

Outcome 19 - Mainstreaming Decent Work: Member States place an integrated approach to decent work at the heart of their economic and social policies, supported by key UN and other multilateral agencies

**RESULTS BY INDICATOR**

**Indicator - 19.1. Number of member States that, with ILO support, make the goal of decent work increasingly central to policy-making.**

**Measurement**

To be counted as reportable, results must meet at least two of the first four criteria plus the final criterion of the following criteria:

1. The generation of decent work opportunities is adopted as an overarching policy goal of the national development strategy alongside other national priorities.
2. The execution of an integrated Decent Work Country Programme supports the implementation of the national development strategy.
3. National or sectoral programmes in fields such as education, health, gender equality, trade, finance, enterprise development, rural development and poverty reduction integrate decent work aspects.
4. Statistical services are upgraded to improve measurement of progress towards decent work in line with the provisions of Convention No.160.
5. Development of the overall development strategy includes consultation of ILO constituents in line with the provisions of Convention No.144.

Country/Country Programme Outcome (CPO)	Measurement Criteria	Result Achieved	ILO Contribution
<b>Africa</b>			
<p><b>Kenya/KEN901</b> DWCP reviewed, finalised and integrated in UNDAF consultative processes</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>One of the pillars upon which Kenya's national development vision: Vision 2030 is hinged on the economic pillar which integrates priorities of the DWCP that contribute towards inclusive and sustainable economic growth as well as social well-being and cohesion. Components of the DWCP, which was signed and launched in January 2014, were integrated into national development endeavours such as the NEP review launched in 2014 in which strategies in the DWCP on youth employment and the informal economy were an integral part of the</p>	<p>ILO provided technical inputs into developing the MTP II that was the main conduit through which Vision 2030 was brought to life. Tenets of the DWA were weaved into the fabric of the national development agenda.</p>

		<p>same. Further, entrepreneurship promotion and upscaling as articulated in the DWCP was reflected as the strategy in the NEP.</p>	
	2	<p>The adopted DWCP is in sync with the social and economic pillar of Kenya's national development vision 2030, hinged on 3 result areas: employment, social protection and social dialogue.</p> <p>During the 2014-2015 biennium, with the ILO support, the Government implemented the DWCP in support to the national development strategy with a number of initiatives to generate decent work opportunities including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the development of a youth employment strategy through the ministry of devolution and planning</li> <li>b) Development of the Women Entrepreneurship Strategy through ministry of devolution and planning</li> <li>c) Testing of productivity tool on Sustaining Competitive and Responsible Enterprises (SCORE) tool in Tourism sector aimed at improving working conditions in the sector;</li> <li>d) development of a national wage policy framework, by aimed at enhancing decent work tenets in remuneration policies, through the MoLSSS;</li> <li>e) Expansion of better working condition in matatu and private security sector through LGN;</li> <li>f) Skills development to expand decent work opportunities for older children through child labour and youth employment programmes in Kitui, national level and joint programming in Turkana under UNDAF</li> </ul>	<p>ILO provided technical guidance on crystalizing the main issues. ILO proposed the creation of a DWCP Implementation Committee that is charged with monitoring implementation; the committee comprises of the constituents and other strategic partners During the biennium, ILO and the constituents focused their efforts in support of the political, economic and social pillars through their programmes. ILO provided capacity building on expanding social protection floors; Labour Market Information System, Wage policy Framework, participation in joint programmes on women empowerment and gender equality, HIV/AIDS, climate change/greens jobs.</p> <p>ILO also participated in leading SRA 3 on Inclusive &amp; Sustainable Development (the annual report of UNDAF being launched at Statehouse with ILO represented in August 2015).</p> <p>Through UNCT, ILO has participated in implementation of UNDAF in piloting joint programming at county level-Turkana, to promote expansion of social protection for vulnerable families in line with DWCP.</p> <p>ILO has also worked closely with government to influence expansion of NSSF and NHIF to informal sector workers, completion of the Employment policy, Manpower survey, inclusion of labour market indicators in the KNBS Integrated Household Budget Survey, supported government in migration policy discussions including support to examine bilateral policies against Decent Work Agenda tenets.</p>

