



Governing Body

326th Session, Geneva, 10–24 March 2016

GB.326/INS/5

Institutional Section

INS

Date: 22 February 2016

Original: English

FIFTH ITEM ON THE AGENDA

Decent Work and inclusive sustainable growth: Challenges for global policy

Purpose of the document

Since the discussion at the 325th Session of Governing Body of the response of the ILO to the adoption by the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit on 25 September 2015 of *Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, a number of important international meetings have concluded with decisions that affect the policy framework for decent work and inclusive and sustainable development. This paper summarizes the current economic and employment outlook and results of the Antalya G20 Summit (15–16 November 2015) and the Paris Conference on Climate Change (COP21) (30 November–12 December 2015). It concludes by reporting on action by the Office to support implementation of the 2030 Agenda and looking ahead to the potential role of the ILO in global follow-up and review which will be discussed at the UN High-Level Political Forum (11–20 July 2016, New York) (see the draft decision in paragraph 33).

Relevant strategic objective: Enabling outcome A: Effective advocacy of decent work.

Policy implications: Yes.

Legal implications: No.

Financial implications: No.

Follow-up action required: Yes.

Author unit: Multilateral Cooperation Department (MULTILATERALS).

Related documents: GB.326/INS/2; GB.326/INS/4; GB.326/POL/1; GB.326/POL/INF/1.

I. Economic and employment outlook

1. A number of international organizations have issued updated forecasts for the global economy. The United Nations (UN) *World Economic Situation and Prospects 2016* revised its forecast for the 2015 growth of world gross product down to 2.4 from 2.8 per cent in its mid-year projection.¹ It forecast growth of 2.9 per cent and 3.2 per cent in 2016 and 2017, respectively. Similarly, but with a different methodology, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) January update of its *World Economic Outlook* estimated global growth at 3.1 per cent in 2015 and revised down its forward projections to 3.4 per cent in 2016 and 3.6 per cent in 2017.² The main economic forecasters also warned that their next round of forecasts are more likely to have further downward than upward revisions. A number of interacting factors have led to these diminished economic prospects including reduced growth in emerging economies, subdued recovery in advanced economies, sharp falls in commodity prices and increased volatility in global financial and currency markets. Underlying these more recent developments is the longer running deficit in aggregate demand, reflecting weakness in private business investment, employment and wages. Most governments in emerging, developing and advanced economies are also pursuing strategies of fiscal consolidation.
2. China's growth is expected to have been 6.9 per cent in 2015 which, while still one of the strongest, is noticeably down from the 15 years up to 2011 when it was around 10 per cent each year. This reflects an important policy shift towards a greater reliance on domestic consumption and the services sector as drivers of growth. This rebalancing, which also includes policies to mitigate the environmental consequences of the previous growth model, will lead to a slower pace of expansion and reduced demand for imported raw materials. Brazil and the Russian Federation moved into recession in 2015 and 2016 in part as a result of the fall in commodity prices.
3. The oil price has plummeted by more than 55 per cent since mid-2014, bringing down the price of oil to levels that prevailed a decade ago. Non-oil commodity prices have also continued on the downward trend initiated in 2011, with a particularly sharp drop in metals prices. This has led to a deterioration of growth in commodity-dependent economies, which is particularly worrying for the prospects of many least developed countries. The IMF estimates growth in sub-Saharan Africa in 2015 at 3.5 per cent, which is more than 1.3 percentage points lower than its forecast at the beginning of the year and well down on the 5 per cent rate in 2014. Growth in North African and West Asian countries is also slowing to an estimated 3.3 per cent in 2015.
4. The US economy is recovering but at a relatively modest pace by comparison with previous upturns. In December, the US Federal Reserve Bank decided to raise the target range for the federal funds rate by 0.25 percentage points, bringing it to the 0.25–0.5 per cent range. The euro area has resumed growth at 1.5 per cent in 2015 which is expected by the IMF to continue at 1.7 per cent in 2016 and 2017 supported by a minus 0.3 per cent European Central Bank policy rate and large scale provision of funds to the banking sector. Japan's recovery showed signs of faltering at the start of 2016 leading to a cut in official interest rates to minus 0.1 per cent. These differences in monetary policy stances among major economies have had complex and sometimes sharp effects on exchange rates and have been accompanied by

¹ Available at: www.un.org/development/desa/publications/wesp-2016-global-economic-outlook.html.

