

Outcome 18 - International Labour Standards: International labour standards are ratified and applied

RESULTS BY INDICATOR

Indicator - 18.1. Number of member States that, with ILO support, take action to apply international labour standards, in particular in response to issues raised by the supervisory bodies.

Measurement

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

1. ILO Committee of Experts on Application of Conventions and Recommendations notes with satisfaction or interest progress in application of relevant Conventions.
2. The government has adopted or modified legislation, or improved significantly its practice, in conformity with international labour standards, including non-ratified Conventions and Recommendations.

| Country/Country Programme Outcome (CPO) | Measurement Criteria | Result Achieved | ILO Contribution |
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| Africa | | | |
| Comoros/COM826 La capacité des Comores en matière de ratification et d'application des normes internationales du travail est renforcée. | 2 | Engagement du Gouvernement à l'alignement des législations du travail aux NIT se traduisant par (i) la ratification de la C.144 en juin 2014, (ii) la rédynamisation du Conseil Consultatif du Travail et de l'Emploi (CCTE) après une période de léthargie. Le CCTE est en charge d'examiner l'alignement des textes avec les conventions ratifiées. Ayant organisé sa 2ème réunion (juillet 2015), le CCTE a eu à l'ordre de jour d'examiner sept (7) textes d'application du Code du Travail. Il s'agit notamment du décret fixant le salaire minimum interprofessionnel garanti (Smig), le modèle du registre d'employeur et les dispenses ou dérogations à la tenue dudit registre en | Le BIT a donné des conseils pour la dynamisation du CCTE lors des missions du Directeur du Bureau et de l'équipe du BIT aux Comores, et a apporté une contribution financière aux frais d'organisation de la 2ème reunion du CCTE. |

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| | application de l'article 207 du Code du Travail, les conditions et la durée du préavis et les taux de l'indemnité de licenciement en cas de résiliation d'un contrat de travail à durée indéterminée, les modalités d'organisation et de fonctionnement de l'inspection du travail et des lois sociales, la composition et le fonctionnement du comité technique sur les questions d'hygiène et de sécurité du travail et l'emploi des travailleurs étrangers en Union des Comores. | |
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| <p>United Republic of Tanzania/TZA826 Strengthened capacity of member States to ratify and apply international labour standards, including gender equality principles, and to fulfil their reporting obligations</p> | <p>2</p> | <p>Employers' and workers' organizations together with tripartite statutory bodies (LESCO, LAB) were sensitized on harmonization of the labour laws to be in conformity with EAC Common Market Protocol and the need for ratification of Convention No. 189 for the protection of the rights of domestic workers.</p> <p>Adoption of the Workman's Compensation Regulation (2015) which came into force on July 1, 2015.</p> | <p>ILO facilitated awareness raising and sensitization workshops to discuss harmonization of the regulatory frameworks, laws, rules and regulations including practices with ratified and unratified Conventions.</p> <p>ILO, in cooperation with UNDAP, provided technical support in the drafting and deliberations of the regulation by LESCO. The technical inputs sought to integrate the relevant ILS into the regulations.</p> |
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Egypt/EGY826

Strengthened capacity of member States to ratify and apply international labour standards and to fulfil their reporting obligations

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(C150) The Committee notes with interest from the information available in the Office, that the Government has requested ILO technical assistance which has been provided by the Office in the form of legislative comments on the 2014 draft Labour Law. It understands that a new Labour Law has been adopted in 2015.

ILO made legislative comments on the 2014 draft labour law.

Morocco/MAR826

Strengthened capacity of member States to ratify and apply international labour standards and to fulfil their reporting obligations

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(C81) The Committee notes with interest that, for the first time in five years, annual reports on labour inspection within the meaning of the Convention have been received and that they contain detailed statistics for 2012 and 2013 on most of the subjects enumerated in Article 21. The 2012 report also includes the figures on occupational diseases gathered in 30 of the 51 employment units under the Ministry of Employment and Social Affairs (regional employment units). The Committee notes with interest that one of the conclusions to come out of the workshop discussions within the framework of the tripartite meeting on the Labour Code in September 2014 deals with the establishment of an information system relating to labour inspection activities.

ILO provided technical assistance within the framework of the time-bound programme regarding international labour standards. A workshop was also held within the framework of the tripartite meeting on the Labour Code in September 2014 which deals with the establishment of an information system relating to labour inspection activities.

Mali/MLI996

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C.182 - The Committee notes with interest that the CNLTE, operating in the context of the PANETEM, has been successful in preventing the recruitment of or removing 4,265 children (2,620 girls and 1,645 boys) from the worst forms of child labour in the Sikasso region (mainly in agriculture, traditional gold-panning and domestic work), by providing them with educational services and vocational training, and returning them to their families.

Mali had launched the TBP on the worst forms of child labour in collaboration with the ILO, with the main sectors of intervention being mines and quarries, agriculture and craft industries, the sexual exploitation of children, the urban informal economy and domestic work.

Lesotho/LSO997

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C.138 - The Committee notes with interest that the Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labour (APEC) 2013-17 has been adopted by the Government.

ILO assisted the Government in drafting the Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labour (APEC) 2013-17.

Zimbabwe/ZWE826

Strengthened capacity of member States to ratify and apply international labour standards and to fulfil their reporting obligations

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| 1 | <p>In 2014, the CEACR noted certain matters with satisfaction or interest, in relation to the implementation of Convention No.87. In 2015, the CEACR noted with interest the adoption of a new Constitution in March 2013, which introduced a range of provisions relevant to Convention-111- Discrimination (Employment and Occupation).</p> | <p>1. A high-level technical mission undertaken in February 2014. 2. ILO provided technical contributions to give effect to the COI recommendations.</p> |
| 2 | <p>1. A new Labour Law Bill adopted by CABINET and Parliament in August 2015.(The 2015 Labour Amendment Bill passed in August 2015: were primarily to stem the wave of terminations of employment on notice following a July 2015 Supreme Court ruling that confirmed the subsistence of the common law position on termination of employment on notice for both workers and employers. The ILO (CO-Harare & ROAF) commended this amendment, as it is fairly progressive in as far as it restored the rights of workers to severance payments and protection against unfair dismissals. The tripartite partners were encouraged to look more at the broader labour law and to particularly strengthen provisions on collective bargaining, freedom of association in line with International Labour Standards and the national Constitution). The 2015 Labour Amendment Bill passed in August 2015: were primarily to stem the wave of terminations of employment on notice following a July 2015 Supreme Court ruling that confirmed the subsistence of the common law position on termination of employment on notice for both workers and</p> | <p>1. ILO conducted local capacity building activities for 400 law enforcement officers, Labour Court judges, Human Rights Commissioners and tripartite partners in 2014. 2. ILO made technical inputs to the labour law reform process (drafting of principles and tripartite/bipartite consultations). 3. ILO contributed technically towards the production of a Handbook on FoACB and Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Agencies.</p> |

employers. The ILO (CO-Harare & ROAF) commended this amendment, as it is fairly progressive in as far as it restored the rights of workers to severance payments and protection against unfair dismissals. The tripartite partners were encouraged to look more at the broader labour law and to particularly strengthen provisions on collective bargaining, freedom of association in line with International Labour Standards and the national Constitution.

2. Improved frameworks and practice by the courts and law enforcement agents in conformity with international labour standards; noted with interest and satisfaction by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations in its 2014 Report on the work of the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission and its capacity building on ILS; and the withdrawal of criminal court cases against trade union leaders.

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)

ILO and SIDA entered into a partnership to strengthen labour market governance and social dialogue under the ILO Commission of Inquiry (COI).

Ghana/GHA826

Strengthened capacity of member States to ratify and apply international labour standards and to fulfil their reporting obligations

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C182 - The Committee notes with interest that a new list of types of hazardous work in the cocoa sector has been finalized within the framework of the National Programme for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Cocoa.

ILO assisted in the implementation of the National Programme for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Cocoa.

Arab States**Iraq/IRQ999**

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C.98 - The Committee notes with interest that the Government indicates that Government Decision No. 8750 of 2005 has been repealed, funds released, and the Iraqi Federation of Industries can now dispose of its movable and immovable property.

ILO has been providing comments since 2012 on Iraq's draft Labour Law which was finally adopted in August 2015. Moreover, in October 2015, the ILO in October 2015 convened a workshop which was attended by high level officials from Iraq's Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, members of the Parliamentary Labour Committee and representatives of the social partners. The workshop discussed the application of the principles enshrined in Convention No. 98, through elaborating on important aspects of the Convention and presenting comparative country experiences. This was carried out by ILO facilitators who helped participants gain a broader understanding of the purpose and principles of the Convention and ways and means to apply it in practice.

Jordan/JOR151

National legislations revised in line with international labour standards and the comments of the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations

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| 1 | In its 2015 report, the Committee notes with satisfaction that amendments to the Labour Code extend protection to domestic workers and agricultural workers especially, according to the Government, in matters relating to the provisions of Convention No. 98 | In 2014, the ILO held a workshop with Parliamentarians to raise awareness and consider the need for further legislative measures to improve the situation of domestic workers in line with the provisions of ILO Convention No. 189. |
| 2 | In 2014, Jordan saw the adoption of Regulation No. 11 (2013) which amends existing regulations concerning domestic workers, cooks, gardeners and similar categories, incorporating a number of elements of ILO Convention No.189 on Domestic Workers. This had led to some improvements in practice. In the same year, the Juvenile Law No. 32 (2014) was adopted, including a number of measures aimed at the social protection of young workers. | The ILO contributed to the legislative efforts in the areas of domestic work and child labour in Jordan. In 2014, the ILO held a workshop with Parliamentarians to raise awareness and consider the need for further legislative measures to improve the situation of domestic workers in line with the provisions of ILO Convention No. 189. |

Asia and the Pacific

Myanmar/MMR826

Strengthened capacity of member States to ratify and apply international labour standards and to fulfil their reporting obligations

2

The Government of Myanmar launched the Initiative to Improve Labour Rights and Practices in Myanmar with support from the United States, Japan, Denmark and the International Labour Organization in November 2014. The European Union joined in May 2015.

This Initiative seeks to support the promotion of fundamental labour rights and responsible business practices, in particular to ensure that national legislation is in line with international labour standards including non-ratified Conventions and Recommendations.

Specifically, the Initiative will (1) develop a multi-year labour law reform plan to build on the legislative progress already made by Myanmar, (2) support institutional capacity building in line with identified priorities, and (3) provide a forum for domestic and international stakeholder engagement and input.

The ILO conducted a Stakeholders Forum from 15 to 16 May 2015. The objective of this Stakeholder Forum is to provide a venue for business, labour, and other civil society representatives to engage with the Government of Myanmar regarding its ongoing reform efforts; to provide guidance on and recommendations for the development of a multi-year labour law reform and capacity building plan (labour reform plan); and to foster constructive relationships among domestic and international stakeholders.