		Policies on women, youth and green jobs strategy have been steered through ILO expertise in line with DWCP.	Supported government on improving social dialogue through sectoral programmes in Education, Tourism and Construction for industrial peace.
	3	<p>Sectorial programmes have brought to the fore DW deficits for which the government in collaboration with the social partners and other stakeholders have been obliged to address in attempting to reduce poverty levels and enhance social well-being. ILO sits in the national committees to development the following strategies and influence integration of DWA: Green Jobs Employment Strategy Youth Employment Strategy Technical committee on Revival of the Tourism Sector</p> <p>Annual report on implementation of UNDAF launched by president in August 2015; women and youth employment, social protection featured highly in the report. At UNDAF and UNCT, ILO is represented in Transformational Governance Working Group, Human Capital (Social Protection Group), Inclusive and Sustainable Development Working Group and influences DWA tenets in all UN programmes under these groups, programmes which are geared at helping Kenya achieve its national development priorities as planned.</p>	<p>-ILO has implemented programmes on HIV/AIDS, enterprise development-YEF, WEDEE, SCORE and ACI 4 on wage setting all that emphasize decent work aspects.</p> <p>ILO supported work in specific sectors such as in education, construction and tourism aimed at addressing decent work deficits.</p>
	4	The Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) was piloted in March 2015, incorporating labour market indicators (LMI) Further, a Labour Market Information System was developed by the Ministry of Labour.	<p>-The ILO provided technical assistance and financial support in training Ministry of Labour personnel to establish a labour market information system (LMIS)</p> <p>-ILO collaborated with Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) in including labour market</p>

		The wage determination report was finalized by consultants (national and international) in consultation with constituents in September 2015.	indicators in the Kenya integrated household budget survey (KIHBS)
	5	In 2014, ILO constituents were involved in the development of Kenya's Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plan II and continue to be involved throughout its implementation. MTP II is the vehicle through which Kenya's development agenda; Vision 2030 is implemented. Further, ILO constituents have been involved in the development of the 2014-2018 UNDAF which seeks to support and shape government's development agenda.	ILO's provided technical assistance and input to constituents as well as to government through Ministry of Devolution and Planning and Ministry of Labour, Social Security & Services as well as Ministries of Education, and Industrialization for MTP II & UNDAF.
<b>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)</b>			
<b>a) Gender equality and non-discrimination</b>		<b>b) Partnerships (external)</b>	
- Under the auspices of the UN Joint Programme on gender Equality and Women Empowerment ILO collaborated with UN Women to address gender disparities and discrimination in the national development endeavours.		-	

**Uganda/UGA903**

National Development strategies and UNDAF frameworks integrated to Decent Work Agenda

1	Fundamental principles of decent work incorporated in both the National Development Plan (2015-2020) and the UNDAF (2016-2020).	In 2013, ILO provided technical support to the constituents during the development of the DWCP and in 2014, during the consultative processes that provided input into the UNDAF (2016-2020)
2	Resuscitation of the Industrial Court in 2014 under the governance strategy of the national development plan, which was hinged upon the DWCP strategy to improving good governance and harmonious industrial relations; the launch of the national employment policy review, launched in 2015, which took cue from the strategy articulated under priority 3 focusing on youth employment and women economic empowerment.	ILO provided technical support through its projects on Youth Entrepreneurship, Women Economic Employment, Combating child labour through education and HIV&AIDS and the world of work to contribute to the national development strategies.
3	In 2013-2015, Increased number of sectors (agriculture, infrastructure development, industry and trade, vocational training) incorporated an employment component to seek to generate employment and jobs during the 2014-15 period. In the education sector the policy was revised to respond to the job market needs. Rural development sector through promoting access to start-up grants for rural women and youths. Entrepreneurship development through conducting policy reviews for a conducive environment for trade and enterprise; and development of entrepreneurship skills for self-employment and employment of others.	ILO provided technical support to constituents to promote decent work through entrepreneurship skills development in the sectors of education, agriculture and rural development and private sector.
5	In 2014, UNDAF, which is the main conduit through which the UNCT supports the	ILO mobilized its constituents to participate in the UNDAF development process; in so doing

		government of Uganda's development, integrated tenets of the DWA as means of addressing the labour/ employment challenges in the country.	the ILO provided technical insights into articulating how best the UN could address inclusive and sustainable economic development.
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**Cape Verde/CPV903**

