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WORLD BANK GROUP

World Bank ILO Cooperation

The World Bank and the ILO bring complementary strengths and approaches to their partnership, which seeks to address the challenges of poverty and exclusion, a global financial and jobs crisis, and growing inequality. At the basis of the ILO-World Bank collaboration is the shared goal of leaving no one behind in alignment with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The World Bank and the ILO: Joining forces for sustainable development

Collaboration between the World Bank Group and the ILO benefits from an ongoing policy dialogue on employment, social protection, supply chains as well as joint research and exchanges of data and diagnostic tools. The ILO has also provided technical assistance to country programmes funded by the World Bank. One such example is World Bank-ILO collaboration on public and private investments that emphasize the importance of working conditions, wages, employability and the quality of infrastructure

and services, which contributes to increasing productivity and overall economic growth.

The ILO and World Bank co-chair the Social Protection Interagency Cooperation Board (SPIAC-B), including the Inter Agency Social Protection Assessment (ISPA) tools initiative, to foster coherent and coordinated approaches on the design and implementation of social protection policies, programmes and delivery mechanisms. Through the Global Partnership for Universal

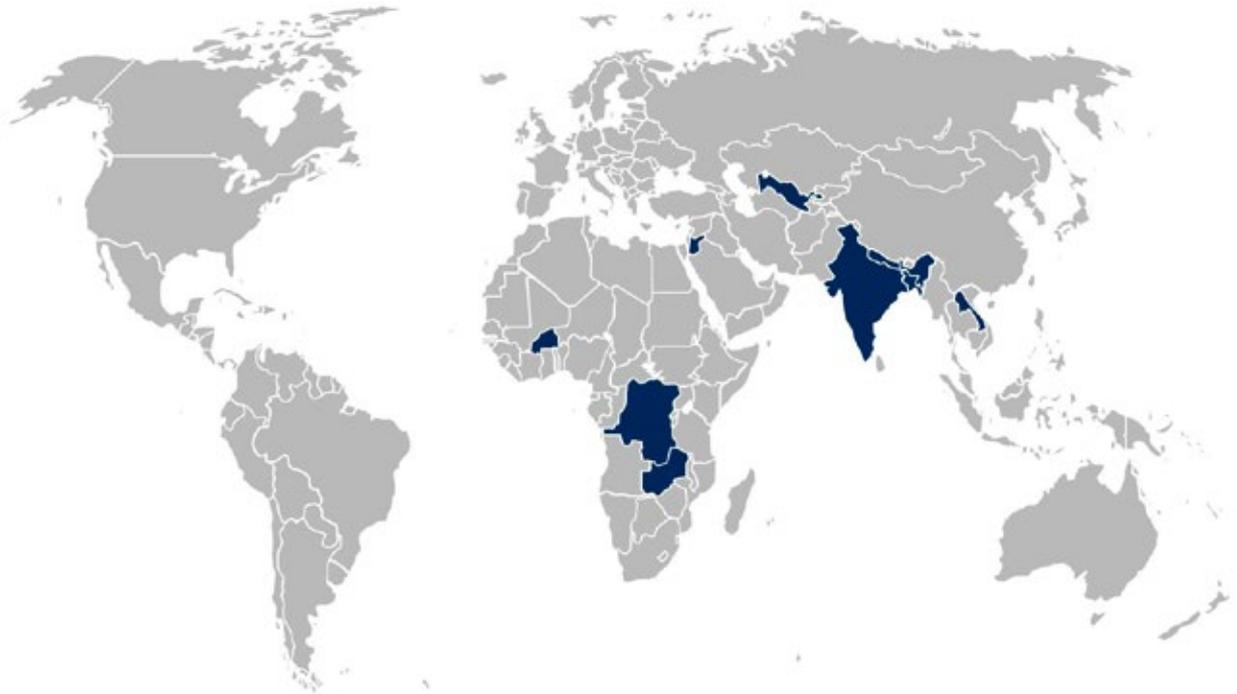
Social Protection to Achieve the SDGs (USP2030), the World Bank and the ILO work together with USP2030 partners to support countries to design and implement universal and sustainable social protection systems.

The ILO and the World Bank have a framework agreement that facilitates the provision of ILO's expertise as technical assistance to the Governments that implement programmes with World Bank funding.



World Bank and ILO collaboration: Country coverage

Over the last 7 years, the World Bank has contributed US\$ 47 million to support ILO development cooperation, directly or as part of grants and loans to countries including recent collaboration in Burkina Faso, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR), Nepal, Uzbekistan, Zambia, Bangladesh and India.



A selection of World Bank-supported initiatives

Better Work Programme: An IFC-ILO partnership



Better Work – a collaboration between the ILO and the World Bank Group's International Finance Corporation – is a comprehensive supply chain programme in the garment sector, bringing together global brands, factories, trade unions and development partners to improve working conditions and respect for labour rights as well as boost the productivity and competitiveness of apparel businesses.

