agricultural produce in the tourism supply chain adopted by tripartite constituents in Vanuatu.

ILO coordinated and supported the organisation of a tripartite workshop organized in Port Vila, 15-15 July 2014 on (i) working conditions and productivity in tourism; (ii) increase local agricultural produce in the tourism supply chain in Vanuatu. Participants analysed the main challenges and made recommendations to overcome these, based on ILO sectoral standards and tools .

2. Gap analysis on the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (N°188), conducted and validated in Kiribati.
3. A subregional workshop in December 2015 to promote the ratification of C188 in the Pacific region.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Dominican Republic/DOM151

Se fortalece, con el apoyo de la OIT, el diálogo social como un mecanismo institucional efectivo en la definición consensuada de políticas, programas y estrategias para el desarrollo sociolaboral y productivo.

1

1. Dando seguimiento a las recomendaciones de una reunión sectorial en el ámbito del turismo, los comités locales de seguimiento de Programas de Administración de Trabajo en 5 municipios de la zona este del país (Juan Dolio, San Pedro Macoris, Baya Hibe, Guayacanes y La Romana) aprobaron planes de trabajo en abril y mayo del 2014, con la finalidad de mejorar el cumplimiento de las normas laborales y las normas internacionales del trabajo en el sector. Estos planes, ejecutados durante los años 2014 y 2015, abordaron cuestiones como el trabajo infantil, la actuación del Poder Judicial, la capacitación de empresas en seguridad y salud en el trabajo y la mejora de los servicios de inspección.

La OIT contribuyó para la promoción del trabajo decente en 3 sectores:

1. En el sector de turismo, la OIT, con recursos del Ministerio de Trabajo, del RBSA y de un Proyecto de cooperación técnica para el cumplimiento de normas internacionales en sector turismo en RD financiado por Canadá:
 - prestó asistencia técnica para la consulta e integración de los comités en cada uno de los municipios
 - prestó asistencia técnica para la elaboración y aprobación de los planes de trabajo en cada uno de los municipios
 - apoyó el seguimiento y ejecución de los planes de trabajo en cada municipio a través del funcionamiento de los Comités Tripartitos establecidos.
2. En el sector de la administración pública, la OIT también brindó asesoramiento y apoyo técnico en las áreas de administración del trabajo y dialogo social con miras a la ratificación del C151 y apoyó la realización de oficinas con representantes de los Ministerios del Trabajo y de la Función Pública y con los sindicatos en 2014 y 2015, usando los manuales y materiales de capacitación de la OIT sobre el tema.
3. En el sector agrícola, con apoyo de proyecto de cooperación técnica financiado por la Unión Europea, apoyó la realización de encuesta sobre seguridad social de los trabajadores del sector del banano. Los resultados de la

			encuesta contribuyen también para generar mejor conocimiento sobre sobre trabajo decente en plantaciones que se está llevando a cabo en el marco del ACI5 .
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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

Gender equality was addressed under the work carried out in different sectors. For instance, it is part of the plantations' research and on the training manual on collective bargaining in public sector.

b) Partnerships (external)

Governments of Canada and EU/UNDP funded TC projects in the tourism and agriculture projects.

Haiti/HTI102

El país mejora las prácticas laborales y la competitividad en las cadenas de suministro.

2

In Haiti, overall, the garment sector observes an increased level of engagement of all actors in the sector to contribute compliance and competitiveness improvements of the Haitian garment sector. The commitment to set up a sectoral social dialogue roundtable has set a precedent for other industries in the country, and reflects a change of culture. With the support of Better Work Haiti, compliance in garment factories has improved in particular under occupational safety and health indicators such as chemicals and hazardous substances (+21% compliance), health services and first aid (+15% compliance) and worker protection indicators (+23% compliance).

The ILO through the Better Work programme aims to improve conditions in individual factories while also leveraging its own learnings for policy change at both the national and international levels.

As of June 2015, BWH provided services to 32 factories, employing more than 35,000 workers, which represent 100% of total employment in the sector.

The changes that the programme is introducing at the factory level are ultimately geared toward supporting the national constituents in their own efforts to raise the bar of labour law governance. Toward this end, the programme has a range of parallel activities aimed at working together with the constituents at the industry and national levels.

Notable examples during this biennium include:

- Leveraging of Better Work's knowledge to inform institutional partners' strategic agendas beyond the garment sector and current programme countries.
- The provision of a wide range of services for stakeholders in the apparel sector, including: training for factory managers and training for MAST inspectors on industrial relations; international labour standards; professional ethics; and identifying and preventing specific risks present in garment.

Nicaragua/NIC104

El país mejora el cumplimiento de las normas laborales y de la competitividad en el sector textil

1

El país aprobó en el I semestre del 2014 y está ejecutando un programa voluntario de cumplimiento laboral y asesoría empresarial con las empresas del sector textil. El programa supone una asesoría permanente a las empresas y una calificación del cumplimiento laboral dirigido a su mejora en línea con la recomendaciones de las reuniones sectoriales.

La OIT apoyo técnicamente la capacitación y supervisión de trece empresas con recursos del proyecto Better Work financiado por los Estados Unidos.

2

With the support of Better Work Nicaragua, compliance in garment factories has improved, both in terms of compliance with core labour standards (e.g., +30% compliance with discrimination on disability grounds; +10% compliance with curbing interference and discrimination in union activities), and in working conditions issues such as employment contract (+20% compliance), chemicals and hazardous substances (+20% compliance), and leave (+30% compliance).