A 2-day tripartite consultation workshop on the draft OSH and Factories Act was held 18-19 June 2015. This consultation workshop provided an opportunity for the social partners to provide inputs on draft legislation and give suggestions on what can be ways for collaboration in its successful application. ILO provided technical comments on the draft employment contract, which was submitted 19 June 2015.

Training on ILO social security standards was provided to the SSB drafting unit on 11-22 May, followed by a Tripartite Workshop on the revision of the Social Security Law last 25-27 May 2015.

Further, the ILO provided a Technical Memorandum regarding legislative amendments to the 2012 Social Security Law to the MOLES last 7 July 2015 .

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| | | | ILO provided guidance to MOLES on the Payslip and Payment of Wages Act (18 Sept 2014 and 16 Jan 2015 respectively) and proposed important amendments to the Shops and Establishments Law, draft new OSH law on 19 Feb 2015. |
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Thailand/THA826

Strengthened capacity of member States to ratify and apply international labour standards and to fulfil their reporting obligations

2

- The Royal Thai Government and the National Legislative Assembly have endorsed the Maritime Labour Convention ratification in April 2015.

- The Ministry of Labour has set up a Committee to review the prospect of ratification of ILO convention No.111. Several tripartite consultations conducted. Conclusion and suggestions for ratification have been circulated internally to line ministries. The ratification is planned for 2016.

- The Ministry of Labour has set up a Committee to review the prospect of ratification of ILO Convention (Nos.87 and 98), and to produce guidelines, information and clarifications on the Conventions.

- ILO provided briefings and technical advice on ILO Conventions Nos. 87, 98, 111 and MLC.

Fiji/FJ1997

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1

(C 87) The Committee notes with interest the following conclusion from the mission report: “The recent elections and inauguration of a new parliament provided an auspicious backdrop for its (the mission’s) work which sets the tone for a new dispensation where concrete and tangible progress can be made in response to the outstanding requests from the ILO supervisory bodies. The mission was especially encouraged by the frank and open dialogue it was able to have with all concerned and the genuine desire that was expressed to move the country forward on the basis of mutual respect.”
The Committee takes note of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on the future of labour relations in Fiji signed by the social partners and expects that this will provide the basis for progress in the country on all of the outstanding matters concerning the application of the Convention.

An ILO direct contacts mission visited Fiji from 6 to 11 October 2014. It prepared a report which was submitted to the Governing Body in the context of its consideration of the article 26 complaint.

Kiribati/KIR126

[ACI8] Significant progress in the application in law of the Fundamental Conventions and the ILS.

2

In August 2015, the Parliament of Kiribati passed the (a) Employment and Industrial Relations Code and (b) Occupational Health & Safety Act.

The Employment and Industrial Relations Code 2015, replaces the Trade Unions Act (1998), Industrial Relations Code (1977) and Employment Act (1998), and brings in a single law to extensively cover industrial relations.

Occupational Health & Safety Act 2015, is a first time exclusive law which also establishes the labour inspectorate.

The ILO has provided continuous technical assistance to preparing this legislation to ensure that they better comply with the eight Fundamental ILO Conventions and other standards.

1. Gap Analysis conducted of exsisting labour laws - ILO
2. ILO Technical consultations with tripartite partners and stakeholders
3. ILO Technical training to tripartite partners to develop position papers: CO-Suva
4. Technical inputs into draft legislation - Co-Suva
5. ILS training for government officials – CO-Suva
6. National workshops to review and finalize draft of Kiribati Labour Law

RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results

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 new labour law provides for equal access to employment for women including protection.

b) Partnerships (external)

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Philippines/PHL826

Strengthened capacity of member States to ratify and apply international labour standards and to fulfil their reporting obligations

2

The Zamboanga City municipal government approved local Ordinance 2014-425 (an amendatory ordinance to Ordinance 2011-377) Promoting Breastfeeding in the Workplace), providing breastfeeding support to workers in the informal economy. Local workers' groups in Zamboanga City conducted legislative advocacy activities and participated in the drafting process and their inputs were considered in the approved ordinance.

-Naga City municipal government approved the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) for the Promotion of Breastfeeding in the Workplace (Ordinance No 2011-032), supporting workers in the informal economy. Local workers' groups in Naga City conducted legislative advocacy activities and participated in the IRR drafting process and their inputs were considered in the approved IRR.

-Convention No. 94

- The DOLE and GPPB (The Government Procurement and Policy Board) proposed draft options for revising the memorandum circular on public procurement in an effort to align with C 94 requirements based on CEACR comments. They are now equipped with technical guidance options for compliance with Convention No. 94.

-MLC, 2006

- The National Conciliation and Mediation Board (NCMB) has adopted measures in the

ILO provided technical assistance to local workers' groups in Zamboanga to advocate for the amendment of the existing ordinance promoting breastfeeding in the workplace in order to include provisions to address concerns of the workers in the informal economy. Funding support was provided by UNICEF and EU.

-ILO provided technical assistance to workers' groups to advocate the inclusion of such provisions in the IRR. The workers groups were able to participate in the IRR drafting and the inputs they provided were considered in the approved IRR.. Funding support was provided by UNICEF and the European Union.

-ILO Convention No. 94

- Provided technical comments to support amendment of the government's policy on public procurement.

- In response to DOLE formal/written request, ILO also sent written technical comments on the proposed policy options for public procurement.

-MLC,2006

- ILO and DOLE organized specialized training for conciliators and mediators on the implementation of MLC, 2006 and corresponding national laws. This training covered 80 conciliators, mediators/officials from the NCMB. The ILO provided a briefing on the requirements of MLC, 2006 in other batch of the training

- ILO supported participation of training of 1 DOLE official in ILO ITC Turin Training Programme on Inspection under MLC, 2006.

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| | <p>form of a specialized training programme to improve industry-specific knowledge on dispute settlement on maritime labour cases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Around 70 SEADOs (Single Entry Approach Desk Officers), 15 NCMB Directors and 22 NCMB Conciliator-Mediators are handling maritime cases and have improved knowledge on requirements of MLC, 2006 and corresponding national policies and laws to better equip them to handle these cases. • In 2014, the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) adopted and implemented several recommendations of the PGA for its policies and operations in 2015. This included the Training of Trainers on Basic Gender Sensitivity (BGS) in February. The participants in the TOT would be the training staff of Foreign Service Institute (FSI) and DFA's gender focal persons. | <p>She was mobilized as a speaker to present MLC, 2006 for one batch of the specialized training for NCMB.</p> <p>-ILO provided technical advisory support on the conduct of the Participatory Gender Audit (PGA) of the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) in August-September 2014. Report was submitted to Gender, Equality and Diversity (GED).</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)

| a) Gender equality and non-discrimination | b) Partnerships (external) |
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| The local ordinances promoting breastfeeding in the workplace supports enabling environment for lactating women in the workplace. | - |

Solomon Islands/SLB826
[ACI8] Strengthened capacity of member States to ratify and apply international labour standards and to fulfil their reporting obligations

2

The Government in consultation with the tripartite partners in Solomon Islands has completed Article 19 reports of all Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the ILC since 1984. The report has been finalized and ready for submission by the Minister of Commerce, Industries and Labour to Cabinet and further to Parliament for endorsement.

Nine outstanding Article 22 reports on ratified Conventions for 2014/2015 have been prepared by the Government and were submitted to NORMES in Geneva. The responses to the CEACR's direct requests and observations were also included in the reports.

ILO facilitated and provided technical support and training for Government Officers in Solomon Islands on the reporting and the application of the International labour standards in March 2015 to enable outstanding reports to be submitted.

In 2014, the ILO provided a fellowship to a Government officer to attend ILS training in Turin. In addition a "Distance Training course on Best Practices in International Labour Standards Reporting" was also organized from 16 March to 8 May 2015.

The ILO office distributed the guide on ILS reporting "Reporting on ILO Standards - Guide for Labour Officers in Pacific Island Member States" to the tripartite constituents. This Guide provides a step-by-step help to labour officers in Pacific Island member States to report on the submission of new international labour standards to the "competent authority", reporting on ratified Conventions and unratified fundamental Conventions, completion of general surveys and responses to questionnaires on new Conventions and Recommendations which are proposed.

RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results.

Bangladesh/BGD229

[AC18] Indigenous and tribal people's rights and access to services strengthened.

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| 1 | <p>(C81) The Committee previously noted that the Government expressed the need for technical assistance for the development of improved data management systems. In this regard, the Committee notes with interest the Government's indications that a publicly accessible database system for labour inspections in the RMG sector was launched in March 2014 with ILO technical assistance, and is now available on the website of the DIFE.</p> | <p>ILO technical assistance was provided for the development of improved data management systems.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p> |
| 2 | <p>1. Under the Small Ethnic Cultural Establishment Act 2010 numbers of ethnic/indigenous communities increased from 27 to 48 by the Ministry of Cultural Affairs.</p> <p>2. Bangladesh Government amended the Chittagong Land Dispute Resolution Act 2015 in conformity with Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) Peace Accord and ILO Convention No. 107.</p> <p>3. The final draft version of "Bangladesh Indigenous Peoples' Right Act 2015 (BIPRA)" was accepted by the Parliamentary Caucus on Indigenous Affairs on 26th July 2015 and will be submitted to the National Assembly at the next session as "Private Bill".</p> <p>4. The draft 7th Five Year Plan 2016-2020 envisages the implementation of ILO No. 107 and other UN Conventions to safeguard the human rights of indigenous peoples in Bangladesh.</p> | <p>1. ILO supported Bangladesh Indigenous Peoples' Forum (BIPF) with resources and advocacy tools in compliance with ILO convention No. 107 & 169 (Bengali translated version), copies of UN Declaration on Indigenous Peoples, Research reports on Indigenous peoples, national laws</p> <p>2. ILO facilitated and supported Bangladesh Indigenous Peoples' Forum, Research and Development Collective, Parliamentary Caucus on Indigenous Affairs to hold series of meetings, interactive dialogues and submit the revised list of ethnic/indigenous communities to include in the Act.</p> <p>3. ILO supported the Parliamentary Caucus Secretariat to hold widespread and inclusive dialogue and reflections of indigenous peoples to give people a voice in the amendment of the CHT Land Dispute Resolution Act 2015 and CHT Peace Accord implementation.</p> <p>4. ILO contributed to support Caucus Secretariat to raise voices and mobilize support from policy makers, Members of Parliament, government officials, media, civil society</p> |

members, mainstream communities and indigenous peoples towards BIPRA 2015 which entails salient features of ILO Convention No. 107 and 169.

