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FIFTH ITEM ON THE AGENDA

Follow-up to the resolution concerning decent work in global supply chains (general discussion)

Purpose of the document

The Governing Body is invited to discuss the proposed programme of action on decent work in global supply chains 2017–21 and advise the Office with regard to its strategy and deliverables, including its timing, monitoring and review, as well as with regard to the convening of a tripartite meeting or a meeting of experts.

Relevant strategic objective: All.

Policy implications: The programme of action will guide the Office's work in the area of decent work in global supply chains for five years (2017–21). It will shape the assistance provided to constituents by the Office and the wider role of the Organization.

Legal implications: None.

Financial implications: Yes.

Follow-up action required: The programme of action will be incorporated into the proposed Strategic Plan and Programme and Budget and the Office will implement it in a comprehensive and coordinated manner.

Author unit: DDG/P.

Related documents: Resolution and conclusions concerning the reports of the Committee on decent work in global supply chains: Resolution and conclusions adopted by the International Labour Conference, 2016.

ILO programme of action 2017–21

Introduction and executive summary

1. The conclusions of the 105th Session of the International Labour Conference (2016) concerning decent work in global supply chains (the conclusions) recognized that supply chains have contributed to economic growth, job creation, poverty reduction and entrepreneurship and can contribute to a transition from the informal to the formal economy. They can be an engine of development by promoting technology transfer, adopting new production practices and moving into higher value-added activities, which would enhance skills development, productivity and competitiveness.
2. The Conference noted the important positive impact of supply chains on job creation in view of demographic changes in terms of aging, population growth and the increase of women's participation in the labour market. Across the world, millions of young women and men are looking for opportunities to enter the labour market. Participation in global supply chains increases their chances of getting a foothold in the world of formal work, doing well for themselves and their families, and succeeding in life.
3. The conclusions further indicated that failures at all levels within global supply chains have contributed to decent work deficits in the areas of occupational safety and health, wages, working time, and which impact on the employment relationship and the protections it can offer. Such failures have also contributed to the undermining of labour rights, particularly freedom of association and collective bargaining. Informality, non-standard forms of employment and the use of intermediaries are common. The presence of child labour and forced labour in some lower segments of some global supply chains is acute. Migrant workers and homeworkers are found in many global supply chains and may face various forms of discrimination and limited or no legal protection. In many sectors, women represent a large share of the supply chain workforce, disproportionately represented in low-wage jobs in the lower tiers; they are too often subject to discrimination, sexual harassment and other forms of workplace violence.
4. The conclusions further stated that governments may have limited capacity and resources to effectively monitor and enforce compliance with laws and regulations. The expansion of global supply chains across borders has exacerbated these governance gaps.
5. Therefore, the conclusions call upon the ILO to develop a programme of action to address decent work in global supply chains through a comprehensive and coordinated framework (the programme) for the consideration of the Governing Body.
6. The programme is designed to assist member States in making significant strides in reducing the governance gaps and decent work deficits in global supply chains, thereby strengthening the role of supply chains as engines of inclusive and sustainable growth. This would also contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 8 to “Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all”. The five-year programme, which capitalizes on the unique strengths of the ILO, could start in 2017 and continue through the next two bienniums (2018–19 and 2020–21).
7. Consistent with the conclusions, the programme will pay particular attention to the ILO Declaration of Philadelphia (1944), the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow-up (1998), the ILO Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization (2008), the Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational

Enterprises and Social Policy (MNE Declaration), and all relevant international labour standards, as well as the conclusions concerning the promotion of sustainable enterprises adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 96th Session (2007), the recently launched Future of Work Initiative, and the inclusion of decent work in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda). Special attention will be paid to sectors most involved in global supply chains, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and export processing zones (EPZs) as well as to the role of women and to vulnerable populations. Although the programme deals with global supply chains, positive effects must also be realized within domestic supply chains as well.