Les Agences des Nations Unies ont des capacités renforcées et prennent des mesures pour l'intégration du travail décent dans les politiques et programmes

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La mise en œuvre du programme Pays de promotion du travail décent (2012-2015), signé en décembre 2011, contribue à la mise en œuvre du Cadre Stratégique de Croissance et de réduction de la Pauvreté (DECRP) qui a identifié deux axes prioritaires d'intervention : i) Promotion de l'emploi décent pour les jeunes hommes et femmes, ii) extension de la couverture de protection social pour les groupes vulnérables.

Les interventions ont principalement ciblé le domaine prioritaire de l'économie créative pour son fort potentiel en création d'emploi. A cet effet, un agenda national pour la promotion des emplois verts au Cabo Verde, structuré autour d'une vingtaine de recommandations a été élaboré et adopté par les participants à la conférence sur les emplois verts le 24 juillet 2015 sous l'égide du Ministère de la Jeunesse, Emploi et Développement des Ressources Humaines.

Plus de 217 jeunes entrepreneurs (dont 65% de femmes) en provenance de 9 îles, ont eu des capacités renforcées en entrepreneuriat, en collaboration avec l'Agence de Développement de l'Entrepreneuriat et de l'Innovation (ADEI) et l'Institut pour l'Emploi et la Formation Professionnelle (IEFP).

Une loi relative à un régime spécial pour les micros et petites entreprises (REMPE), a été approuvée au Cabo Verde en 2015. (Loi n°70/VIII/2014, de 26 août 2014, publiée au BO n° 51, 1ère série ; entrée en vigueur le 1er

Le BIT contribue à la mise en œuvre du DECRP, notamment à travers le programme d'appui à la stratégie nationale de création d'emploi, financé par le Luxembourg, avec les initiatives portant sur le renforcement des capacités des mandants, la promotion de la création d'emploi. Ainsi, 34 formateurs germe ont été certifiés au Cabo Verde durant ce biennium.

31 responsables des Centres d'emploi et Centres de jeunesse issus de 8 îles du Cap Vert, dont 48% de femmes, ont été formés à l'utilisation du Manuel de l'employabilité (BIT) dans le cadre du programme conjoint BIT-PNUD soutenu par la Coopération luxembourgeoise.

41 artistes de différents domaines (musique, danse, théâtre, cirque, mode, média, artisanat...), dont 44% de femmes en provenance de 9 îles ont été également formés à la gestion et promotion de leurs activités.

	<p>janvier 2015).</p> <p>55 sessions de divulgation de la loi relative à un régime spécial pour les micros et petites entreprises (REMPE) ont été organisées dans 5 îles et 13 localités du pays, permettant d'informer un total de 1768 actuels ou potentiels micro entrepreneurs, dont 80% de femmes.</p>	
4	<p>Les indicateurs du travail décent au Cabo Verde ont été actualisés en 2014 pour prendre en compte la période 2004-2014.</p> <p>Un profil pays de travail décent a été développé au Cabo Verde en 2014, la validation tripartite finale du profil et du rapport sur les indicateurs OMD liés à l'emploi est attendue en novembre 2015.</p>	<p>Le BIT a apporté, entre 2013 et mi 2014 une assistance technique pour la production des indicateurs, y compris les indicateurs juridiques.</p> <p>Le BIT a apporté une assistance technique pour l'élaboration du profil de travail décent en 2014, et la préparation de la publication des documents en Portugais.</p>
5	<p>Les mandants tripartites ont pleinement pris part au processus de formulation du PPTD au Cabo Verde. Ils ont également participé à l'exercice de revue du DECRP III et de l'UNDAF (2012-2016).</p> <p>Les mandants sont membre actifs du comité de pilotage du projet d'appui à la stratégie nationale de promotion de l'emploi.</p> <p>Les mandants ont également été pleinement associés dans l'exercice de production des indicateurs du travail décent et du profil national de travail décent.</p>	<p>Le BIT a apporté une assistance technique pour la revue du DECRP et de l'UNDAF.</p>