5. ILO contributed to providing support to the Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs through organizing different capacity building training sessions, workshops/dialogue sessions, study tour to Indonesia to government officials to enhance their understanding and self-awareness on indigenous cultures, beliefs, traditional/communal land rights, ILO Conventions including UN Human Rights Instruments

RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results

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

ITP project targeted on gender equality and non-discrimination through policy/laws review/analysis and amendment, through promotional materials/training documents so that rights of women and men get focused equally.

It encouraged the partners to take positive/affirmative action to increase women's representation in all spheres; inclusion of women and men's ratio as project beneficiaries; focused training/seminar/workshop sessions on gender and discrimination issues in line with national laws/policies and International Labour Standards.

b) Partnerships (external)

In addition to the Human Rights Commission the main partners are:

- i) Research and Development Collective
- ii) Bangladesh Indigenous Peoples' Forum
- iii) Kapaeeng Foundation
- iv) Indigenous Peoples Development Services
- v) Tribal Welfare Association
- vi) CHT Headmen Network

The partners have effective contribution to establish the rights of indigenous peoples in Bangladesh as pressure group. With facilitation of ILO the partners deliver the ILO mandatory issues that enshrined in the ratified/non-ratified conventions. They are the key vehicle to lobby and advocate with policy makers, government officials including armed forces members, who are particularly important interlocutors in Chittagong Hill Tracts, and Members of Parliament.

Partnerships with:

- i) UN agencies under a major UN joint programme for the CHT and

development of possible new joint programme
ii) SDC for skills survey on IPs in CHT and plain lands.

Sri Lanka/LKA999

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(C130) The Committee notes with interest that following the technical cooperation request formulated by the Government, in September 2014 a national tripartite workshop on the application of the Convention was organized by the ILO in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Labour Relations. The workshop was based on a technical report commissioned by the Office for the Government exploring the options for ensuring compliance with the requirements of the Convention in the mid- to long term having regard to the various non-conformity issues raised by this Committee and the Conference Committee on the Application of Standards in 2011. These included, inter alia, the establishment of a maternity social insurance scheme replacing the current employer liability system for the payment of maternity cash benefits in coordination with other reforms, such as those aimed at establishing an employment injury scheme as well as elements of a social protection floor.

The ILO organized a national tripartite workshop on the application of the Convention in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Labour Relations.

Europe and Central Asia

Bosnia and Herzegovina/BIH826
Strengthened capacity of member States to ratify and apply international labour standards and to fulfil their reporting obligations.

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After the long-standing complaint of the Committee and as a result of ILO technical assistance, registration of Trade Union in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina was completed in 2014, as mentioned in the general survey.

The Report of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, ILC 103rd Session, 2014 noted with interest: " that the Act on Amendments to the Act on Associations and Foundations of Bosnia and Herzegovina was adopted on 14 September 2011 and abrogates section 32(2). Confederation of Independent Trade Unions of Bosnia and Herzegovina (SSSBIH). The Committee takes note of the comments of the SSSBIH dated 7 December 2012 and notes with satisfaction that the SSSBIH was registered on 8 May 2012."

Mission and technical advice of technical specialist to BiH.
Training on the use of ILO supervisory mechanisms and follow-up exchanges.

Georgia/GEO826

Strengthened capacity of member States to ratify and apply international labour standards and to fulfil their reporting obligations

2

The amendments to the Law on Controlling Entrepreneurial Activity and to the Law on Trafficking in Human Beings adopted (to enter into force by January 2016). The revised OSH Law to be adopted in autumn 2015.

The ILO provided technical support in amending the original Law on Controlling Entrepreneurial Activity and the Trafficking Law.

Russian Federation/RUS826
Strengthened capacity of member States to ratify and apply international labour standards and to fulfil their reporting obligations

2

Convention No. 144 on Tripartite Consultations, Convention No. 140 on Paid Educational Leave and Convention No. 151 on Labour Relations (Public Service) ratified in the course of 2014-2015.

The changes made to the Labour Code on private employment agencies were adopted in the Federal Law of the RF N 116-FL, from 5 May 2014 (and which entered into force from 1 January 2015), with most of the ILO comments taken into account, there are several limitations to regulate the triangular relationship (between an employer, employee, and a private employment agency); the employment of domestic workers through PEAs is one of authorised cases listed in the law).

On the basis of analysis of the non-ratified ILO Conventions regarding their compliance with the Russian legislation and possibilities for ratification, prepared by constituents, the ILO provided technical inputs in developing recommendations regarding further preparatory work for ratification of the ILO Conventions. Technical consultations and training conducted for constituents on Convention No. 144.

The ILO provided comments on the new amendments to the Labour Code on private employment agencies, most of which were taken into account in the final draft.

Uzbekistan/UZB998

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C.182 - The Committee welcomes the policy commitments undertaken by the Government in cooperation with the ILO regarding the prevention and the elimination of the use of child labour during the cotton harvest. It notes with interest that these commitments have had a significant impact.

The ILO developed and adopted a Decent Work Country Programme for 2014-2016. It was signed with the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions, and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry on 25 April 2014. In August 2014, a roundtable discussion was held with ILO representatives and the social partners on the implementation of the DWCP.

Turkey/TUR999

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C.87 - The Committee notes with interest the entry into force on 7 November 2012 of Act No. 6356 on trade unions and collective labour agreements, which repeals the Trade Union Act and the Collective Labour Agreement, Strike and Lockout Act (Nos 2821 and 2822) upon which the Committee has been commenting for several years.

The ILO has been constantly promoting the application of international labour standards, in particular to issues raised by the supervisory bodies. The postponement of strikes through the Council of Ministers' Decree was an issue repeatedly mentioned by the CEACR. Although there was no technical assistance project specifically targeting this issue, the ILO was actively engaged with the Government for addressing the criticisms. A high level tripartite meeting was organized by ILO in 2014 in Geneva where high level participation from the government, workers' and employers' organizations was ensured to have a constructive discussion regarding the changes in labour legislation and the challenges in the world of work. So, this positive decision was indirectly affected by the ILO's ongoing work in the country."

Latin America and the Caribbean

Colombia/COL107

Se promueve la ratificación y aplicación de los convenios ratificados y la mejorar de la calidad de los preparación de las memorias

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En su informe del 2015, referido al Convenio núm.81 sobre inspección de trabajo, la Comisión de Expertos tomó “nota con satisfacción de que se dictó la resolución ministerial núm. 1867, de 13 de mayo de 2014, que prevé la obligación de los inspectores del trabajo de tratar como confidencial la fuente de todas las quejas, y su responsabilidad respecto de los procedimientos disciplinarios, en caso de incumplimiento de esta obligación.”

Asimismo, respecto de la aplicación del Convenio sobre las relaciones de trabajo en la administración pública, 1978 (núm. 151), la Comisión de Expertos tomó también “nota con interés de las indicaciones del Gobierno en el sentido de que: i) en seguimiento al Acuerdo Colectivo Nacional, se negociaron en 2013, 300 pliegos de petición en el seno de la administración pública de los cuales surgieron 236 acuerdos totales; ii) la resolución núm. 2143, de 28 de mayo de 2014, atribuye a las direcciones territoriales del Ministerio de Trabajo la responsabilidad de fomentar y garantizar la negociación colectiva en el sector público; iii) en el marco del Comité sectorial del sector público de la Comisión permanente de concertación de políticas salariales y laborales, el Estado y las organizaciones sindicales de empleados públicos debaten, con base en una agenda consensuada, una amplia gama de temas relacionados con los intereses económicos y sociales de los empleados públicos; y iv) en

La OIT, con el financiamiento de USDOL, está implementando un proyecto para mejorar el funcionamiento de la inspección de trabajo de conformidad con las Normas Internacionales del Trabajo. A través del proyecto, se han diseñado Guías e instrumentos para los inspectores y se les ha capacitado en la aplicación de las normas nacionales y Convenios de la OIT. Asimismo, se ha brindado asistencia para mejorar los procedimientos de las actuaciones de los inspectores. Otro de los objetivos del proyecto, ha sido fortalecer el diálogo social y –con mayor énfasis- promover la negociación colectiva en el sector público, logrando importante reformas de normas reglamentarias, fortaleciendo la capacidad de los actores, mejorando el conocimiento de las normas vinculadas y facilitando espacios de diálogo y negociación.

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| | | este marco, se acordó la revisión del Presupuesto General de la Nación para el incremento salarial del año 2015. | |
| | 2 | El Ministerio de Trabajo aprobó el Decreto 160-2014, el 5 de febrero de 2014, que regula el ejercicio de la negociación colectiva del sector público, para adecuarla a los contenidos del Convenio 151 de la OIT. Las reformas hechas fueron acordadas entre el gobierno y las centrales sindicales, en el marco del proceso de negociación colectiva del pliego nacional del 2013. | La OIT, con el financiamiento de USDOL, apoyó el proceso de negociación colectiva en el sector público a nivel nacional y en varias regiones del país. Capacitó a los representantes sindicales y funcionarios públicos responsables de la negociación y facilitó espacios de diálogo para abordar la mejora de la norma que regula el Convenio núm.151 en Colombia. |

Peru/PER826

Strengthened capacity of member States to ratify and apply international labour standards and to fulfil their reporting obligations

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| 1 | La Comisión de Expertos en Aplicación de Convenios y Recomendaciones ha tomado nota con satisfacción y con interés de los progresos logrados en la aplicación de los convenios pertinentes. | La OIT proporcionó asistencia técnica al Gobierno (Ministerio de Trabajo, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y otros sectores gubernamentales involucrados sobre NIT, procesos legislativos de la OIT, funciones de los órganos de control, sumisión y ratificación. Igualmente, se ha participado en reuniones con el Gobierno habiéndose elaborado una lista de los Convenios pendientes de sumisión (gran atraso), habiendo expresado el Gobierno la voluntad de presentarlos al Congreso Peruano para su consideración. Igualmente se ha hecho presentaciones sobre Convenios específicos en diversos sectores del Gobierno, Convenio núm. 169, Convenio núm. 87, Convenio núm. 98, Convenio núm. 111 (con especial énfasis en las situaciones familiares y de violencia). Igualmente, se ha participado en talleres de formación para jueces y fiscales sobre la OIT, el sistema normativo y de control. |
| 2 | El Gobierno (Ministerio de Trabajo, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Vice-Ministerio de Interculturalidad y Ministerio de Energía y Minas han fortalecido sus programas de formación y de difusión en los niveles descentralizados del poder público, entendiéndose Gobiernos Regionales y entidades autónomas. | La OIT ha proporcionado asistencia técnica al Gobierno a través de reuniones y talleres de formación para el mayor cumplimiento de las Normas Internacionales del Trabajo |