8. The programme has five areas of action that it will pursue simultaneously. These are summarized below and described in more detail in the appendix. Working intensively in each, the ILO needs to become a leader in the global effort to advance decent work in global supply chains as well as a knowledge and resource facility for governments, social partners, and a wide array of institutions who seek to engage meaningfully in this work. In addition to traditional means of action, the ILO must harness information technology and media tools to enhance its leadership role.
9. **First**, the Office needs to create a strong knowledge base to shape effective policies for achieving decent work (Knowledge generation and dissemination). **Second**, the Office should deliver targeted services to governments to strengthen their institutional capacity to enforce compliance with national labour laws and international labour standards in enterprises across their supply chains, to enterprises to help them develop greater capacity to create and maintain decent working conditions, and with both the social partners to engage in effective social dialogue to advance decent work (Capacity building). **Third**, the Office will work with the tripartite constituents to take the lead in advocating for decent work in supply chains at the national, sectoral, regional and international levels, focusing on promotional campaigns for ratification and implementation of freedom of association and collective bargaining Conventions and other key international labour standards (Effective advocacy for decent work in global supply chains). **Fourth**, using its increased knowledge about what works, the Office needs to assist member States to develop and implement a targeted mix of policies for reducing decent work deficits at country level (Policy advice and technical assistance). **Fifth**, the ILO would intensify its work with United Nations agencies, multilateral institutions, and other international forums and global supply chain actors in the context of the 2030 Agenda to develop and promote coherent policies that advance decent work in global supply chains (Partnerships and policy coherence).
10. The conclusions further call on the ILO to convene either a meeting of experts or a tripartite technical meeting to examine key issues regarding global supply chains. The Office will make any necessary revisions to this programme based on the outcome of that meeting.

Action areas of the ILO programme of action 2017–21

Action area 1: Knowledge generation and dissemination

Objective: *Timely and effective generation of evidence-based knowledge and the establishment of a knowledge and research capacity to support and promote strategies to achieve decent work.*

11. The International Labour Conference recognized that “Global supply chains are complex, diverse and fragmented”. Promoting decent work in global supply chains requires better understanding of how supply chains operate, how they are evolving, the relationships among

enterprises along the chain, and the challenges of improving working conditions there. The ILO needs to ensure that its research agenda can answer these questions.

12. A new resource and knowledge facility would centralize the results of such new ILO research and showcase them to the tripartite constituents and external partners so they become the basis for coherent policies and interventions addressing decent work in global supply chains.
13. Assessing decent work in global supply chains also requires clear indicators. The ILO needs to develop an agreed list of key indicators in cooperation with the constituents and adopted by the Governing Body.
14. Achieving decent work in supply chains requires more and better data. In order to generate equal opportunities and treatment for all women and men and eliminate discrimination in supply chains, the programme should produce disaggregated data based on age, gender, ethnicity, indigenous identity and disability.
15. ILO programmes and activities produce a wealth of useful data and knowledge on what works in enterprises and countries. It is essential to forge strong links between practice and research and utilize this data and lessons learned for ILO's policy advice and technical assistance to the constituents.

Action area 2: Capacity building

Objective: *Improved capacity of tripartite constituents to engage in successful sustained efforts at the national, sectoral, regional and international levels to advance decent work in global supply chains.*

16. Making tangible progress in a five-year period requires a heavy investment in strengthening the capacity of the tripartite constituents. Therefore, the programme will deliver new evidence-based training that assists constituents to better understand the root causes of decent work deficits in global supply chains in order to facilitate strategic action on their part that achieves results.
17. Capacity building will lay the foundation for promotion and ratification of key international labour standards that have the greatest impact on achieving decent work, paying particular attention to freedom of association and collective bargaining and other fundamental Conventions, safety and health Conventions, governance Conventions and relevant sectoral instruments. The programme needs to work with governments to match gaps in enforcement capacity and labour market institutions with specific decent work deficits in domestic enterprises along the supply chain and provide technical assistance to close those gaps. Training programmes will assist enterprises at all points along the supply chain to develop the ability to create and maintain decent work conditions and will build leadership capacity among the social partners to engage in social dialogue that pinpoints barriers to improving working conditions and come up with sustainable solutions. This would enable them to address specific challenges in global supply chains, including in EPZs. The importance of focusing across entire supply chains, as well as on individual segments, will be emphasized.
18. The Office will anchor training programmes in evidence-based research showing what works, including lessons learned from major development cooperation programmes. Research will enable the Office to develop capacity-building programmes aimed directly at specific national circumstances. These include the level of development, the presence of EPZs, the degree of informality, sectors along the supply chain, the needs of SMEs, and challenges as well as opportunities faced by women and men.