## Asia and the Pacific

### Cambodia/KHM205

Constituents make the goal of decent work increasingly central to policy-making

1	<p>Employment objectives are well reflected in the Rectangular Strategy Phase 3 and the Cambodia national strategic development plan (NSDP 2014-18). Furthermore, there has been a strong interest to closely link the implementation of forthcoming National Employment Policy with the recently adopted Industrial Development Policy 2015-25, coordinated by the Council for Development of Cambodia (CDC).</p> <p>An Inter- ministerial committee (including tripartite constituents) has been set up to draft the employment policy.</p>	<p>The ILO has strengthened in 2014 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>
2	<p>The current DWCP (2011-2015) was reviewed with the involvement of the tripartite constituents. The means of furthering the decent work objectives that were stipulated in the national development framework included formulation of policy frameworks, by the tripartite partners and a broader group of stakeholders with technical inputs from the ILO, for employment promotion (2015-25), protecting the migrant workers (2015-18), and support to implementation of the National Social Protection Strategy (adopted in 2010). The development of these frameworks was supported as part of the DWCP.</p>	<p>ILO facilitated consultations with national tripartite constituents as well as the inter-ministerial committee members.</p>
5	<p>The current DWCP (2011-2015) was reviewed with the involvement of the tripartite constituents. Formulation of the next one for 2016-2018 begun.</p> <p>Tripartite constituents participated in review of the current DWCP and the development of</p>	<p>ILO facilitated consultations with national tripartite constituents.</p>

the next phase.

**India/IND105**

Strengthened integration and harmonization of labour statistics

2	<p>Strategies/principles/components of Decent Work recognized in a number of India's frameworks, policies and programmes at the national and state levels, including in India's Five-Year development plans.</p>	<p>Technical collaboration and dialogues in 2014-15, linked elements of the DWCP (2013-17) to India's Five-Year Planning cycle and India's priorities in the world of work and the DWCP to the UNDAF. Regular consultations on policy formulation and implementation with policy-makers, line ministries and constituents as well as maintaining close working partnerships with UN/development partners and the strong influential academic/research community were pursued.</p> <p>Targeted ILO technical assistance provided for policy areas and flagship programmes of the Government of India in 2014-15, including National Skills Development Policy, the draft national employment policy, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme, and the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (Government's Rural Roads Programme), etc.</p>
3	<p>Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation of the Government of India, announced the creation of quarterly and annual surveys on employment on World Statistics Day, in line with G20 suggested requirements.</p> <p>Standing committee on labour force statistics constituted by the Government of India.</p>	<p>Regular technical consultations by the ILO with Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and its institutions at the global and at national levels.</p> <p>ILO provided a paper "Assessment of the Labour Statistics System in India", 2014, with recommendations for, amongst other things, quarterly and annual surveys and setting-up of inter-ministerial mechanisms to ensure coordination and coherence.</p>

			<p>The ILO sponsored consultations for dissemination and discussion on the paper on assessment of labour statistics system in India, with technical support and participation.</p> <p>ILO is a part of the Standing Committee on Labour Statistics constituted by the Government of India.</p>
	5	<p>The annual Indian labour Conference is led by the Ministry of Labour and Employment (addressed by the prime minister of India) –in line with the principles of C.144. Policy-making bodies and line ministries participated in the Ministry of Labour and Employment-led annual ILC and receive inputs from MOLE on the recommendations and required follow-ups.</p> <p>Policy-making bodies and line ministries join MOLE-led tripartite discussions/committees on various issues.</p> <p>ILO constituents participated in pre-budgetary meetings organized by the Ministry of Finance during this biennium.</p>	<p>In addition to tripartite partners, a number of ministries of the government of India and state governments participate. These ministries/state governments receive inputs from MOLE on the tripartite recommendations and follow-ups emanating from the ILC, which are taken into account by policy-making bodies/other ministries in the government of India/state governments in their development strategies. As such the country's overall development strategy includes inputs from consultations with ILO constituents.</p> <p>Findings from technical analysis and studies were shared and guidance was provided by the ILO.</p>