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| <p>Costa Rica/CRI826 Strengthened capacity of member States to ratify and apply international labour standards and to fulfil their reporting obligations</p> | <p>2</p> | <p>En el mes de enero del año 2014 el país ratificó el Convenio núm. 189, que, según el Artículo 7 de la Constitución Política del País se convirtió de manera inmediata en Ley de la República.</p> | <p>La OIT brindó apoyo técnico y acompañamiento durante el proceso de ratificación a la Asociación de Trabajadoras Domésticas de Costa Rica (ASTRADOMES), al Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INAMU), al Ministerio de Trabajo y Seguridad Social (MTSS) que consistió en entregar información relevante que sustentara ante el Congreso de la República, el alcance y la importancia de la ratificación del Convenio.</p> |
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Dominican Republic/DOM101
 Los Constituyentes, identifican e impulsan medidas para mejorar el cumplimiento de la legislación laboral, tomando en cuenta los convenios de la OIT ratificados por el país, enfatizando la libertad sindical y la negociación colectiva

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| 1 | (C19) With reference to its previous comments , the Committee notes with interest the measures taken by the government with a view to ensuring equality of treatment between foreign and national workers with respect to social security and reaching an agreement on fair and sustainable solutions for migrant workers. | Regarding cases of progress, which were noted with satisfaction or interest by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR), the changes in national law and /or practice followed one or more previous comments by the supervisory bodies and/or technical assistance provided by the Office. These comments were prepared with the assistance of the Office. The Office conducts an in-depth analysis of national law and practice for the CEACR and maintains a permanent dialogue with the constituents. |
| 2 | En el mes de mayo del año 2015 el país ratificó el Convenio núm. 189, logrando convertirse de esta manera en Ley de la República, a partir de su publicación en la Gaceta Oficial. | La OIT brindó apoyo técnico y acompañamiento durante el proceso de ratificación, a través de reuniones y actividades de capacitación sobre los alcances, principios e importancia del convenio para el desarrollo sociolaboral del país. |

EI Salvador/SLV998

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(C182) The Government indicated that a new information system to monitor child labour (SIMETI) was developed and implemented, with ILO assistance. The Committee notes with interest that this system contains statistical information concerning households, education, child labour by age and sector, and comparison tables that illustrate child labour by gender and geographical area.

ILO provided assistance in the development and implementation of a new information system to monitor child labour (SIMETI).

Guatemala/GTM104

El país, con el apoyo de la OIT, ejecuta acciones para mejorar aplicación de la legislación laboral en concordancia con las NIT's, en particular el Convenio 169 y los convenios Fundamentales y prioritarios.

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| 1 | Convenio núm. 169 (solicitud directa, CEACR 2014 y publicada en 2015): La Comisión toma nota con interés de las medidas vigentes enumeradas por el Gobierno destinadas a que los pueblos interesados se beneficien de una educación bilingüe en todos los niveles. El Gobierno incluyó también datos desglosados sobre escuelas, modalidad del establecimiento, número de docentes por departamento y nivel educativo. | La OIT, con recursos del Gobierno de Dinamaca, brindó durante este bienio capacitación y asistencia técnica al Gobierno y a los interlocutores sociales, además de organizaciones representativas indígenas sobre el Convenio núm.169, sus alcances y principios, incluyendo aquellos sobre los derechos a mantener sus tradiciones. |
| 2 | El país adoptó durante el bienio tres medidas significativas orientadas a mejorar el cumplimiento de la legislación y la práctica legislativa: 1) en el primer semestre de 2014 se creó, con participación tripartita, la "Comisión de Tratamiento de Conflictos ante la OIT en materia de Libertad Sindical y Negociación Colectiva", 2) En este mismo periodo, el Ministerio y la Comisión Internacional Contra la Impunidad en Guatemala (CICIG) firmaron un convenio dirigido a fortalecer a los funcionarios del Ministerio Público (MP) en sus capacidades de análisis e investigación de los casos de violencia contra dirigentes sindicales y sindicalistas. Al final del bienio se informó acerca de la formación de 100 funcionarios del MP por parte de la CICIG y de 100 jueces laborales (el 100 por ciento del país), 3) El Ministerio Público firmó, en el II semestre del 2014, un acuerdo con el Movimiento Sindical Autónomo y Popular de Guatemala y la Coordinadora de los Sindicatos Globales en Guatemala, por medio del cual se formaliza la Mesa Sindical del Ministerio Público. | <p>La OIT brindó, con fondos de los Estados Unidos, apoyo técnico y acompañamiento para la creación y desarrollo de la Comisión de Tratamiento de Conflictos en materia de Libertad Sindical y Negociación Colectiva.</p> <p>La OIT, con fondos del gobierno de los Estados Unidos, brindó apoyo técnico para la firma del convenio de colaboración entre la CICIG y el MP. Además, ha desarrollado procesos de capacitación para jueces y magistrados a fin de fortalecer su capacidad de análisis e investigación de los casos de violencia contra dirigentes sindicales y sindicalistas.</p> <p>La OIT, con fondos del gobierno de los Estados Unidos, brindó asesoría técnica para la formación de la Mesa Sindical del Ministerio Público.</p> |

Honduras/HND101

El país, con el apoyo de la OIT, adopta y mejora la aplicación de la legislación laboral nacional, en cumplimiento con las NITs y en particular a los convenios fundamentales y prioritarios, y el convenio núm. 169

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| 1 | (C81) - The Committee notes with interest that the pilot programme launched in the regional offices of Chuloteca, San Pedro Sula and Ceiba, within the framework of international cooperation and the Decent Work Country Programme, contributed to strengthening the competence of the inspectors in areas relating to the application of labour legislation and social dialogue. | ILO elaborated the Decent Work Country Programme with the social partners of the country. |
| 2 | Se creó en mayo 2015 una mesa interinstitucional para el cumplimiento del C169, en donde participan todas las instituciones públicas relacionadas con la temática indígena en el país. En esta mesa, que es liderada la Secretaria de Trabajo y Seguridad Social (STSS), se promueve la coordinación sistemática entre instituciones del Estado, con el fin de promover la consulta a los pueblos indígenas, tal y como lo establece el convenio. | La OIT, con recursos del gobierno de Dinamarca, brindó apoyo técnico para la creación de la mesa interinstitucional, además de capacitación sobre los alcances y principios del convenio núm.169, que les permita allanar los conflictos en torno a la consulta a los pueblos indígenas del país. |

Panama/PAN826

Strengthened capacity of member States to ratify and apply international labour standards and to fulfil their reporting obligations

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| 1 | <p>Convenio núm. 138 (solicitud directa, CEACR 2014 y publicada en 2015): La Comisión toma nota con interés de que el número total de niños y jóvenes de menos de 18 años víctimas de trabajo infantil se redujo aproximadamente un 44 por ciento en cuatro años (89 767 menores en 2010, en comparación con 50 410 en 2012).</p> <p>Convenio núm. 182 (solicitud directa, CEACR 2013 y publicada en 2014): La Comisión toma nota con interés de que esta cifra refleja una disminución de 29 065 niños, en relación con el año 2008 cuando se registraron 89 767 niños realizando actividades laborales. La mano de obra está concentrada en la agricultura, principalmente en forma de trabajo familiar no remunerado (57 por ciento).</p> | La OIT ofreció asistencia técnica, con recursos del gobierno de los Estados Unidos, para el fortalecimiento de las políticas públicas para la reducción del trabajo infantil. |
| 2 | En el mes de junio del 2015 el país ratificó los Convenios núm. 144 y núm. 189, que se convirtieron en Ley de la República desde su aprobación en la Asamblea Legislativa. | La OIT brindó apoyo técnico para la ratificación de los convenios, a través de actividades de capacitación dirigidas al gobierno e interlocutores sociales sobre los alcances, principios e importancia de ratificar los convenios. |

Brazil/BRA151

Implementación y diseminación de las normas y principios internacionales del trabajo de la OIT en colaboración con sus constituyentes.

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| 1 | <p>(C29) Following its previous comments, the Committee notes with interest that the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act was adopted in May 2012 and it strengthens the legal protection of children against sexual abuse and exploitation. The Committee notes the Government's indication that further amendments to the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 (CLPRA), are currently being examined by the Parliament in order to introduce a general prohibition of employing children below the age of compulsory education and children below 18 years in mines, explosives and hazardous occupations determined in the Factories Act, as well as to establish strict penalties.</p> | <p>Regarding cases of progress, which were noted with satisfaction or interest by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR), the changes in national law and /or practice followed one or more previous comments by the supervisory bodies and/or technical assistance provided by the Office. These comments were prepared with the assistance of the Office. The Office conducts an in-depth analysis of national law and practice for the CEACR and maintains a permanent dialogue with the constituents.</p> |
| 2 | <p>1. El Gobierno sancionó la Ley núm. 12.984, de 2 de junio de 2014 que define el crimen de discriminación de las personas viviendo con VIH/Sida y menciona expresamente la discriminación en el trabajo en los incisos II (negar empleo o trabajo) y III (exonerar o despedir de su cargo o empleo). La pena para esa infracción es de 1 (un) año a 4 (cuatro) años y multa.</p> <p>2. La presidenta sancionó, en julio de 2015, la Ley que establece el Estatuto de la Persona con Discapacidad que describe muchos temas, pero concede especial atención a la inclusión de personas con discapacidades en el mercado de trabajo. La ley determina que las empresas que tuvieren con 100 y 200 funcionarios deberán tener 2 por ciento de los trabajadores/as formados</p> | <p>1. La OIT ha participado de reuniones en el Congreso Nacional sobre el tema HIV/Sida y promovido la discusión de la Recomendación 200, incluso con la distribución de la publicación para parlamentares responsables por la redacción de la Ley n. 12.984/2014.</p> <p>2. La OIT integra el grupo del gobierno Brasileiro que discute el tema de la discriminación de personas con discapacidad en el mundo del trabajo, además de promover la Rede Mundial de Empresas y Discapacidad de la OIT en Brasil, junto a grandes empresas.</p> |

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| | por personas con discapacidad; el 3 por ciento en el caso de empresas entre 201 y 500 funcionarios/as; el 4 por ciento en las empresas con 501 a mil funcionarios/as; y el 5 por ciento en las empresas con más de mil funcionarios. | |
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Cuba/CUB998

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(C81) The Committee notes with interest that awareness-raising activities by the labour inspectorate provided to employers and workers, together with ILO technical assistance by the provision of courses on risks in the agricultural, construction and electrical safety sectors, have contributed to the reduction of injuries resulting from employment accidents in all sectors from 5,214 in 2013 to 3,802 in 2014, and of fatal accidents from 86 in 2013 to 70 in 2014.

ILO technical assistance provided through holding courses on risks in the agricultural, construction and electrical safety sectors.