19. The specific outputs described in the appendix under the capacity building area of action would be delivered by the Office in close collaboration with the International Training Centre of the ILO in Turin and with regional training centres with whom the ILO has institutional agreements/working arrangements, as appropriate.

Action area 3: Effective advocacy for decent work in global supply chains

Objective: *Effective advocacy by the ILO and its constituents to advance decent work in global supply chains.*

20. The Office could develop a focused advocacy and communications strategy centred on key policy messages, formulated on the basis of the conclusions as well as existing and new evidence and research. This strategy would target the constituents and other key audiences through partnerships with global media channels, social media as well as with relevant knowledge networks.
21. The ILO could become a repository for international framework agreements (IFAs), subject to the parties consent, thereby collecting and sharing knowledge, including best practices, regarding these cross-border instruments, thereby advocating for their use, as appropriate. Upon request of the parties, the ILO could provide training for and facilitate effective negotiations. Also upon request, the programme could provide a range of services to support effective implementation of the agreement, including monitoring of results and building the capacity of the parties to engage in mediation and other forms of dispute resolution.
22. The conclusions noted the specific challenges in supply chains within EPZs. Therefore, the programme could develop and implement a coordinated action plan to promote decent work in EPZs using, among others, evidence-based advocacy materials for closing decent work deficits in EPZs. Similar materials could be developed with respect to challenges faced by women, migrant workers, and vulnerable populations in supply chains. As evidence develops with respect to other challenges, the programme could design specific advocacy campaigns around them.
23. Campaigns and policy dialogue to promote the ratification and implementation of international labour standards relevant to decent work in global supply chains (see the appendix) would form the core of these key advocacy messages. Promotional campaigns for the ratification and effective implementation of fundamental principles and rights Conventions would be reinforced, focusing on freedom of association and collective bargaining as critical enabling rights to addressing governance gaps in global supply chains.
24. Training programmes will further build broader leadership capacity among governments and the social partners to advocate effectively for decent work in global supply chains. In addition to core messages about the need for decent work to achieve sustainable growth, the training would focus on the concrete issues encountered in specific global supply chains at country level to make the training more salient.

Action area 4: Policy advice and technical assistance

Objective: *Recognition of the ILO leading a global centre of excellence in developing and implementing coherent policies, strategies and programmes to promote decent work in global supply chains.*

25. The conclusions assign governments, business and social partners different but complementary responsibilities in promoting decent work in global supply chains and directs

the ILO to provide policy advice and technical assistance to them. Based on the results of its research, including lessons learned from the wide range of programmes already implemented by ILO constituents and the Office, the programme will develop more strategic and coherent policy advice and technical assistance. An increased resource and knowledge capacity would play a key role in promoting these products at national, sectoral, regional and international levels.

26. Through the programme, the ILO will provide policy advice and technical assistance to constituents to enable them to maximize their impact in addressing decent work deficits and governance gaps. For example, advice will be provided to labour administration and inspection institutions on how to promote compliance across global supply chains, in particular in lower tiers where informality may be prevalent. In addition, policy advice and technical assistance will respond to the needs of enterprises for support in continuing to develop and maintain decent working conditions as well as focus on how to establish or strengthen cross-border social dialogue, also including other key actors such as lead firms, multinational enterprises and, on request, how to use instruments such as IFAs.
27. The ILO can scale up the promotion of the Helpdesk for Business as the one-stop-shop for enterprises coming to the ILO for guidance on international labour standards. The Helpdesk can explore how to improve access to information on specific country situations, laws and regulations, including on the implementation of labour standards, and enhance its individual expert advice. Its public website would include a new section on decent work in global supply chains to disseminate a broad range of technical assistance to enterprises. The Helpdesk would thereby become a key feature of the proposed enhancement of the ILO's knowledge and resource capacity.
28. The programme will review ILO development cooperation programmes in global supply chains and related work in order to extend the reach and increase the scope of these initiatives through up-scaling, adaptations or complementary interventions. In addition, the ILO could initiate new programmes in selected economic sectors.