² Available at: www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2016/update/01/index.htm.

large capital outflows from many emerging economies and increased volatility on financial markets.

5. Despite very low interest rates, private investment in advanced economies has declined as a share of GDP by an average of 25 per cent since the crisis, held back by the overall weakness of economic activity. Private investment in emerging market and developing economies has gradually slowed in recent years, following a boom in the early to mid-2000s. Public investment constitutes less than 20 per cent of total (private and public) investment in the advanced economies.³
6. The ILO *World Employment and Social Outlook: Trends 2016*⁴ pointed to the absolute number of unemployed worldwide continuing to rise in 2015 and through 2016 and 2017 to over 200 million. This is around 27 million more than in 2007. The main increases in 2015 were in emerging and developing countries affected by the slowdown in growth. The totals in developed countries declined slightly. The latest downward revisions in growth prospects suggest that labour markets will weaken further.⁵
7. In developing countries, the numbers in own account or unpaid family work is an indicator of the pace of transformation from relatively unproductive agricultural and urban informal work into paid employment. Around 1.5 billion people, or 46 per cent of global employment, are in these vulnerable forms of work. Similarly 1.3 billion women and men are not able to earn enough to lift themselves and their families above a US\$5 a day line of below or near poverty. Most of the working poor or near poor are likely to be in vulnerable forms of employment. Some 327 million fall below a US\$1.90 line of extreme poverty. The steady fall in vulnerable employment and working poverty since 2000 was halted in 2013 and has yet to resume.
8. Global real wage growth dropped sharply during the crisis in 2008 and 2009, recovered somewhat in 2010 and then decelerated again. China accounted for much of global wage growth, because of its large size and high real wage growth. In developed economies, real wages were flat in 2012 and 2013, growing by 0.1 per cent and 0.2 per cent, respectively. Between 1999 and 2013, labour productivity growth in developed economies outstripped real wage growth, and labour's share of national income – also a reflection of the delinking of wages and productivity growth – fell in the largest developed economies. Changes in the distribution of wages and paid employment have been key factors behind recent inequality trends. In developed economies where inequality increased most, this was frequently due to a combination of more wage inequality and job losses.⁶
9. Overall the weakness in labour markets will continue to feedback into weak output growth through the consumption channel in 2016 and 2017. Looking further ahead, rising purchasing power of the middle-income group in emerging and developing countries may contribute to growth of demand but, if their growth slows, this promising trend will also slow. Current employment trends suggest that unless effectively addressed, inequality will continue to rise in many countries, further inhibiting recovery.

³ IMF: *World Economic Outlook*, Apr. 2015, Ch. 3.

⁴ Available at: www.ilo.org/global/research/global-reports/weso/2016/lang--en/index.htm.

⁵ See also GB.326/POL/1.

⁶ *Global Wage Report 2014/15: Wages and income inequality*, available at: www.ilo.org/global/research/global-reports/global-wage-report/2014/lang--en/index.htm.

II. Global policy developments

The Antalya G20 Summit

10. The Turkish Presidency of the G20 culminated at the Antalya Summit (15–16 November 2015) with the adoption of a Leaders' Communiqué and a large number of accompanying agreements and ministers' statements.⁷ The Director-General participated in the Summit which was preceded by L20 (trade unions of G20 countries) and B20 (employers' organizations of G20 countries) events, including a joint session in which President Erdogan was the main speaker.
11. Turkey had set as objectives for the year decisive *implementation* of past commitments, boosting *investments* as a powerful driver of growth and promoting *inclusiveness* so that the benefits of growth are shared by all. The Leaders' Communiqué expressed concern about growth falling short of expectations, and they added the caveat that fiscal policies should be implemented “flexibly to take into account near-term economic conditions, so as to support growth and job creation, while putting debt as a share of GDP on a sustainable path”. The Brisbane ambition of achieving a level of G20 GDP in 2018 of at least 2 per cent more than had been forecast by the IMF in October 2013 was reconfirmed, although the deterioration in growth meant that the goal had become harder to achieve. The main means of action were adjusted national growth strategies compiled in an Antalya Action Plan developed by finance ministers and central bank governors. They ask their finance and labour and employment ministers to review the national growth strategies and employment plans to strengthen their action against inequality and in support of inclusive growth.