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| <p>Mexico/MEX826 Strengthened capacity of member States to ratify and apply international labour standards and to fulfil their reporting obligations</p> | <p>2</p> | <p>El 10 de junio de 2015, el Gobierno Mexicano ratificó el Convenio núm. 138 sobre la edad mínima de trabajo.</p> | <p>La OIT, a través del Senado de la República Mexicana brindó asistencia técnica al proyecto ley para la modificación a la Constitución mexicana de elevar la edad mínima de trabajo de 14 a 15 años y dar paso a la ratificación del convenio 138, así como llevar a cabo procesos de sensibilización con los actores sociales para la ratificación del convenio.</p> |
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Chile/CHL826

Strengthened capacity of member States to ratify and apply international labour standards and to fulfil their reporting obligations

1

Further to its previous comment concerning an anticipated national survey of child labour, the Committee notes with interest the survey on child labour activities (EANNA) of 2012, which was carried out by the Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of Labour and Social Provision and the ILO.

ILO collaborated with the Ministry of Social Development and the Ministry of Labour and Social Provision in undertaking a survey on child labour activities.

Paraguay/PRY826

Strengthened capacity of member States to ratify and apply international labour standards and to fulfil their reporting obligations

2

En abril de 2015, el Congreso aprobó la Ley de Trabajo Doméstico, que establece mejoras en la remuneración de un 40 por ciento a un 60 por ciento del salario mínimo y da derecho a la jubilación.

Dicha Ley, permitía a personas entre 16 y 18 años realizar labores domésticas en hogares de terceros. Lo anterior, contradecía Convenios de la OIT ratificados por el país. Finalmente, se logró que el Poder Ejecutivo interpusiera el mecanismo del veto para el artículo en cuestión. En agosto de 2015, el Congreso aceptó dicho veto y se modificó la legislación, quedando prohibido el trabajo de menores de 18 años.

La OIT asesoró al Ministerio de Trabajo y a los sindicatos de trabajadoras domésticas sobre la contradicción que implicaba lo dispuesto en la Ley en relación a los Convenios de la OIT.

Outcome 18 - International Labour Standards: International labour standards are ratified and applied

RESULTS BY INDICATOR

Indicator - 18.2. Number of member States where, through ILO support, the principles and rights contained in international labour standards are incorporated in development assistance frameworks or other major initiatives.

Measurement

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

- 1.Relevant international labour standards are reflected in the UNDAF, the Common Country Assessment or similar frameworks.

| Country/Country Programme Outcome (CPO) | Measurement Criteria | Result Achieved | ILO Contribution |
|--|----------------------|--|--|
| Arab States | | | |
| Jordan/JOR826 Strengthened capacity of member States to ratify and apply international labour standards and to fulfill their reporting obligations | 1 | The UNDAF (2015-2017) includes references to International Labour Standards. | The ILO worked with the UN to support national bodies such as the Jordanian National Commission for Women (JNCW) to strengthen its capacity to report on international labour standards to parliament and UN treaty bodies, and the Universal Periodic Review. |

Asia and the Pacific

Cambodia/KHM826

Strengthened capacity of member States to ratify and apply international labour standards and to fulfil their reporting obligations

1

Trade Union Law and Freedom of Association have already been reflected in the Cambodia CCA of May 2014 and UNDAF 2016-2018. Although it is not certain whether the UNDAF indicator may be reached by 2016, as indicated in the report timeframe, however, the law and FAO and C87 & C98 have been reflected in the two documents according to the criterion. j±

The ILO provided inputs to the consultations on CCA of May 2014 and UNDAF 2016-2018.

Europe and Central Asia

Turkey/TUR826

Strengthened capacity of member States to ratify and apply international labour standards and to fulfil their reporting obligations

1

UN Agencies jointly prepared a Common Country Assessment which has been developed as a common instrument of the United Nations system to analyse the national development situation and identify key development challenges from the perspective of internationally agreed development goals and treaty obligations as well as the national development aspirations of Turkey.

UN Development Cooperation Strategy (2016-2020) has been prepared by the UN Agencies in close collaboration with the Ministry of Development and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA). Decent work agenda including elimination of child labour is well reflected in the Strategy. The Strategy is agreed by the MoFA in 2015.

The ILO actively engaged in the drafting process of the Assessment through attending the consultative as well as internal UN meetings and also providing inputs to the Assessment. ILO's values, decent work and gender equality is mainstreamed in the Assessment. Special attention has also been paid to the identification of patterns of inequality and vulnerability.

The ILO actively engaged in the drafting process of the Strategy through attending the consultative as well as internal UN meetings and also providing inputs to the Strategy. The Strategy fully integrates ILO's values, relevant international labour standards and decent work.

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 has been mainstreamed in the Common Country Assessment and UNDCS.

b) Partnerships (external)

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Outcome 18 - International Labour Standards: International labour standards are ratified and applied

RESULTS BY INDICATOR

Indicator - 18.3. Number of member States that, with ILO support, improve ratification of up to date Conventions to include at least the instruments classified as core labour standards, as well as those regarded as most significant from the viewpoint of governance.

Measurement

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

- 1.As a result of new ratifications, the member State has ratified at least the eight fundamental Conventions Nos 29, 87, 98, 100, 105, 111, 138 and 182, and the four priority Conventions Nos 81, 122, 129 and 144.

| Country/Country Programme Outcome (CPO) | Measurement Criteria | Result Achieved | ILO Contribution |
|---|----------------------|---|--|
| Asia and the Pacific | | | |
| Maldives/MDV826 Strengthened capacity of member States to ratify and apply international labour standards and to fulfil their reporting obligations | 1 | Ratification of Maritime Labour Convention in 2014 | Advocacy campaign and technical assistance to the Ministry of Transport for ratification of MLC. |
| 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) | |
| - | | Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Economic Development | |

Outcome 18 - International Labour Standards: International labour standards are ratified and applied

RESULTS BY INDICATOR

Indicator - 18.4. Number of member States that have a Decent Work Country Programme which includes a normative component among the national priorities established by the tripartite constituents.

Measurement

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

1. Activities are included to address comments of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations relating to ratified Conventions.
2. Activities are included to promote the ratification and implementation of fundamental and priority Conventions.
3. Activities are included to promote the ratification and implementation of other up to date standards taking into account the national priorities established by the tripartite constituents.

| Country/Country Programme Outcome (CPO) | Measurement Criteria | Result Achieved | ILO Contribution |
|---|----------------------|--|--|
| Africa | | | |
| Ethiopia/ETH101 Enhanced application of labour standards and fundamental rights at work | 1 | Capacity of social partners, the judiciary, the legislature, and other relevant stakeholders strengthened on the implementation and reporting of ratified Conventions. | ILO provided capacity building training on the child labour, forced labour Conventions and on the reporting requirements. Training also provided on ILS for judges and legal educators (participation to the interregional course at the ITCILO-Turin). -ILO provided Inter ministerial tripartite training workshops on the implementation of selected ILS (Child Labour and Forced Labour; on the implementation of selected ILS (Freedom of Association, Discrimination and Occupational Safety and Health Conventions). |

Madagascar/MDG826

Strengthened capacity of member States to ratify and apply international labour standards and to fulfil their reporting obligations

3

En application du résultat attendu du PPTD selon lequel «L'application de la législation en faveur du travail décent est renforcée », l'action relative à la promotion des Normes de l'OIT a été enclenchée en ciblant la ratification de la C.189 avec le gouvernement et la réalisation d'un état des lieux du secteur maritime à Madagascar en partenariat avec le Syndicat Général Maritime de Madagascar (SYGMA). Les résultats de l'état de lieux effectué en 2015, contribueront au processus de ratification de la MLC2006 qui se tiendra en 2016. Les activités contribuent à la réalisation de la priorité 2 du PPTD « Améliorer la productivité du travail par la promotion du dialogue social, les principes et droits fondamentaux au travail et la protection » sociale».

Les actions ont été initiées et suivies par l'ANP du projet, le BIT travaille en étroite collaboration avec le Ministère de la Fonction Publique, du Travail et des Lois Sociales pour la préparation du processus de ratification de la C.189. Il s'agit de formuler la proposition à présenter au Conseil des Ministres, et de faire le suivi nécessaire.

Pour la préparation de la MLC2006, le BIT a préparé les TDR pour le recrutement d'un consultant national en charge de faire l'étude en question.

Seychelles/SYC826

Strengthened capacity of member States to ratify and apply international labour standards and to fulfil their reporting obligations

3

L'engagement du pays à promouvoir l'ILS s'est traduit par la définition de la priorité 1 du PPTD « Review labour legislations and strengthen the dispute resolution framework » ainsi que la mise en œuvre du PPTD par le biais du développement du plan d'action du Ministère du Travail en y incorporant une activité de formation de son personnel pour permettre au pays d'avoir la capacité nécessaire pour (i) assurer la ratification des conventions de l'OIT, (ii) aligner les textes nationaux avec les Conventions ratifiées et les mettre en oeuvre, (iii) pouvoir remplir les obligations du pays en matière de reporting.

A cet effet, le pays a ratifié en janvier 2014 la MLC2006 et mène actuellement une étude sur les Agences du Secteur Privé.

Le BIT a contribué au renforcement de la capacité du Ministère par le financement d'une bourse d'étude et des frais de voyage pour la participation d'un fonctionnaire du Ministère à la formation sur A9 7100 "Normes internationales du travail" auprès du Centre de Turin -- 19 au 27/05/2014. L'objectif de financement est de permettre au Ministère de remplir ses obligations constitutionnelles de reporting auprès du BIT d'une part; et de se doter les compétences requises pour la ratification des Conventions de l'OIT, d'autre part.

Le BIT a apporté les commentaires techniques durant le processus de ratification de la MLC 2006.

Botswana/BWA828

Improved capacity of tripartite constituents to implement ratified Conventions and to ratify new Conventions.