Action area 5: Partnerships and policy coherence

Objective: *Coherent strategies for advancing decent work in global supply chains by global and regional partners incorporated in their overall agenda, policies and programmes.*

29. The programme must position the ILO at the centre of the global effort to achieve decent work in supply chains by working to incorporate its policy frameworks into those of major international organizations and entities such as the United Nations (UN), Organisation for Economic Development (OECD), the World Bank Group (WBG), the association of the governments of Brazil, Russian Federation, India, China and South Africa (BRICS), the Group of Seven (G7) and the Group of Twenty (G20).
30. New partnerships with organizations and networks that play a significant role in the global supply chains in specific sectors, such as multinational enterprises and Global Union federations need to be identified and established.
31. The Office will continue to play a lead role in ensuring coherent implementation of the labour and employment components of key inter-governmental instruments and frameworks, notably the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
32. The programme will step up the ILO's collaboration with the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) building on existing joint research and capacity-building collaboration. The Office will also work

more intensively with international and regional financial institutions to foster investments in inclusive and sustainable supply chains that advance decent work.

33. At the regional level, the Office will continue to work closely with the European Union on trade and development initiatives that are aimed at advancing decent work and environmental sustainability in global supply chains. The Office will also expand its collaboration with key subregional organizations, such as the East African Community (EAC), the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the Common Market of the Southern Cone (MERCOSUR).
34. At the national level, ILO offices will provide support to the tripartite constituents to engage effectively with key ministries as well as other national and international actors in the formulation, revision and implementation of coherent supply chain policies. The adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the elaboration of new national sustainable development strategies offer an important opportunity for the Office and the tripartite constituents to place decent work at the centre of social, environmental and economic policies, and to foster policy coherence and partnerships to promote decent work in specific sectors and supply chains.
35. The programme will update a recent analysis of other organizations' approaches to global supply chains ¹ and also convene an inter-agency meeting of experts to identify opportunities for greater policy coherence and innovative partnerships to advance decent work in global supply chains.

Monitoring and review

36. The programme will be reviewed and adjusted on a regular basis as and when required to reflect continuously evolving economic and political contexts and new priorities that may emerge.
37. Monitoring of progress will also be aligned with the Programme and Budget for 2016–17, the forthcoming Programme and Budget for 2018–19, the Strategic Plan (2018–21), the Resolution on Advancing Social Justice through Decent Work and the 2030 Agenda.

ILO action in follow-up to paragraphs 24 and 25 of the conclusions

38. Paragraph 24 of the conclusions states that the review process of the MNE Declaration text and interpretation procedure decided by the Governing Body should take into account the outcomes of the International Labour Conference's discussion on decent work in global supply chains. Accordingly, the tripartite ad hoc Working Group set up to review the MNE Declaration will as part of its process take into account the outcomes of the discussion and "consider the setting up of mechanisms to address disputes" as called for in paragraph 23(e). According to the Governing Body decision, the ad hoc working group will present its recommendations to the Governing Body in March 2017 for possible adoption.
39. Paragraph 25 of the conclusions directs the ILO to review whether its current standards are fit for purpose to achieve decent work in global supply chains. The Office will therefore analyse whether they provide member States and the social partners with tools to effectively

¹ ILO: *Multilateral approaches to global supply chains*, Geneva, 2016.

address the decent work deficits and governance gaps in global supply chains identified by the International Labour Conference. This detailed analysis will be finalized in time for the meeting referred to below.