12. The Leaders' Communiqué also:

... committed to ensure that growth is inclusive, job-rich and benefits all segments of our societies. Rising inequalities in many countries may pose risks to social cohesion and the well-being of our citizens and can also have negative economic impact and hinder our objective to lift growth. A comprehensive and balanced set of economic, financial, labour, education and social policies will contribute to reducing inequalities. We endorse the Declaration of our Labour and Employment Ministers and commit to implementing its priorities to make labour markets more inclusive as outlined by the G20 Policy Priorities on Labour Income Share and Inequalities. ... Recognizing that social dialogue is essential to advance our goals, we welcome the B20 and L20 joint statement on jobs, growth and decent work.⁸

13. The Ankara G20 Labour and Employment Ministers Meeting addressed a number of policy areas central to decent work and inclusive, sustainable growth. These included inequality and declining labour income shares in many of their countries, wages, skills, youth employment, job quality, public employment services and ageing. On youth employment, the ministers' proposal for a “G20 goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market by 15 per cent by 2025 in G20 countries” was endorsed by leaders. The ILO and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) were requested to help monitor progress on this goal as well as

⁷ Available at: www.g20.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/G20-Antalya-Leaders-Summit-Communiqu--.pdf.

⁸ See para. 6 of the Leaders' Communiqué entitled *G20 Policy Priorities on Labour Income Share and Inequalities*, which is Annex I of the Labour and Employment Ministerial Declaration (3–4 September). The Annex is available at: www.g20.org.tr/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/1-Annex-I-G20-Policy-Priorities-on-Labour-Income-Share-and-Inequalities-adopted.pdf. The Declaration is available at: www.g20.org.tr/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Declaration-G20-Labour-and-Employment-Ministers-Meeting-Ankara.pdf.

the Brisbane commitment to reducing the gap in participation rates between men and women in G20 countries by 25 per cent by 2025, and the national employment plans also established in 2013. The ILO Director-General participated in the Ministers' Meeting which discussed background papers prepared by the ILO together with the OECD, World Bank and IMF. The B20 and L20 and other outreach groups participated in the first morning of the meeting. A Joint Meeting of G20 Finance and Labour Ministers, in which the B20 and L20 also participated, was held on 4 September which concluded with a statement by the Turkish Finance and Labour Ministers summarizing the discussions.

14. A further feature of the Leaders' Communiqué was "country-specific investment strategies, which bring together concrete policies and actions to improve the investment ecosystem, foster efficient and quality infrastructure, including by the public sector, support small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and enhance knowledge sharing". If implemented, these strategies are estimated to be able to lift the aggregate G20 investment to GDP ratio by 1 percentage point by 2018.
15. The Summit committed to implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on financing for development and agreed to develop an action plan in 2016 in alignment with the 2030 Agenda.

China's approach to the G20 Presidency

16. China has proposed that the theme of the 2016 G20 Summit, which will be held in Hangzhou from 4–5 September, be *Towards an Innovative, Invigorated, Interconnected and Inclusive World Economy*. The year would thus focus on: (1) breaking a new path for growth; (2) more effective and efficient global economic and financial governance; (3) robust international trade and investment; and (4) inclusive and interconnected development. The overarching organizing theme is the imperative to revive global growth by addressing both the symptoms and root causes of the challenges facing the world economy. Labour and employment ministers will meet on 11–13 July in Beijing. This will be followed by an L20 Summit on 14 July. The B20 Summit is planned for 3–4 September in Hangzhou.
17. In the context of the overall themes of the Presidency the employment track will focus on innovation: decent work, enhanced employability, and adequate job opportunities (IDEA). Focus issues will be pro-employment macroeconomic policies and productivity; entrepreneurship to generate employment; skills training so as to improve employability income growth mechanisms; equitable and sustainable social security systems; and improving job quality and working conditions and realizing decent work.