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| 1 | <p>Priority 4 of the Botswana DWCP of International Labour Standards is focussed on Workers' Rights under Outcome 10, "Improved application and effective respect for fundamental principles and rights at work."</p> <p>Specific activities detailed below were carried out in fulfilment of the Outputs under Outcome 10 of the Botswana DWCP and to particularly address the comments of the CEACR:</p> <p>1.A study was conducted in the period February – July 2014, by an external consultant who was recruited by the Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs to review and consolidate the deficits on the implementation of the comments of the CEACR for the period 2008-2013.</p> <p>2.A national multi stake holder validation workshop was held in August 2014 to review the draft report of the consultant.</p> <p>3.A Tripartite ILS Task Team was formed in August 2014 during a workshop held to assist in strengthening the country's capacity to submit timely and quality Article 22 Reports. The ILS Task Team was formed by the Botswana DWCP Steering Committee members to finalize the draft Action Plan and to monitor the implementation of the Action Plan to address the deficits.</p> | <p>ILO provided technical assistance in the holding of the validation workshop for the report developed by the consultant.</p> <p>Technical assistance was provided in the form of legal advice to harmonise the national legislation and practice in line with the Convention.</p> |
| 3 | <p>1. A gap analysis of the Botswana legislation and practice of ILO Labour Inspection Convention No. 81 was undertaken in the second half of 2013 by an external consultant.</p> | <p>ILO provided technical assistance for the gap analysis of Convention No. 81.</p> <p>ILO provided technical assistance to hold the workshop to validate the gap analysis report</p> |

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| | <p>2. A tripartite plus workshop was held in August 2014 to validate the gap analysis report to ensure that the information contained therein adequately reflected the country's realities and to develop an implementation plan to guide the process on the ratification of Convention No.81.</p> <p>3. The Botswana DWCP Steering Committee mandated the ILS tripartite task team to facilitate the implementation, of the Action for the ratification of Convention No. 81.</p> | <p>and to develop the implementation plan for the ratification of Convention No.81.</p> <p>Technical advice and support was provided to the workshop on the composition of the tripartite task team and its terms of reference.</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)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

The Committee noted that the Job Evaluation Manual for the Public Service provided by the Government with its report does not specifically refer to the principle of equal pay for work of equal value between men and women. Men and women should be paid the same remuneration (basic salary and additional emoluments) for work of equal value, in line with the concept of "work of equal value".

b) Partnerships (external)

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Lesotho/LSO827

Strengthened capacity of ILO tripartite Constituents to monitor compliance and application of ratified conventions and to fulfil the reporting obligations.

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| 1 | <p>The Lesotho DWCP recognizes the implementation of international labour standards as one of the “central and critical” cross-cutting themes.</p> <p>Specific activities detailed below were carried out in fulfilment of the Outputs under the Lesotho DWCP Output 9.3, “Enhanced capacity of the employers’ and workers’ organisations to monitor compliance with international labour standards” and to particularly address the comments of the CEACR:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A national multi stake holder workshop was held in March 2014 to review and validate a report on a study consolidating deficits on the implementation of the comments of the CEACR for the period 2008-2013. 2. A National Action Plan has been developed to facilitate a comprehensive and phased approach to give effect and address the implementation deficits on the comments made by the ILO Committee of Experts. 3. The on-going review of the labour law reform process (February 2014 – December 2015) addresses a significant portion of the comments of the Committee of Experts. | <p>In October 2014, a capacity building training workshop was held to enhance the capacity of the Ministry of Labour’s legal unit (five officials) on international labour standards. The training focused on hands-on-training on NORMLEX, improved quality of Article 22 Reports under ratified ILO Conventions and timely submission of reports and the development of an Action Plan on how to give effect to comments of the Committee of Experts dating back to 2008.</p> <p>In March 2015, the ILO facilitated a national multi-stakeholder workshop to validate a consolidated national report on addressing implementation deficits of the comments of the Committee of Experts.</p> |
| 3 | <p>The implementation strategy under Outcome 9 of the Lesotho DWCP indicates that ILO support will focus on a better integration of international labour standards and the comments of the CEACR are central in the support provided to the employers’ and workers’ towards the implementation of the Lesotho DWCP. Trade union officials and</p> | <p>The ILO facilitated a capacity building workshop on Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining in the textile and garment sector for trade unions in March 2014.</p> <p>The ILO also facilitated a Labour Migration Information Sharing Session attended by over 60 participants from a number of government</p> |

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| | <p>shop stewards in the textile and garment sector have improved understanding of the basic tenets of the ILO Conventions on freedom and association and collective bargaining rights, the extent to which these rights have been translated into domestic labour law and enhanced capacity of trade unions to effectively negotiate for decent employment, wages and inclusion of workers' rights in collective bargaining.</p> <p>Improved awareness of tripartite constituents of Labour Migration Conventions and frameworks that could enhance the ability of the social partners to effectively influence the development of national labour migration policy that is in line with international labour standards.</p> | <p>ministries, social partners and ex-migrant miners' Associations in June 2015.</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)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

The implementation of the Better Work Lesotho project has assisted among other things, to promoting compliance with the national labour law, improved working conditions at the enterprise level, made valuable contribution towards improved respect for workers' rights particularly with respect to maternity protection, sexual harassment and other gender-related discrimination and particularly on issues related to maternity protection and sexual harassment at the factory-floor level.

b) Partnerships (external)

The Lesotho Better Work project is part of on-going ILO-IFC partnership that seeks to promote decent work in the textile and garment sector at the country level.

Namibia/NAM828

Strengthened capacity of member states to ratify and apply International Labour Standards

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| 1 | <p>Output 10.2 of the Namibia DWCP seeks to enhance the capacity of labour administration and the tripartite constituents to monitor compliance with international labour standards.</p> <p>Specific activities detailed below were carried out in fulfilment of the Output 10.3 under the Namibia DWCP and to particularly address the comments of the CEACR:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A study was conducted in the period February – July 2014, by an external consultant to review and consolidate the deficits in the implementation of the CEACR comments for the period 2008-2013. 2. A national multi-stake holder validation workshop was held in August 2014 to review the draft report. 23 participants of whom 10 were women participated in the aforementioned validation workshop. 3. The tripartite constituents developed and adopted (August 2014) a National Action Plan to address the comments of the ILO Committee of Experts. The plan specifies activities to be undertaken and the responsible institutions. 4. A tripartite task force has been set up to oversee the implementation of the ILS Action Plan. | <p>The ILO provided technical input in the drafting of the summary report on gaps in implementation that were in the CEACR report.</p> <p>The ILO facilitated and provided advisory support during the multi-stakeholder the validation workshop in August 2014.</p> |
| 3 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A sensitization of Namibian authorities & other key stakeholders in the fishing industry was undertaken through a workshop on the contents and implications of Convention No.188 in February 2014. 2. Gap analyses on Convention No.188 and the Maritime Labour Convention have been | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The ILO facilitated and provided technical support at the sensitization workshop. The participants were taken through ILO Convention No. 188 and what the country needed to do in order to fulfil its desire to ratify the Convention. 2. Conducted gap analysis on selected |

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| | <p>conducted and draft reports have been produced.</p> <p>3. Outcomes of the analysis were validated by tripartite constituents.</p> | <p>countries on how the current laws, policies and practice conform to the MLC, 2006 and the Work in Fishing Convention, No. 188</p> <p>3. A validation workshop will be held in Walvis Bay, 7-9 December 2015, to discuss the findings of the study and agree on further actions towards the ratification of Convention No.188</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)

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| a) Gender equality and non-discrimination | b) Partnerships (external) |
| The CEACR report makes reference to C100 and C111 and these will be addressed by the country in their response. | - |

South Africa/ZAF828

Strengthened capacity of member States to ratify and apply international labour standards and to fulfil their reporting obligations

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| 1 | <p>Outcome 1, of the South Africa DWCP focusses on “Up-to-date international labour standards are ratified, complied with and reported on” and Output 1.3 seeks to enhance the capacity of the tripartite constituents to implement and comply with and report on accordingly.</p> <p>A National Action Plan to address the comments of the ILO Committee of Experts was developed and adopted by Government and the Social Partners in February 2015. The Action Plan specifies activities/actions to be undertaken, responsible agencies/partners and timelines. This activity is linked to the South Africa DWCP Output 1.2: Enhanced capacity of Government & Social Partners to Comply with and to report in accordance with the requirements of ratified Conventions.</p> | <p>ILO commissioned a desk review study of the implementation deficits of ILO Conventions ratified by South Africa as compiled by the ILO Committee of Experts. To this end, the ILO contracted the services of a consultant to undertake the desk review study. The ILO then facilitated and provided coordination support towards a national stakeholders workshop geared towards validating the findings of the desk review report and the development of a National Action Plan to address the comments of the Committee of Experts. Participating at the validation workshop were representatives from government, Organized Labour and Business consisting of 7 female and 9 male participants.</p> |
| 3 | <p>The Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) adopted a policy position paper on maternity protection in July 2015 to strengthen workers’ engagement in national dialogue platforms on maternity protection and effective engagement in collective bargaining processes on maternity protection. This activity is linked to DWCP output 1.1: Capacity of Government and Social Partners to promote employment equity (including gender equality) at the workplace is strengthened</p> <p>COSATU has developed and adopted a strategy to lobby Government for the ratification of the Maternity Protection</p> | <p>ILO supported a Gender Conference organized by Cosatu where the ILO facilitated a session on the Maternity Protection Convention to deepen the understanding of Cosatu affiliates on the provisions of the Convention and on steps required towards ratification. The ILO supported and facilitated a training workshop for trade union gender coordinators and women negotiators drawn from the 3 labour federations to strengthen their collective bargaining agenda for gender equality and to provide sensitization on the provisions of gender equality conventions including the Domestic Workers and Maternity Protection Conventions in 2014.</p> |

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| | <p>Convention (No.183). This activity is linked to DWCP output 1.1: Capacity of Government and Social Partners to promote employment equity (including gender equality) at the workplace is strengthened.</p> <p>COSATU and the South African Domestic Services and Allied Workers Union (SADSAWU) developed and adopted an action plan in October 2014 to lobby for the incorporation of the Domestic Workers Convention No. 189 into national law. One of the key activities outlined in the plan is to advocate for the review of Sectoral Determination No: 7 on Domestic Work (legislation) to ensure its alignment with the provisions of C189. This activity is linked to the South Africa DWCP output 1.2: Enhanced capacity of Government and Social Partners to implement and comply with and to report in accordance with the requirements of ratified Conventions.</p> | <p>At the workshop the ILO also facilitated discussion on strategies to deepen advocacy for the ratification of Convention No.183.</p> <p>ILO provided coordination and facilitation support to a tri-national workshop on Migrant Domestic Workers in South Africa where Cosatu and SADSAWU developed an action plan towards the domestication of C189. This action plan was part of a broader tri-national action plan with inputs by trade unions and domestic workers organizations from Lesotho and Zimbabwe. The tri-national workshop was followed by another workshop coordinated by the ILO for shop stewards from SADSAWU and the Zimbabwe Workers Union of South Africa (ZIWUSA) where the ILO provided training on the rights and protections afforded to domestic workers under various instruments such as Convention No. 189.</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)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

The action plan developed by Government and the Social Partners to address the comments of the CEAR includes activities and actions to be undertaken in response to comments and directs requests on C100 and C111. ILO technical support is being provided in the current biennium to assist Government and the Social Partners to respond adequately to the information requested by the CEAR on C100 and C111. Within the context of a request by the CEAR for information on measures to ensure that the setting of minimum wage rates is free from gender bias, the ILO has been facilitating the sharing of international country experiences on mainstreaming gender in national minimum wage setting processes with the national tripartite constituents. Within the context of the request for information on measures to be taken with the Social Partners in promoting equality in employment, ILO capacity support was provided to gender focal

b) Partnerships (external)

The European Union has contributed sponsorship to the Migrant Domestic Workers project that is being implemented in South Africa-Zimbabwe and Lesotho. This project is part of a Global Action Programme on Migrant Domestic Workers.