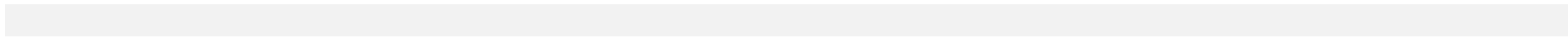
## Latin America and the Caribbean

### Brazil/BRA201

Agendas, Planes, Programas y Proyectos de Trabajo Decente, ya creados y por crear son reconocidos por los constituyentes tripartitos como centrales para la implementación de políticas públicas relacionadas con el mundo del trabajo

3	<p>a) La Secretaria de Trabajo y Empleo, Ingresos y Deporte de Bahia ha desarrollado agendas municipales de trabajo decente para dar amplitud a la agenda estadual de trabajo decente. El Estado desarrolla una formación en las municipalidades para apoyar el proceso de construcción de las agendas de trabajo decente. 20 agendas municipales fueron lanzadas, que se constituyen en políticas para la generación de oportunidades de trabajo decente.</p> <p>b) El Gobierno de Brasil ha lanzado el programa nacional Pronatec como estrategia nacional de generación de trabajo decente para la juventud. El programa prevé la formación profesional e inserción en el trabajo de jóvenes, principalmente en situación de vulnerabilidad.</p>	<p>a) La OIT participa del proceso en la capacitación de los gestores públicos y con apoyo técnico para la construcción de las agendas.</p> <p>b) La OIT participó de las reuniones para elaboración del programa, con informaciones sobre la promoción de trabajo decente y los Convenios de la OIT sobre el tema, además de apoyar técnicamente en el monitoreo y evaluación del programa.</p>
4	<p>a) El Instituto Brasileño de Geografía y Estadística (IBGE) y el Ministerio del Desarrollo Social y Combate a la Hambre (MDS), en 2014, promovieron la iniciativa de construir indicadores de Trabajo Decente para los 5.565 municipalidades brasileñas existentes, de acuerdo con el Censo 2010. La iniciativa es un insumo estratégico para la elaboración y futura implantación de la Política Nacional de Empleo y Trabajo Decente y la elaboración de Agendas Municipales de Trabajo Decente. Los indicadores municipales también son estratégicos para subsidiar políticas públicas específicas y representa una pionera experiencia de construcción de indicadores de Trabajo Decente a escala municipal.</p>	<p>a) La OIT, con recursos de la Unión Europea, desarrolló el trabajo de construcción de los indicadores de trabajo decente para las 5.565 municipalidades. El equipo de la OIT en Brasil también es responsable por las articulaciones políticas y por el lanzamiento de los indicadores que están ahora disponibles en la página web de la OIT-Brasil.</p> <p>b) La OIT presentó sugerencias, que fueron incorporadas, para la elaboración de la encuesta, participó de las reuniones técnicas y también del proceso de capacitación técnica de los investigadores del IBGE con la temática, además de hacer un trabajo de articulación política necesaria para la ejecución de la investigación.</p>