The Paris Conference on Climate Change

18. The Conference on Climate Change (COP 21) (30 November–12 December 2015) concluded with the adoption by consensus of the Paris Agreement.⁹ The centrepiece of the agreement is a commitment to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. It promotes adaption to the adverse impacts of climate change and fosters climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development. Flows of finance consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development are envisaged. Prior to COP 21, "Intended Nationally Determined Contributions" were presented outlining strategies to reduce global warming. However,

⁹ Available at: www.unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/l09r01.pdf.

these commitments by 146 countries were estimated only to limit the increase in global temperature to 2.7°C by 2100. The Agreement therefore sets up a process of regular review of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to start by 2023 with the aim of getting past the global peak of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible, and balancing emissions and removals of greenhouse gases in the second half of this century. This would be supported by accelerated technology transfer and innovation. Such action is to be on the basis of equity and the eradication of poverty.

19. ILO studies of the implications of the shift to greener, low carbon economies indicate that on the one hand, ambitious climate change policies can lead to potential net gains of up to 60 million new jobs by 2030. On the other hand, the structural transformations that low carbon development entails for economic systems mean profound changes for enterprises, workers and society as a whole. Many jobs will be transformed and new jobs created while some jobs will be lost. It is therefore significant that the agreement highlights “the imperatives of a just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs in accordance with nationally defined development priorities”. As attention now focuses on implementation of the Paris Agreement through translating the NDCs into meaningful policies, the economic adjustments required and related labour market consequences will become increasingly prominent. The ILO tripartite *Guidelines for a just transition to environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all*¹⁰ will therefore be valuable in supporting constituents’ activities around the NDCs as well as Sustainable Development Goal 13 on urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

BRICS Labour and Employment Ministers (25–26 January 2016)

20. Ministers of Labour and Employment from Brazil, China, India, Russian Federation and South Africa (BRICS), met in Ufa in the Russian Federation, on 25–26 January 2016, to discuss new areas of cooperation in labour and employment, social security, formalization and labour market information. They adopted a Declaration on Quality Jobs and Inclusive Employment Policies.¹¹ The comprehensive text envisages the expansion of BRICS coordination and cooperation on promotion of quality and inclusive employment and exchange of labour market indicators. It acknowledges the essential role of social dialogue and collective bargaining, and welcomes the contribution of social partners to the design and implementation of labour and employment policies. The ILO was invited to contribute background papers for the Ministers’ discussions in which the ILO Director-General participated.

III. Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

21. Following the decisions of the Governing Body at its 325th Session,¹² the Office has developed a plan to support member States and constituents in implementing the national sustainable development strategies called for by the 2030 Agenda. This will include follow-up action on the ILO just transition guidelines. The policy and enabling outcomes in the Programme and Budget for 2016–17 correspond closely to the decent work components of

¹⁰ See GB.326/POL/INF/1.

¹¹ See www.ilo.org/moscow/news/WCMS_446543/lang--en/index.htm.

¹² See www.ilo.org/gb/decisions/GB325-decision/WCMS_423505/lang--en/index.htm.

the 2030 Agenda enabling the alignment of Office action and, in particular, the preparation of new Decent Work Country Programmes aligned with countries' sustainable development priorities and in coordination with the UN development framework. ILO regional offices are surveying member States' initial thinking on their strategies in order to identify expectations regarding ILO support. An important element of ILO follow-up to the adoption of the 2030 Agenda is the preparation in collaboration with the International Training Centre of the ILO of capacity-building programmes for constituents. Following the adoption by the Governing Body of the revised ILO Development Cooperation Strategy 2015–17,¹³ the Office has commenced a round of consultations with potential funding partners on the implications of the implementation of decent work for sustainable development for the ILO's support to developing country constituents.

