

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

Table 1: Summary of results by indicator and typology							
Indicators	Target	Results					
		Total No.	Policies and strategies	Programmes	Regulatory/ Legal framework	Capacity development	
						Institutional capacity	Data collection and analysis
19.1 Number of member States that, with ILO support, make the goal of decent work increasingly central to policy-making	10 member States , of which 3 in Africa, 4 in the Americas, 1 in Arab States, 2 in Asia	9 member States , of which in 3 Africa, 2 in the Americas, 1 in Arab States, 2 in Asia and 1 in Europe	Kenya Sao Tome & Principe United Republic of Tanzania Argentina Barbados Jordan Indonesia Western Samoa Moldova			Jordan	United Republic of Tanzania Jordan Moldova
19.2 Number of key international agencies or multilateral institutions that, through collaboration with the ILO, mainstream decent work in their policies and programmes	5 international agencies	2**	UNDP UNDESA				

**Only reporting on criteria 2 – As there is no longer a programme to apply the CEB toolkit among multilateral agencies or institutions

Table 2: ILO Results chain: Country examples			
Country	ILO contribution (outputs delivered by the Office)	Results (action taken by the country)	Gender-specific
<i>Jordan</i>	The ILO trained nine technical staff at the Ministries of Planning and Labour and the Central Statistical Office on measuring and monitoring decent work. Statistical and legal indicators were compiled and a Decent Work Profile draft prepared in both Arabic and English with tripartite participation. Constituent awareness of decent work concepts was also raised through presentations using the <i>CEB Toolkit for Mainstreaming Employment and Decent Work, National Level Application</i> .	Capacity of the Government and social partners to mainstream decent work into national development frameworks was enhanced. Decent work concepts were incorporated in the Government's National Employment Strategy launched in 2012. A second DWCP has been in place since March 2012, with a critical mass of interventions in labour rights, migration, employment policy, youth employment and social protection. The DWCP is aligned both with the UNDAF and the National Development Strategy.	
<i>Kenya</i>	The ILO Supported constituents in a review of the labour and employment regime and its regulatory framework and provided recommendations for aligning it with the new 2010 constitution, which requires greater devolution of decision-making to the local level. Technical and advisory support included inputs into drafts and provision of policy guidance notes provided to the Sector Working Groups responsible for drafting Kenya's Second Medium-Term Framework (2013-2017).	Decent work and the DWCP referenced in the Second 5-year Medium-Term Planning Framework (2013-2017) under Kenya's national development strategy Vision 2030. Decent work and the DWCP are also referenced in the National Employment Policy and Social Protection Policy.	
<i>United Republic of Tanzania</i>	26 Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and 24 Local Government Authorities (LGAs) were trained to mainstream employment and decent work into their budgets and plans using the <i>CEB Toolkit for Mainstreaming Employment and Decent Work, National Level Application</i> .	Building on the successes of the previous biennium in mainstreaming decent work and employment in the National Poverty Reduction Strategy, MKUKUTA II, MKUZA, Vision 2025, and the UNDAF, employment and decent work was further mainstreamed in Ministry budgets. Government budget guidelines for 2013/14 to require MDAs and LGAs to report employment outcomes to the Ministry of Labour and Employment.	

Lessons learned

During the biennium, the ILO continued to advocate for policy coherence around the Decent Work Agenda among multilateral institutions at the highest levels, including within the UN system and the G20. An important outcome of this has been an increased recognition of the need to consider both the demand and the supply sides of labour markets in formulating macroeconomic policy, The 2012 ECOSOC Ministerial Declaration and Resolution on Poverty Eradication (2012/9) reaffirmed that "employment creation and decent work should be incorporated into macroeconomic policies, taking into full account the impact of the social dimension of globalization" (Resolution 2012/9). The Office's greater focus on evidence-based policy analysis and research also bore fruit in this regard. The Leaders Communiqué from the G20 Summit in St. Petersburg in September 2013, tasked ILO, along with other international organizations, to continue to identify and analyse effective measures for more inclusive labour markets.

Experience over the last two years confirms that this type of advocacy and communication backed by evidence-based research and analysis is essential particularly as the negotiations on the Post-2015 development goals move into full swing. The capacity to mobilize support and develop compelling evidence-based arguments is likely to [help] make a difference in the final outcome. It is anticipated that the new framework will significantly change the way in which development cooperation is organized and financed, with important implications for the ILO. Ministries of Employment, Labour and Social Affairs should be closely involved in defining negotiating positions regarding the post-2015 development agenda in capitals and regional institutions. Throughout such processes, the social partners should be closely consulted. Preparing the Office for a "data revolution" in the collection and analysis of labour market statistics will also be important.