The ILO partnered with the UNWomen and UNFPA to sponsor and organize the Women's Leadership Development Training workshop in which 15 young women trade unionists and 12 young women from the private sector were trained as master trainers in Women's Leadership Development.

DITSELA, and the Commission for Gender Equality and partnered with the ILO to facilitate training and sensitization for migrant domestic workers and members of the South African Domestic Workers and Allied Union on

points and women trade unionists across the 3 labour federations on the provisions of the Equality Conventions and towards strengthening their capacity to engage effectively in collective bargaining processes for gender sensitive collective bargaining agreements.

The ILO also facilitated a young women's leadership development training workshop in partnership with UNWomen and UNFPA in which 15 young women trade unionists and 12 young women from the private sector participated. The workshop was aimed at facilitating the achievement of gender equality and women's leadership development in the trade union movement and the private sector so that both women and men can equally participate in the world of work without discrimination.

ILO technical and coordination support was provided towards a Gender Audit of the Federation of Unions of South Africa (Fedusa). The findings of the Gender Audit have come up with a number of key recommendations that will inform future ILO support to Fedusa. These include the need for a Fedusa Gender Policy, strengthened capacity through training on gender mainstreaming within Fedusa, the need to advocate for greater representation of women in leadership positions within Fedusa and within the structures of affiliate organizations.

ILO technical and coordination support is being provided towards the review of the Cosatu Gender Policy and the development of a Cosatu Sexual Harassment Policy. It is envisaged that both policy frameworks will be finalized before the end of 4th quarter 2015.

provisions of existing labour legislation pertaining to domestic workers and key provisions of the Domestic Workers Convention (C189)

Zambia/ZMB827

Strengthened capacity of member States to ratify and apply international labour standards and to fulfil their reporting obligations

2

The Government of Zambia has made notable progress in implementing activities to incorporate fundamental and priority Conventions into national law. With regard to the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention of 1999 (No. 182), efforts have been made to raise awareness on the regulatory framework for Child Labour through the dissemination of information, education and communication materials and enhanced enforcement through capacity building of key stakeholders. Law enforcement officers have been trained to strengthen their capacity in fighting child labour. Furthermore, the Employers' organisation, the Zambia Federation of Employers, have implemented activities to raise awareness on the Worst Forms of Child Labour in tobacco farms and strengthened the capacity for employers', farmers' and community response in identifying and referring child labour cases. Output 1.1.4 of the DWCP is on "child labour policy and action plan implemented." The indicator refers to # of outputs achieved under the child labour policy and action plan. Awareness raising on the regulatory framework for child labour as well as the training of Law enforcement officers are two key outputs of the action plan.

ILO provided technical input and facilitated the development and printing of communication materials on child labour information, particularly on the national policy and legal provisions.

The ILO provided technical input and facilitated the development of an employers' and workers' handbook on hazardous child labour and training of members of employers' and workers' organisations on their role in child labour elimination.

Benin/BEN826

[AC18] Les mandants tripartites et autres acteurs clés ratifient, appliquent les normes internationales de travail, notamment celles relatives au travail des enfants, et mettent en oeuvre les obligations constitutionnelles y afférant

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| 1 | <p>1. En Septembre 2014, le Benin a communiqué ses rapports dus au titre de l'article 22 de la Constitution de l'OIT. Aussi, à sa session de 2014, la CEACR a exprimé sa satisfaction pour certaines mesures prises par le Benin (concernant les C.105 et C138); elle a également relevé avec intérêt les mesures prises concernant les Conventions numeros 150 et 182.</p> <p>2. Le Benin dispose d'un état des lieux de sa situation en matière de santé et sécurité au travail par rapport aux exigences des conventions C.155 et C.187</p> <p>3. Le Bénin a communiqué son premier rapport sur la Convention sur le travail maritime (MLC) en septembre 2014</p> | <p>Le BIT a renforcé les capacités des cadres de la Direction Générale du Travail (inspecteurs du travail) sur le système des NIT, notamment les obligations en matière de reporting. Ceci a été réalisé à travers l'organisation et la facilitation d'un atelier de formation du 28 au 31 juillet 2014 par les spécialistes normes du BIT. L'appui conseil et l'accompagnement fournis ensuite par les spécialistes Normes ont permis aux cadres de la Direction Générale du travail d'appliquer efficacement les notions apprises afin de communiquer à temps les rapports dus.</p> <p>-Formation des deux dernières promotions (2013-2014) d'inspecteurs du travail au système des NIT</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p> |
| 2 | <p>Le Benin dispose d'un état des lieux de sa situation en matière de santé et sécurité au travail par rapport aux exigences des conventions C.155 et C.187</p> | <p>-En Février 2015, réalisation, d'un gap analysis sur les conventions C155 et C.187</p> |
| 3 | <p>Le Bénin a communiqué son premier rapport sur la Convention sur le travail maritime (MLC) en septembre 2014</p> | <p>Le BIT a fourni un appui technique pour accompagner a Benin dans la redaction de son 1er rapport sur la MLC en Septembre 2014</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)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

b) Partnerships (external)

Prise en compte de la representation des femmes dans les activités de formation dont le programme integre une thématique sur la discrimination

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Burkina Faso/BFA826

Les mandants tripartites et autres acteurs clés ratifient, appliquent les normes internationales de travail et mettent en œuvre les obligations constitutionnelles y afférant

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| 1 | En Avril 2014, le Burkina Faso dispose d'une feuille de route validée qui doit guider la révision du code du travail en conformité avec les commentaires de la CEACR (la mise en oeuvre de la feuille de route a été suspendue suite aux événements de décembre 2014) | -Le BIT a appuyé et coordonné la réalisation de l'étude sur la mise en conformité de la législation sociale du Burkina Faso avec les Conventions fondamentales et de gouvernance. Un atelier de validation de cette étude assortie d'une feuille de route a été organisé en avril 2014. |
| 2 | Les travailleurs disposent d'un outil promotionnel intégrant les conventions fondamentales et prioritaires pour mieux connaître la législation sociale. Promotion des droits fondamentaux auprès des avocats et des juges | -Avec l'appui technique du BIT, un manuel sur la législation sociale du Burkina Faso à l'usage des représentants des travailleurs a été élaboré en décembre 2014; après validation, une formation des assesseurs sur base dudit manuel a été réalisée en mars 2015 - En mai 2015, le BIT a organisé un atelier de sensibilisation des avocats et des juges au contenu des droits fondamentaux dans le cadre du projet PAMODEC financé par la France. |

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

Intégration des conventions sur l'égalité et la non discrimination dans le programme de la formation

b) Partnerships (external)

Partenariat avec l'Ecole nationale de l'Administration, l'Ecole nationale de la Magistrature et le Centre International de Formation des Avocats Francophones (via le projet PAMODEC)

Asia and the Pacific

Indonesia/IDN826

Ratification and application of pertinent international labour conventions and standards is promoted

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| 1 | <p>The knowledge and capacity of the Government, Employers Association (APINDO), and the 4 main Trade Union Confederations was enhanced with respect to reporting and addressing comments of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) relating to ratified Conventions. The activities for this included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "International labour standards and reporting obligations" training by the ITC Turin trainer and Regional Labour Standards specialist conducted in Indonesia in 10-13 August 2015. <p>These ILS related activities contributed to the outcomes under the Indonesian DWCP priorities, including the promotion of social dialogue and of the ratification and application of ILO Conventions Nos.189, 188, 177 and the MLC.</p> | <p>With funding from the Governments of Australia, Canada and the United States, the ILO provided technical support in the form of capacity building, analytical inputs, policy advice and other advisory services.</p> |
| 2 | <p>A regular monthly tripartite meeting is held at the ILO Office to promote implementation of priority Conventions and other Conventions. These regular meetings enabled the ILO to fully engage the tripartite constituents in the work being undertaken by the ILO in the context of the various projects to promote the Conventions, and to benefit from their guidance to ensure that the directions and outcomes have full tripartite ownership.</p> | <p>With funding from the Governments of Australia, Canada and the United States, the ILO provided technical support in the form of capacity building, analytical inputs, policy advice and other advisory services.</p> |
| 3 | <p>The following activities are included and implemented in this biennium:</p> | <p>The ILO provided technical advice, technical support and financial support for these activities mentioned in the Results Achieved.</p> |

- Convention No.188: A gap analysis research was conducted between December 2014 and February 2015, and then followed by the Indonesia National Validation Workshop on Legislative Implementation of the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188) on 27 April 2015 in Jakarta

- MLC 2006: A series of consultation meetings with the various Ministries in the government & a seminar held on 6-9 April 2015 by the ILO International Labour Standards Director, Ms. Cleopatra Doumbia-Henry, to encourage Indonesia to ratify and implement the Maritime Labour Convention (MLC) 2006. Separate meetings were held with: 1) the Minister of Labour , the Secretary General of the Ministry and high-level senior officials of the Ministry, 2) Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Directorate of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs), 3) Director-General of the Directorate General of Sea Transportation, Ministry of Transportation and high-level senior officials of the Ministry, 4) Secretary General of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, 5) the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs, and 6) Chairman of the National Board for the Placement and Protection of Indonesia Overseas Workers.

Another tripartite social dialogue meeting was also held with all relevant stakeholders (Ministries, government institutions and social partners), chaired by the Secretary General of Ministry of Manpower (and organized & financed by Ministry of Manpower itself), in which the ILO ILS Director gave presentation & lecture on the MLC 2006.

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| | <p>- Convention No. 189: a Technical Cooperation (TC) project (with its activities on training, capacity building, consultation & policy meetings, awareness raising, etc), is implemented with the Government, Employers, and all 4 Main Trade Unions Confederations to promote awareness raising for ratification of the ILO Decent Work for Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), in January 2014 - December 2015</p> <p>- Convention No. 177: a Technical Cooperation (TC) project (with its activities on training, capacity building, consultation & policy meetings, awareness raising, etc), is implemented with the Government, Employers, and all 4 Main Trade Union Confederations to promote ratification of the Home Work Convention, 1996 (No. 177), in January 2014 - December 2015</p> | |
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Tuvalu/TUV826

Strengthened capacity of member States to ratify and apply international labour standards and to fulfil their reporting obligations

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In April 2014, Cabinet Agreed to the establishment of the Labour and Employment Relations Advisory Committee to advise on the content of a new Labour & Employment Relations Bill to significantly improve consistency with 8 fundamental ILO Conventions. The new new Labour & Employment Relations Bill has progressed to the second draft.