- 22.** The Director-General's Report to this year's session of the International Labour Conference (ILC) will discuss how the "End to Poverty" centenary initiative will bring together significant areas of the ILO's work that contribute to the implementation and achievement of the 2030 Agenda. It thus corresponds to the 2030 Agenda which states that "eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development". The recently launched Global Initiative on Decent Jobs for Youth, which is a multi-agency partnership led by the ILO, provides an example of the potential for coherent system-wide efforts on an issue of worldwide concern highlighted in targets 8.6 and 8b.¹⁴ This is further emphasized in the pledge that "no one will be left behind". Discussions at the ILO African Regional Meeting in Addis Ababa (30 November–3 December 2015) highlighted the importance accorded to implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the African Union Plan of Action on Employment, Poverty Eradication and Inclusive Development by ILO constituents.¹⁵

UN follow-up and review at the global level

- 23.** The UN recent Secretary-General's report on follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda suggests major steps towards building a coherent, efficient and inclusive mechanism at the global level.¹⁶ The report proposes ways to use fully the potential of the UN's High-Level Political Forum on sustainable development (HLPF) as the central follow-up and review platform. It is tasked by the 2030 Agenda with "assessing progress, achievements and challenges faced by developed and developing countries" and ensuring "that the Agenda remains relevant and ambitious". The HLPF meets under the auspices of the General Assembly every four years and under the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in intervening years. Member States are considering the Secretary-General's report and are likely to adopt decisions on the cycle of global follow-up and review modalities during its 70th Session which runs to September 2016. In the meantime the President of ECOSOC is consulting member States on its agenda for the 2016 HLPF (11–20 July). An oral update will be approved at the Governing Body's 326th Session.
- 24.** The Secretary-General's report suggests that the ECOSOC HLPF meetings could have a four part agenda:

¹³ See www.ilo.org/gb/decisions/GB325-decision/WCMS_421602/lang--en/index.htm.

¹⁴ See www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/WCMS_447516/lang--en/index.htm.

¹⁵ See GB.326/INS/4.

¹⁶ Available at: www.sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf/follow-up.

-
- (i) review of overall progress based on an SDG Progress Report, a series of voluntary national reviews and regional reviews;
 - (ii) review of progress in specific areas based on a cross-cutting theme and in-depth reviews of a subset or cluster of SDGs;
 - (iii) review of SDG 17 on means of implementation and the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development as well as follow-up to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda; and
 - (iv) consideration of new and emerging issues.
- 25.** The four-yearly General Assembly HLPF at Heads of State and Government level, building on the ECOSOC sessions, would provide high-level political guidance on the Agenda and its implementation, identify progress and emerging challenges, and mobilize further action to accelerate implementation.
- 26.** Discussions at the HLPF are envisaged as being the culmination of a network of follow-up and review grounded in national implementation strategies. Its “thematic reviews of progress on the Sustainable Development Goals, including cross-cutting issues” would be supported by functional commissions of ECOSOC and other intergovernmental bodies and forums, such as the ILC. The Secretary-General’s report suggests that the 2030 Agenda provides opportunities to feature the work of agencies such as the ILO in the HLPF. Three important steps are recommended to enable forums such as the Conference to support the HLPF. First, they should reflect on the implications of the 2030 Agenda for their respective areas of work, bearing in mind the integrated nature of the Agenda. Second, they should examine their agendas and methods of work to ensure that they are able to respond to requests for voluntary inputs by the HLPF as needed and within the scope of their regular meetings. Third, they should reflect on their ability and openness to convene and engage the critical actors relevant to their contributions to the 2030 Agenda, including scientists, local governments, business, and representatives of the most vulnerable people.
- 27.** The report sees it as important for each forum to have flexibility to decide on its own approach, with contributions taking different forms, including that of a negotiated outcome. A summary of the discussions, as one of the options, might enable the HLPF to benefit from the results of these forums and their expertise. Inputs to the HLPF might follow a template covering: (i) an assessment of areas of progress and setback at the global level; (ii) the identification of areas requiring urgent attention; (iii) lessons learned; (iv) emerging issues; (v) areas where political guidance by the HLPF is required; and (vi) policy recommendations and tools to accelerate progress. The follow-up and review of the implementation of the SDGs should build on existing reporting mechanisms, including reporting obligations already monitored by UN bodies.
- 28.** In ongoing consultations on the HLPF 2016 agenda based on the Secretary-General’s proposals, the ECOSOC President has suggested that the cross-cutting theme “Ensuring that no one is left behind” and the thematic review of SDGs 1, 6, 8, 10 and 17 be considered. However, several member States have expressed concern about breaking the integrated Agenda into clusters of goals and consultations continue. So far Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Republic of Korea, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Uganda and Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela are confirmed to present voluntary national reviews.

