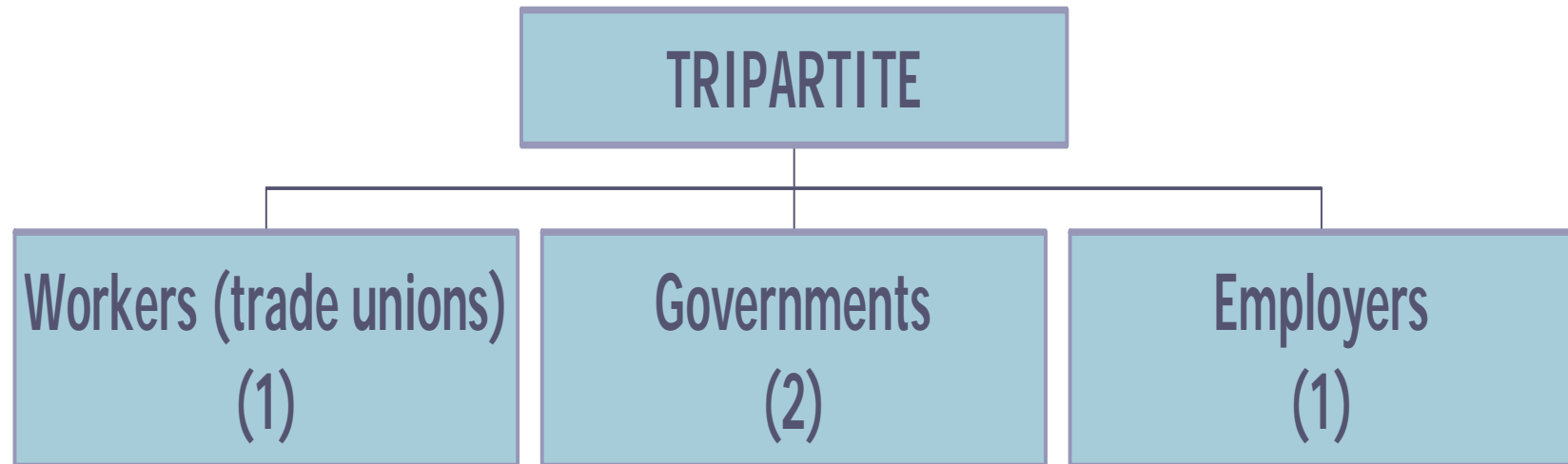

Supervision of ILO Conventions



The ILO supervisory system

- Systematic mechanisms for examining the implementation of ratified ILO Conventions
 - Ongoing dialogue between Governments and the ILO
 - Can be complemented by technical cooperation
-

ILO Structure



ILO Organs

International Labour Conference
International Labour Standards
182 Member States

Governing Body
56 members

International Labour Office
Permanent Secretariat
Research and documentation centre

International Labour Standards

Conventions

- When ratified, these are legally binding
- If they are not ratified, they represent objectives and influence national legislation