ILO provided technical assistance in drafting the Labour & Employment Relations Bill. Support was also provided in the lead up to the second draft of the bill in which ILO staff participated in National consultations of the bill.

India/IND826

Strengthened capacity of member States to ratify and apply international labour standards and to fulfil their reporting obligations

3

a) DWCP has priority 1 which focuses on application of ratified conventions, strengthening implementation of FPRW and promoting ratification of unratified Core Conventions.

b) The revised National Child Labour Programme of the Govt of India was approved for funding in 2015 in the India's 12th Five-Year Plan (2013-17) and Child Labour Amendment Bill revisions approved by Cabinet in May 2015.

c) India's Tripartite Committee on Conventions approved ratification of the Maritime Labour Convention and Convention No. 185 ratified on 8 October 2015. India is open to ratify Conventions nos.87/98, 155, 166, and 181 and endorses proposal to ratify C138/182.

d) Advocacy and technical work related to the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Bill, 2012 and ratification of C138 and C182 continued with social partners and an actively involved civil society – creating greater understanding of the ILO's work and Conventions.

e) Partnership towards effective implementation of relevant national legislations C100 and C111 continuing new manual scavenging act and rules promulgated in 2014.

- UN wide Task Force established in 2014 on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- Completion of forced and child labour survey in India garment industry in 2014.

a) Technical assistance provided to tripartite constituents on on Conventions nos. 87,98, 138 and 182.

b) Designed draft Child Labour Monitoring, Tracking and Reporting System (CLMTRS) and briefed State representatives on system & possible online database. Developed guidelines for convergence and generic state-to-state protocol for migrant children towards implementation of Recommendations of the Working Group on National Child Labour Project (NCLP) scheme.

d) Analytical policy discussion paper to contribute to policy debate to child labour and education and discussion on Amendment.

e) National and State level training/Capacity building of Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment with the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry for implementation of provisions of the Sexual Harassment Act in MSMEs.

f) Gap analysis and training MLC completed; technical assistance on Convention No.185 completed

g) Technical assistance on new manual scavenging legislation completed, contributing to promotional activities towards the application of Convention No. 111

h) Study completed on "devadasi" caste based temple prostitution and caste sanctioned rape, contributing to promotional and knowledge activities for the application of Convention No. 111

i) Study completed on trafficking of indigenous domestic workers in India, contributing to

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| | | | <p>promotional and knowledge activities for the application of Conventions nos. 111 and 107</p> <p>j) Task Force established due to ILO caste discrimination research, project activities and publications; contributing to promotional and knowledge activities with respect to Convention No. 111</p> <p>g) Study contributing to FPRW promotional and knowledge activities in India garment supply chain.</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</p> | | <p>b) Partnerships (external)</p> | |
| <p>The activities aimed at achieving the reported result have an intrinsic gender equality and non-discrimination focus.</p> | | <p>UNICEF and UNESCO; Young Lives, India, civil society organizations. Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.</p> | |

Pakistan/PAK826

[AC18] Strengthened capacity of member States to ratify and apply international labour standards and to fulfil their reporting obligations

1

a. In compliance with ILO Convention on Tripartite Consultation (No. 144), in September 2014 the Government has notified one Federal and four Provincial Tripartite Consultative Committees to oversee application of Labour Standards and new ratifications in the country.

b. In 2015, the Government of Pakistan has started a comprehensive study to identify gaps in application of 36 ILO Conventions ratified by Pakistan. All Comments of Committee of Experts on Application of Conventions & Recommendations (CEACR) are reviewed for affirmative action.

c. A comprehensive umbrella programme for ILS Compliance in Pakistan is designed by the Government and donors have started funding its different parts.

d. An ILS Reporting unit is established and operationalized in Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis & Human Resource Development (OPHRD). The unit has cleared the backlog of all pending reporting to ILO Supervisory Committee (CEACR).

e. First International Buyers Forum (in textile sector) is established to coordinate with Government and Donors for ILS Compliance as a common platform.

f. A coordination mechanisms among Federal and Provincial Labour Departments on Labour Laws and ILS interventions is established.

g. First 'South-Asia Labour Conference (SALC)' was organized in March 2014 to highlight key labour issues in the South-Asian

a. The ILO provided technical support to the tripartite constituents through technical expertise during 2014-15 on (a) Establishing Tripartite Consultative committees; (b) designing and carrying out gap-analysis study on ratified Conventions; (c) designing an umbrella programme for ILS Compliance; (d) Engaging with donors for a successful resource mobilization; (e) establishing ILS Reporting Unit and its capacity development; ILS reporting training completed in February 2015 (f) engaging with Private sector (Industries) for ILS Compliance, tripartism and social dialogue; (g) establishing Buyers' Forum in textile sector; (h) establishing coordination mechanisms between Federal and Provincial Departments; and (i) organizing the South-Asia Labour Conference (SALC).

b. ILO also provided technical support to Government of Punjab Province to design "Integrated Project on Child & Bonded Labour" worth USD 51 million in 2014 and continues to provide its technical assistance to initiate the inception phase and implement the project.

c. The ILO organized a training on 'Child Labour Monitoring System (CLMS); and Child Labour Survey (CLS) for officials of Labour Department Punjab.

d. The ILO is providing technical inputs and arranging technical expertise for the Government of Baluchistan in carrying out baseline studies on Child Labour in selected sectors.

e. The ILO is providing technical support to private packaging industry in eliminating child

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| | <p>sub-region. Tripartite stakeholders from seven sub-regional countries discussed seven thematic areas which are common for all countries. Three out of seven thematic areas were included in Charter of South-Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) in November 2014.</p> <p>h. The Government of Punjab initiated an Integrated Project on the 'Elimination of Child and Bonded Labour'. This Project is fully funded by the Government of Punjab with the technical support of the ILO.</p> <p>i. Government of Baluchistan, allocated USD 0.4 million to address the child labour and bonded labour issues in the province.</p> <p>j. The Government of Punjab's Provincial Labour Policy 2014 commits to eliminate child labour and bonded labour. On 1st May 2015, the Chief Minister of Punjab has announced to eliminate Child & Bonded Labour from Brick-Kilns by November 2015.</p> <p>k. The Government of Khyber Pukhtunkhwa (KP) promulgated provincial laws concerning 'Elimination of child labour' and 'Prohibition of Bonded Labour'.</p> <p>l. The private sector in the packaging industry has taken initiative to address the issue of child labour within its value chain.</p> | <p>labour from its supply chain.</p> <p>f. ILO technical assistance has supported the establishment of compliance and reporting mechanisms within the Federal Ministry and at the provincial level (Punjab and Baluchistan).</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p> |
| 2 | <p>The Government of Punjab initiated the implementation of a seven year Project on the 'Elimination of Child and Bonded Labour Project' (Integrated Project for Promotion of Decent Work for Vulnerable Workers in Punjab Province) to upscale its existing efforts in addressing Child Labour and Bonded Labour issues. This Project is fully funded by the Government of Punjab with the technical support of the ILO equivalent to</p> | <p>The ILO has provided continuous technical assistance to support the provincial governments to implement activities to address child labour and bonded labour including undertaking:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gap analysis of exsisting labour laws 2. Technical consultations with tripartite partners and stakeholders |

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| | <p>US\$50 million. Similarly, the Government of Baluchistan under its Annual Development Plan (ADP) scheme has allocated resources to address the child labour and bonded labour issues in the province.</p> <p>In 2015 the Government of Khyber Pukhtunkhwa (KP) promulgated two laws concerning 'Elimination of child labour' and 'Prohibition of Bonded Labour'.</p> <p>In 2015, the ILO has engaged in a public private partnership with the packaging industry to address the child labour issues within its value chain.</p> | <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported 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</p> <p>-</p> | <p>b) Partnerships (external)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pakistan Textile Exporters' Association (PTEA) signed a PPP-agreement with ILO for participating & contributing in Government efforts to comply with International Labour Standards and promote responsible workplaces in textile sector; • ILO also partnered with a multinational packaging industry 'Stora Enso Inc.' for elimination of child labour from the supply chain of the industry in Pakistan. • ILO partnered with the Embassy of Kingdom of Netherlands in organizing a roundtable on 'Pakistan's textile sector in global trade arena' in April 2014. The roundtable paved way for ILO's expanded work on ILS Compliance in textile sector with development partners. | |

Sri Lanka/LKA826

Strengthened capacity of member States to ratify and apply international labour standards and to fulfil their reporting obligations

1

Cabinet Paper to commence process through formal protocol for ratification of ILO Convention No. 122 completed by Ministry of Labour. The Cabinet Paper was approved in October 2015.
Cabinet Paper was submitted in March 2015 to align maternity benefits under various legislation to ensure congruence amongst laws.

Technical support provided by the ILO to support the Ministry of Labour to draft the Cabinet Paper.

Technical support from the ILO FPRW project under the Labour Law Reform initiative where the 48 statutes are being rationalised and selected key statutes are being revised and revision is prepared for cabinet approval.

Europe and Central Asia

Republic of Moldova/MDA826

Strengthened capacity of member States to ratify and apply international labour standards and to fulfil their reporting obligations

1

Follow up workshop to the report of the tripartite committee set up to examine the representation alleging non-observance by the Republic of Moldova of the Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81), submitted under article 24 of the ILO Constitution by the National Confederation of Trade Unions of Moldova (CNSM). Amendment of national legislation in accordance with Convention No.81 became an explicit priority of the new DWCP 2016-2020, currently under development.

ILO organised and delivered the tripartite workshop.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Paraguay/PRY152

Espacios de coordinación tripartita y de diálogo social fortalecidos para desarrollar políticas y legislación basadas en el respeto de los derechos fundamentales en el trabajo

1

Actualmente existe un Acuerdo tripartito para la elaboración de un Programa de Trabajo Decente por País (suscrito en septiembre de 2014), que incorpora el tema del cumplimiento de las leyes laborales, acordes con las normas fundamentales del trabajo y el cumplimiento de los Convenios de la OIT ratificados por el país. A su vez, existe un Memorándum de Entendimiento de Normas Internacionales del Trabajo (suscrito de manera tripartita en octubre de 2014). Este último Memorándum contempla un programa de capacitación y formación en normas internacionales del trabajo, con énfasis en los Convenios fundamentales y de gobernanza.

A la fecha se han realizado talleres en distintos temas: trabajo infantil, igualdad de oportunidades, etc.

Asistencia técnica de la OIT en la elaboración y ejecución del Memorándum de Entendimiento (organización y desarrollo de talleres). Lo anterior, ha implicado el apoyo por parte de especialistas de la región (distintas misiones) y el Departamento de Normas de la Oficina (misión septiembre- octubre de 2014).