The ILO through the Better Work programme aims to improve conditions in individual factories while also leveraging its own learnings for policy change at both the national and international levels.

As of June 2015, BWN provided services to 25 factories, employing more than 38,000 or approximately 67% of the total number of workers employed by apparel and textile factories in the free trade zones.

The changes that the program is introducing at the factory level are ultimately geared toward supporting the national constituents in their own efforts to raise the bar of labour law governance. Toward this end, the programme has a range of parallel activities aimed at working together with the constituents at the industry and national levels.

Notable examples during the biennium include:

- The provision of labour inspection training through a Nicaraguan university.
- The design of a capacity building programme for trade union representatives, including leaders from factories participating in BWN.
- The development of a training programme for

OSH managers.

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)

El proyecto BW atención a 40 mil trabajadores de los cuales 51 por ciento son mujeres.

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Brazil/BRA202

[ACI8] Promoción del Trabajo Decente en el nivel sectorial.

1

Como parte del compromiso con la promoción del trabajo decente en el país, fueron adoptados los siguientes acuerdos:

a) Compromiso Nacional por el Trabajo Decente en el Mundial de Fútbol 2014 y Compromiso Nacional para el Perfeccionamiento de las Condiciones de Trabajo en el Mundial de Fútbol 2014 en el sector de Turismo y Hospitalidad firmados por la Presidente de Brasil y representantes de empleadores y trabajadores firmaron, el 15 de Mayo de 2014. Los compromisos firmados tienen como objetivo aumentar la cantidad y calidad de los empleos directos e indirectos creados en el contexto de los megaeventos, tomando en cuenta las normas fundamentales del trabajo

b) Compromiso municipales por el Empleo y Trabajo Decente en el Mundial de Fútbol del 2014 en siete de las ciudades-sede del evento (Porto Alegre/RS, Fortaleza/CE, Salvador/BA, Belo Horizonte/MG, Cuiabá/MT, Rio de Janeiro/RJ y Brasília/DF) firmados en 2014 por representantes de los gobiernos municipales, empleadores y trabajadores. Los compromisos tenían por objetivo mejorar las condiciones de trabajo para los trabajadores de la construcción y otros sectores involucrados con el Mundial de Fútbol, a través de un plan de acción tripartito elaborado en base a las

1. En el ámbito de la promoción del trabajo decente en la preparación y realización de mega-eventos, la OIT:

- prestó asistencia técnica para la preparación del texto de los compromisos para garantizar la inclusión de los principios y derechos fundamentales del trabajo y mejora de las condiciones de trabajo en sectores involucrados en el Mundial de FIFA 2014.
- elaboró una serie de indicadores de trabajo decente acionales de las ciudades sede que fueron base para la preparación de estrategias locales de promoción del trabajo decente durante el evento.
- sistematizó las buenas prácticas de esas experiencias para informar otros países.
- sistematizó la experiencia de inspección preventiva, durante la construcción de las estructuras del estadio de fútbol "Fonte Nova" en Bahia, para la prevención del trabajo infantil, promoción de la salud y seguridad en trabajo, y cumplimiento de la legislación del trabajo y otras.
- realizó encuestas sobre las condiciones de vida y de trabajo de los trabajadores/as del sector de la construcción civil involucrados en el montaje de las estructuras del arnaval 2015.
- realizó una encuesta con el grupo de personas responsables por delimitar los espacios privativos de las agremiaciones de carnaval (conocidos como "cordeiros").

	<p>normas fundamentales del trabajo.</p> <p>c) Proyecto Piloto de Promoción del Trabajo Decente en Mega eventos del Estado de Bahía, concebido y aplicado mediante un amplio proceso tripartito de diálogo social. El proyecto estableció diversas prioridades y estrategias de intervención en varias áreas que fueron ejecutadas durante el Carnaval de Salvador.</p> <p>d) Protocolo 0009/2015 que establece las directrices de la Agenda Nacional de Trabajo Decente para los Trabajadores y Trabajadoras del Sistema Único de Salud (ANTD-SUS), aprobado por la Mesa Nacional de Negociación Permanente del Sistema Único de Salud (SUS) adoptó, el 25 de noviembre del 2015.</p>	<p>- apoyó la elaboración de video institucional sobre los colectores de residuos sólidos del proyecto “Eco Folia Solidaria – El Trabajo Decente preserva el medio ambiente”.</p> <p>- hizo un trabajo de observación directa en campo en el carnaval para hacer un mapeo de las buenas prácticas y de los principales desafíos para garantizar el trabajo decente (trabajo infantil, explotación sexual de niños y niñas, condiciones de trabajo de las principales ocupaciones involucradas, “cordeiros”, salud y seguridad en el trabajo, discriminación).</p> <p>- promovió trabajo de investigación (con técnica de grupos (ocales) con taxistas y ambulantes (vendedores de comercio y servicio en las calles) para profundizar el conocimiento y la toma de decisiones para prevención del trabajo infantil y explotación sexual en los grandes eventos.</p> <p>2. La OIT, en el ámbito de proyecto con el Ministerio de Salud de Brasil y con la OPAS , organizó reuniones tripartitas para la elaboración de la propuesta de agenda de trabajo decente para profesionales del sistema único de salud. Además, apoyó un diagnóstico de la situación y elaboración del documento de la agenda.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting the achievement of 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 b) Partnerships (external)</p>		

Gender and non-discrimination are part of the decent work agendas developed at sectoral level. -