Recommendations

- General or technical guidelines
 - Not open to ratification
-

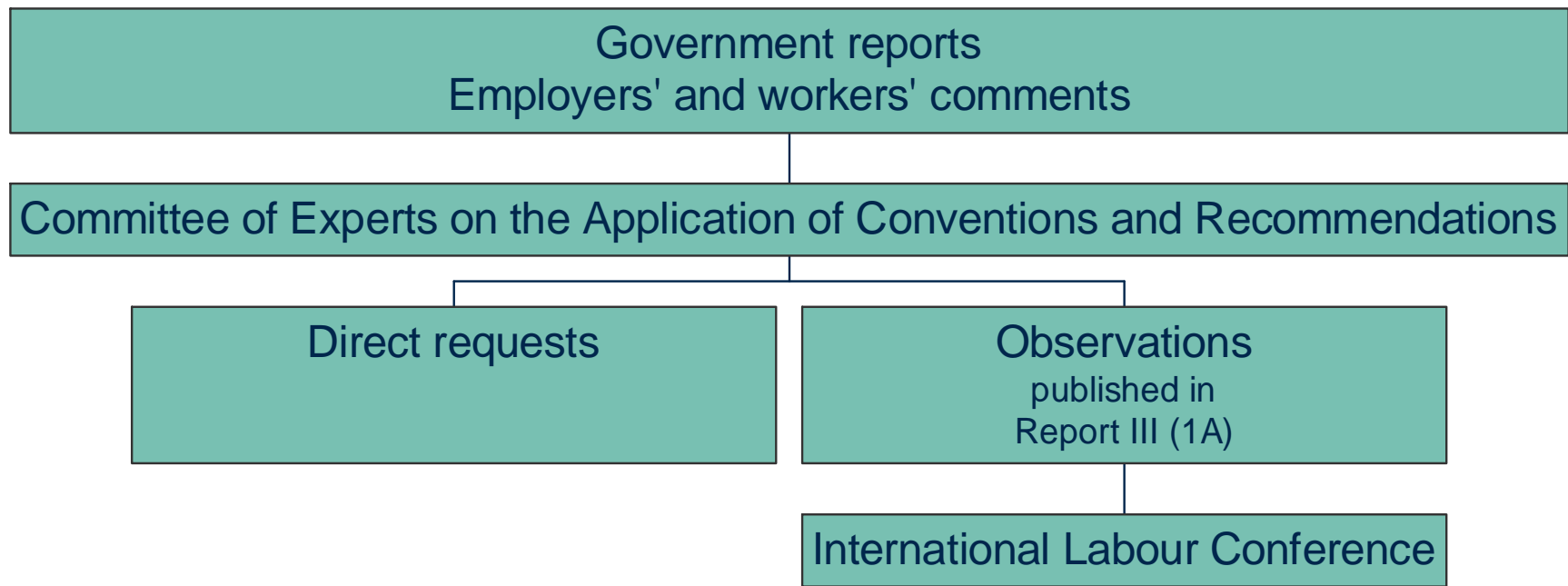
Ratification

- Formal registration
 - Comes into force 1 year later
 - Obligations to report:
 - 1st report one year after a Convention comes into force
 - Periodic report every 1 to 5 years
-

Core ILO Conventions

- 29 (Forced Labour) and 105 (Abolition of Forced Labour)
 - 138 (minimum Age) and 182 (Worst Forms of Child Labour)
 - 100 (Equal Remuneration) and 111 (Discrimination in Employment and Occupation)
 - 87 (Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize) and 98 (Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining)
-

Supervisory mechanisms: Regular supervision (Article 22, ILO Constitution)



Special procedures: Representations (Article 24 ILO Constitution)

Employers' or workers' organization

International Labour Office

Governing Body

Tripartite Committee

**Committee of Experts on the
Application of Conventions and Recommendations**

What is the role of indigenous peoples?

- Indigenous peoples do not have a formal place within the ILO's supervisory mechanisms
 - In order to access the supervisory system directly and “officially”, it is necessary to work with or through the ILO's tripartite partners (most often workers' organizations)
 - Indigenous organizations can send “verifiable information” directly to the ILO (laws, court decisions, etc.)
 - Information from UN agencies, projects and mechanisms can be taken into account by the supervisory mechanisms
 - Innovative approaches can also be found – e.g., Norway
 - Governments can develop official national mechanisms for the inclusion of indigenous peoples in research, and the implementation and monitoring of the Convention
 - Indigenous peoples can work directly with the ILO through technical cooperation
-

The role of technical cooperation

- Reinforcing the arguments for the protection of the rights of indigenous peoples
 - Sensitization and capacity-building
 - Identification of implementation challenges
 - Response to comments of supervisory bodies
 - Facilitation of dialogue, improving coordination
 - Development of legislation, policies and programmes
 - Facilitating the establishment of mechanisms for implementation and monitoring
 - Engagement of partners in implementation
-