Table 3: Summary of most significant outputs by typology	
Knowledge generation and dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 Decent Work Country Profiles produced: ILO national constituents fully participated in the compilation of Decent Work Indicators and the drafting and validation of Decent Work Profiles in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Brazil (2nd edition, state level), Cambodia, Cameroon, Indonesia (1st edition, plus 3 provincial level profiles), Moldova, Namibia, Niger, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, Ukraine and Zambia. Indicators were compiled and published for Peru. Experience has shown that the process of developing profiles has strengthened national methodologies for measuring decent work and built understanding among governments and social partners of the role that the indicators can play in policymaking, development planning and ILO country assistance frameworks (DWCPs). • A series of 10 policy briefs (Notas) (Latin American region) produced on national policies and programmes that provided constituents with policy suggestions for mitigating and overcoming the international unemployment crisis. • Post-2015/MDG issue briefs and advocacy paper (European region) produced. The ILO produced an Issue Brief on Decent Jobs for All and was the lead on another (with UNDP and UNICEF) on Social Protection both looking at the situation in the region in relation to the MDG's and suggesting ways forward for the post-2105 agenda. The ILO also co-wrote, with a wide range of UN agencies, an advocacy paper to highlight the specificities of this region in terms of the post-2015 process. • Human Development Report - Paraguay, 2013. The ILO collaborated with the UNDP on this flagship national report for Paraguay in which decent work and its impact on the expansion of rights and human development was central. This report exemplifies the increasing incorporation of the Decent Work Agenda among the development issues undertaken by other UN agencies.
Policy advice and technical services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical and advisory support to countries to develop Decent Work Country Programmes that align with and contribute to National Development Strategies - 32 new DWCPs developed in 2012-2013 of which 15 in Africa, 2 in the Americas, 2 in Arab States, 8 in Asia-Pacific, 5 in Europe. For example : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First DWCP for São Tomé and Príncipe, for 2013-2017, which prioritizes the promotion of decent work in combatting unemployment and underemployment of men, women and youth, aligns with and contributes to the goals of the current UNDAF 2012-16. - Second generation DWCP for Kenya –2012-2015, which became a resource for the provision of inputs into drafts and policy guidance notes provided to the Sector Working Groups responsible for drafting Kenya's Second 5-year Medium-Term Framework (2013-2017) under Kenya's Development Strategy "Vision 2030". - Second generation DWCP for Moldova, 2012-2015, is aligned with the Government's development plans "Rethink Moldova" and "Moldova 2020" as well as the current UNDAF 2012-2015. - Second generation DWCP for Indonesia, for 2012-2015, supports the pro-poor, pro-jobs, pro-growth, pro-environment, the national strategies strongly pursued by the government and social partners. - Second generation DWCP for Western Samoa reflects policy priorities aligned with the national development strategy. The ILO prepared a pro-poor policy report for the Government on using the Global Jobs Pact framework that was adopted by the Government as well as substantively contributing to the UN Report and recommendations for the MDG acceleration programme. - Third generation DWCP for Argentina, 2012-15, is in line with the Hemispheric Decent work Agenda and reflects the ILO's critical areas of importance, including reducing informality, promoting employment, protecting rights at work, extending social security and promoting social dialogue.
Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.R. of Tanzania - 26 Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and 24 Local Government Authorities (LGAs) were trained and successfully mainstreamed employment and decent work in the Ministry budgets. • Moldova – The ILO provided training aimed at improving of labour statistics for evidence-based policy formation, and provided technical advisory support to assist Moldova's National Bureau of Statistics to better measure its economically active population and adapt its National Classification of Occupations.
Policy dialogue and advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy and technical inputs provided to the ECOSOC Annual Ministerial Reviews 2012 and 2013: The theme of the 2012 AMR was "Promoting productive capacity, employment and decent work to eradicate poverty in the context of inclusive, sustainable and

equitable economic growth at all levels for achieving the Millenium Development Goals. The ILO was the lead agency for drafting the Secretary General's report. The resolution that resulted was an important step forward in policy coherency as it informs and instructs the United Nations System on incorporating decent work into policies and programmes, with ramifications at the country level. For the 2013 AMR, the ILO provided substantive inputs and participated in two panels in the Coordination Segment on "Partnerships for productive capacity and decent work" and "Using Human Rights instruments and ILO standards and recommendations to achieve decent work for all" (with the participation of the DG).

- **Joint reports with the OECD, IMF and World Bank produced for G20 Summits 2012 and 2013 – Los Cabos, Mexico, September 2012 and St. Petersburg, Russia, September 2013.** For the Los Cabos Summit, the ILO coordinated preparation of joint report with the IMF, World Bank, and OECD, Boosting jobs and living standards in G20 countries, for the Finance Ministers Meeting. The ILO also prepared two reports with the OECD, Short-term labour market outlook and key challenges in G20 countries and Sustainable development, green growth and quality employment: 'Realizing the potential for mutually reinforcing policies'. For the St. Petersburg Summit, The ILO provided a statistical update in collaboration with the OECD and an overview of policy actions taken by G20 countries in follow-up to previous Ministerial meetings. The Russian Presidency organized in July the first joint meeting of G20 Finance Ministers and Employment and Labour Ministers and the Leader's communique tasked the ILO, OECD and World Bank continue to identify and analyse effective measures for more inclusive labour markets.
- **19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) –** The ICLS is hosted and organized by the ILO Department of Statistics every five years. ILO technical advice and coordination was instrumental in the Conference's adoption of a key new resolution on statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization.
- **High-level Conference on Decent Work, Moscow, December 2012.** The ILO provided technical and logistical expertise for this conference that was organized by the Russian Federation and attended by over 900 delegates from 80 countries. The Conference coincided with the start of the Russian G20 presidency and provided an opportunity to influence the debate on employment and world of work issues.
- **Technical advisory services provided for the organization of the Brazil – National Conference on Employment and Decent Work, Brasilia, 8-11 August 2012,** attended by over 2000 participants from every federal states representing ILO constituents and civil society. The main objectives were: 1) update the National Plan for Employment and Decent Work, and 2) to define guidelines for the development of a National Policy on Employment and Decent Work. The ILO provided technical assistance to the National Organizing Committee, provided inputs and assistance to the subcommittees and State-level conferences and participated in all sessions. This conference demonstrates the strong political will in the country to mainstream the Decent Work Agenda in a tripartite and participatory manner at all levels of government in all regions.
- **Indonesia - Technical expertise provided to support the establishment of a Policy Working Group** among the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration with Employers and Workers to enhance dialogue and capacities to mainstream employment concerns in relation to trade policy. The ILO facilitated the establishment of the Group and has provided technical expertise for analyses.