Data and indicators for the 2030 Agenda

29. The 2030 Agenda requested the UN Statistical Commission (UNSC) to present a proposal on a global indicators framework for follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Commission has in turn requested an Inter-agency and Expert Group (IAEG) to prepare a draft of potential indicators for its consideration at its 8–11 March 2016 meeting.¹⁷ The ILO, as an observer, was represented in the Group by its Chief Statistician. The Group consulted widely and held a number of meetings to determine the availability of statistical information, the suitability of a range of proposed indicators and in some cases whether new indicators could be developed. It was also recognized that the number of global indicators should be limited but that additional national, regional and/or thematic indicators could be developed. The IAEG report to the UNSC proposes extensive disaggregation of indicators in order to capture the 2030 ambition that no one should be left behind. In many cases this will require an extension of data collection. Around 25 indicators of the 229 proposed by the IAEG cover issues related to the Decent Work Agenda. It is expected that the ILO be requested to define benchmarks, compile and produce global estimates, and support countries in implementation of these indicators.
30. Following the UNSC March meeting, a final draft of indicators will go to ECOSOC and eventually the General Assembly for approval. A major effort to produce and compile the data required and present the indicators will be required by both national and international statistical bodies. It is envisaged that the global indicators would be presented to the HLPF in an annual UN SDG progress report.

IV. Conclusions

31. Despite the major breakthroughs of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the current outlook for progress on decent work and inclusive and sustainable development work in 2016 is extremely challenging in light of the most recent economic and employment forecasts. This serves to highlight the importance of the ILO's engagement in key policy-making bodies such as the G20, BRICS and the UN's follow-up on the 2030 Agenda. Although the G20 did not make any major change of macroeconomic course in 2015, the Antalya Summit did reveal growing concern that weak investment, inequality, and high unemployment and underemployment were impeding recovery, and required collective and national action. The priorities of the Chinese G20 Presidency for 2016 reflect these concerns through the launching of discussions on breaking a new path for growth and supporting a strong drive to implement the 2030 Agenda.
32. While consultations continue in New York on the agenda of the 2016 HLPF, there appears to be strong interest in devising a system-wide process of follow-up and review of the SDGs which could create opportunities for the ILO to make an important input to the annual global discussions on the decent work dimensions of the 2030 Agenda. Such an input will be facilitated by the likely inclusion of a number of indicators of interest to the ILO in the package being developed for global reporting. Were the ILO to be requested to contribute to the 2016 HLPF discussions, the Director-General's Report to the ILC on the end to poverty and the subsequent plenary debate provides an opportunity for an initial review of the challenges and emerging responses to the goals and targets related to the ILO's mandate and in particular on the decent work contribution to "Ensuring that no one is left behind" which is likely to be the HLPF 2016 theme. The concurrent review of the impact of the ILO Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization at this year's session of the Conference

¹⁷ Available at: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/47th-session/documents/2016-2-IAEG-SDGs-Rev1-E.pdf>.

coincidentally creates an opportunity to consider ways in which the work of the ILO's governance structures might be adapted to take up the opportunities for contributing to the HLPF follow-up and review over the longer term. An oral update on both the outcome of the UN Statistical Commission and the member State consultations on the Secretary-General's report on global follow-up and review including the 2016 HLPF agenda will be provided at the Governing Body meeting.

Draft decision

33. *The Governing Body welcomes the Director-General's decision to focus his Report to the International Labour Conference in 2016 on the end to poverty and requests him to:*

- (a) follow closely the UN's preparations for global follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda with a view to a potential ILO contribution on implementation of the decent work dimensions into integrated action on the 2030 Agenda and to support the proposed global thematic review process, in particular SDG 8 on decent work and inclusive growth;***
- (b) develop further the Office's support to member States and constituents as called for by the Governing Body at its 325th Session and assure the alignment of such work with the outcomes of the Programme and Budget for 2016–17;***
- (c) prepare a plan for the ILO's role in assisting member States, where needed, to develop data production, collection and methodologies for the sustainable development indicators connected to the ILO's mandate; and***
- (d) report to the Governing Body at its 328th Session (November 2016) on the roll out of the Office's 2030 Implementation Plan, including the further elaboration of the ILO's Development Cooperation Strategy.***