		<p>b) El Instituto Brasileño de Geografía y Estadística (IBGE), en cooperación con el Ministerio de Trabajo y Empleo, introdujo en la encuesta de hogares (PNAD), en 2014, un módulo suplementario en temas de sindicalización y negociación colectiva para mejorar la medición del trabajo decente en la dimensión de diálogo social y representación de trabajadores y empleadores.</p> <p>c) El Instituto Brasileño de Geografía y Estadística (IBGE) desarrolló y construyó indicadores de Trabajo Decente (en todas sus diez dimensiones), en 2014, con base en la nueva encuesta de hogares de Brasil (PNAD-Continua) para profundizar el conocimiento de los déficits de Trabajo Decente en distintos niveles geográficos (Brasil, Grande Regiones, Unidades de la Federación, Regiones Metropolitanas y municipios de capitales).</p> <p>d) El Instituto Brasileño de Geografía y Estadística (IBGE), en 2015, desarrolló y construyó indicadores de Trabajo Decente con base en la nueva Encuesta Nacional de Salud (PNS) para profundizar el conocimiento en la dimensión ambiente de trabajo seguro.</p>	<p>c) La OIT apoyó técnica y financieramente la construcción de los indicadores, participó activamente de las reuniones técnicas y presentó la propuesta general en el proceso de construcción de los indicadores.</p> <p>d) La OIT apoyó técnica y financieramente la construcción de los indicadores, participó activamente de las reuniones técnicas y presentó sugerencias, que fueron incorporadas, en el proceso de construcción de los indicadores.</p>
	5	<p>El Gobierno Federal amplió la Comisión Tripartita de Relaciones Internacionales (CTRI) con la inclusión de nuevos mandantes para la revisión del Plan Nacional de Empleo y Trabajo Decente (PNETD), además de organizar consultas con los mandantes para los temas relacionados a los grandes eventos como la preparación para las Olimpiadas de 2016.</p>	<p>La OIT participa de la Comisión con apoyo técnico y contribuyó con la contratación de una consultoría para revisión y reestructuración del Plan Nacional de Empleo y Trabajo Decente (PNETD). Participa además del grupo de discusión sobre los grandes eventos.</p>



**Outcome 19 - Mainstreaming Decent Work: Member States place an integrated approach to decent work at the heart of their economic and social policies, supported by key UN and other multilateral agencies**

**RESULTS BY INDICATOR**

**Indicator - 19.2 Number of key international agencies or multilateral institutions that, through collaboration with the ILO, mainstream decent work in their policies and programmes.**

**Measurement**

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

1. There is an increase in the extent to which decent work is mainstreamed in the policies and programmes of the international agency or multilateral institution, drawing on reports on the application of the CEB Toolkit for Mainstreaming Employment and Decent Work.
2. New initiatives that coordinate inter-agency policies and programmes related to the Decent Work Agenda are established.

Country/Country Programme Outcome (CPO)	Measurement Criteria	Result Achieved	ILO Contribution
<p><b>/APC999</b> - Asian Development Bank</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>Partnership with the Asian Development Bank also intensified in both technical cooperation and policy development. The partnership was strengthened through the first ever technical assistance Agreement between the two organizations to improve performance of labour market in the Pacific island countries (Fiji, Palau and Papua New Guinea) (2015).</p> <p>The ILO participated in a joint study to examine impacts of the ASEAN Economic Community on labour markets and provide policy recommendations towards fostering better jobs and inclusive and balanced growth (2014).</p>	<p>The ILO provided research inputs from a core team of ILO specialist in Bangkok and Geneva.</p> <p>The study benefitted from in-depth country consultations in Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Thailand and Viet Nam which were organized by respective ILO country office. The draft study was presented at the ASEAN Labour Ministers' Meeting (ALMM) and the Senior Labour Officials' Meeting (SLOM) in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar in May 2014</p>



**/EUR999**

- European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

2

The EBRD's Environmental and Social Policy and Performance Requirements adopted in May 2014 incorporate the goal of promoting decent work and respect for fundamental principles and rights at work. References to ILO Core Conventions and strong occupational safety health and working condition provisions are included.

The ILO provided advice and input for the revision of the EBRD's ESP as well as provided comments on the EBRD's gender strategy.

**/INW999**  
- World Bank

2

A roadmap and implementation plan covering areas of collaboration and potential collaboration developed during the biennium. These areas included, among others, research, data and diagnostic tools, universal social protection, youth employment, skills, the Better Work partnership, development of a labour regulation manual for WBG staff, and inputs into the revision of the WBG's Environmental and Social Framework for Investment Project Financing.

A series of high-level and technical meetings were held in 2014 and 2015 to explore and map out areas of collaboration, including clear implementation plans and funding modalities, where appropriate.