Through Better Work, factories have improved compliance with the ILO's core labour standards and national legislation, covering compensation, contracts, occupational safety and health and working time. This has both significantly improved working conditions and enhanced factories' productivity and profitability. Currently, the programme is active in 1,700 factories, benefitting more than 2.4 million workers in Bangladesh, Cambodia, Haiti, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Jordan, Nicaragua and Viet Nam.

Road Maintenance as a Vehicle for Social Inclusion and Decent Work in Nepal

The Government of Nepal receives financial assistance from the World Bank for the “Strengthening the National Rural Transport Programme” (SNRTP). The ILO has been selected to provide technical support to the Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads (DoLIDAR) for the implementation of the [employment-intensive road maintenance component](#). To date, the SNRTP has generated 5.4 million paid workdays in decent conditions, which include accident insurance. In addition, 1,900 construction workers received mason training and more than 2,500 received First Aid training through Red Cross Nepal.

Workers have improved their skills in building dry walls, stone soling, painting crossing structures, tree planting, and bio-engineering, which has enhanced their ability to secure employment in other construction work. Over 400 government officials were trained to use an asset management tool for rural roads; this tool includes a mobile based monitoring system that collects real time data, field visits, and recommendations. Bio-engineering works (127,500 m²)

and road side plantation of over 85,000 trees were also undertaken for environmental protection and road safety. During the road-works, grievance redress mechanisms were put into place for workers and communities.



Providing Technical Expertise on Employment Intensive Investment in Jordan

To increase job opportunities for Jordanians in host communities as well as Syrian refugees, the Ministry of Municipal Affairs has sought the support of the ILO to implement the Municipal Services and Social Resilience Project (MSSRP). With support from the World Bank, the ILO is implementing the MSSRP in a number of municipalities affected by the Syrian refugee crisis. The ILO provides technical assistance through assessing, monitoring and increasing labour content in the MSSRP interventions. Similarly, the ILO supports the capacity development of participating municipalities, contractors, and partners in applying labour-intensive techniques. MSSRP beneficiaries are estimated to be close to 3 million people, including 500,000 refugees.



Assessing Child Labour in Cotton Growing Areas in Burkina Faso

The ILO and IFC collaborated to obtain baseline information of the factors, causes and variables contributing to the use of child labour in cotton production and the socio-economic and labour market variables and conditions facing families and communities engaged

in the cotton sector. The research results are informing numerous strategies against child labour in cotton production, including training and awareness raising campaigns, signing of commitments against child labour between national trade unions and cotton growers, and

monitoring of producers' activities in cotton fields. Cotton companies and producers associations have also started supporting the construction of schools and health facilities to encourage cotton producers to enrol their children in school, thereby reducing the likelihood of child labour.

Monitoring child labour and forced labour in Uzbekistan

World Bank's support has been key to ILO's implementation of Third-Party Monitoring (TPM) assessments on child labour and forced labour during cotton harvest. In 2018, as part of the TPM, the ILO conducted 11,000 interviews with pickers, farmers, staff of public organizations and authorities. The assessment found that despite the long history of forced labour in the country, this labour mobilization practice was no longer systematic in 2018. 93% of cotton pickers were not forced and students, teachers, doctors and nurses were not involved. Unlike previous years, the 2018 monitoring engaged human rights activists for field interviews, awareness raising activities and review of cases. The results of these collaborative efforts were presented on April 1st in Brussels and on April 29th in Washington DC, producing renewed engagement among key stakeholders to focus in particular on transferring monitoring responsibilities to labour inspectors, trade unions, local human rights activists and investigative journalists.



Entrepreneurship Training for Ex-Combatants in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

World Bank funding is enabling the ILO to support the socio-economic reinsertion of ex-combatants in the DRC by providing entrepreneurship, small business and financial literacy training. As formal employment is relatively low in the country, entrepreneurship training is

essential for enabling sustainable livelihoods and is a key component to any integrated approach to the reintegration of ex-combatants in the DRC. The programme is part of the ILO's global approach assisting countries in conflict facilitate the transition to peace. This

programme is based on the [ILO 205 Recommendation on employment and Decent Work for Peace and Resilience](#) focused on work-related measures to prevent conflicts and disasters and to lessen their devastating impact on economies and societies

Assessing the Productive use of Electricity by Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Zambia



Supporting the World Bank-housed Global Partnership for Results-Based Approaches (GPRBA), the ILO assessed the productive use of electricity of over 276 SMEs in five provinces to develop a strategy for electrification. The assessment demonstrated that access to electricity increased productivity and contributed to job creation among SMEs as it allowed business to introduce new product lines, extend trading hours, and reduce spending on electricity. The recommendations of the study have been embraced by most government programmes, including the rural electrification programme in Zambia.

Capacity Building for Small and Medium Enterprises in Lao PDR

With the support of the World Bank, the ILO collaborates with the Lao PDR's Ministry of Industry and Commerce on a capacity-building project for SMEs, providing training on business management, banking and financial management, market development and sales, statutory and regulatory compliances, as well as production technology. The collaboration aims to increase long-term viability and profitability of the SMEs, taking into account that SME sector accounts for 82% of the total number of people employed by registered firms.

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