40. In addition, paragraph 25 calls upon the ILO to convene, as soon as appropriate, by decision of the Governing Body, a technical tripartite meeting or a meeting of experts to consider several issues. Adequate consideration of these issues requires thorough advance preparation by the Office, including evidence-based analysis that more fully develops work already completed, as well as identification and allocation of required resources. Such preparatory work could be undertaken over the course of the coming year. Accordingly, the meeting could be convened any time from the beginning of 2018, should the Governing Body so decide.
41. Traditionally, tripartite technical meetings and meetings of experts have had somewhat different objectives and outcomes. In a tripartite technical meeting, the participants have generally conducted an in-depth discussion on policy issues based on a report prepared by the Office in order to generate conclusions (including suggestions on the way forward) and possibly resolutions. In a meeting of experts participants have generally reviewed and adopted technical guidance based on a draft text provided by the Office, thereby generating a code of practice, tool or guidelines, but on occasion generating conclusions. The particularity of a Meeting of Experts is that it is composed of experts, who serve in their personal capacity and act and speak in their expert capacity, not as representatives of any government or group.
42. The attention of the Governing Body is drawn to the forthcoming discussion at its 329th Session (March 2017) that is expected to lead to the adoption of standing orders that would apply to both tripartite technical meetings and meetings of experts. Accordingly by the time of the meeting discussed above, it can be anticipated that formal procedures to govern their conduct will have entered into application.

Draft decision

43. *In light of the above, the Governing Body is requested to advise the Office:*
 - (a) *on how to modify, improve or supplement the proposed programme of action with respect to:*
 - (i) *the content of the individual actions described in this document;*
 - (ii) *the timing of the proposed actions;*
 - (ii) *its monitoring and review;*
 - (b) *with regard to the convening of a tripartite meeting or a meeting of experts on the attainment of decent work in global supply chains on the basis of the conclusions of the Conference in that regard.*

Appendix

Activity matrix 2017–21

Follow-up item ILC 2016 conclusions	Deliverables	Timing	Area of action
1. Promote the ratification and implementation of the ILO standards relevant to decent work in global supply chains. (23(a))	1.1. A focused and integrated global effort to promote ratification and effective implementation of the fundamental principles and rights at work through existing and new programmes, alliances, campaigns and networks: the IPEC+ flagship programme, The Alliance 8.7 (joint UN campaign), the 50 for Freedom campaign, and the Child Labour Platform	2017–21	Effective advocacy for decent work in global supply chains
	1.2. Promote ratification and effective implementation of the tripartite consultation Convention No. 144 and Recommendations Nos 113 and 152	2017–21	Effective advocacy for decent work in global supply chains
	1.3. Promote ratification and effective implementation of labour inspection Conventions Nos 81 and 129 and a package of key Conventions concerning wages, working time and collective bargaining	2017–21	Effective advocacy for decent work in global supply chains
	1.4. Promote the ratification and implementation of ILO OSH standards, notably Conventions Nos 155 and 187	2018–21	Effective advocacy for decent work in global supply chains
	1.5. Capacity building of constituents for improved engagement to promote relevant Conventions at national, sectoral, regional and international levels	2018–21	Capacity building
2. Strengthen capacity building and provide technical assistance to member States on labour administration and inspection systems. These actions should also ensure that workers have access to legal remedies, including in EPZs. The ILO should continue to support efforts by governments to improve the rule of law and facilitate the transition from the informal to the formal economy, establishing independent and effective judicial systems, improving implementation and enforcement of national law, and building the capacity of all enterprises to comply with national law. (23(b))	2.1. An evidence-based body of knowledge on improving the effectiveness of labour inspection and workplace compliance systems created in order for the Office to provide high-quality technical services addressing the governance gaps in global supply chains	2017–19	Knowledge generation and dissemination
	2.2. Technical memoranda on national law reform proposals, which are relevant to the issue of compliance and access to legal remedies in global supply chains, including, when requested, advice on innovative practices in relation to liability principles, rules relating to subcontracting and outsourcing and the application of collective agreements across supply chains	2017–19	Policy advice and technical assistance
	2.3. Knowledge development, policy advice and technical assistance on transition from informal to the formal economy (e.g. home-based workers)) in line with Recommendation No. 204	2017–19	Policy advice and technical assistance
	2.4. New compliance models and application of strategic tools to establish or strengthen labour administration and inspection institutions, and to promote compliance, in particular of the eight core labour standards across sectors heavily involved in global supply chains	2017–19	Policy advice and technical assistance

Follow-up item ILC 2016 conclusions	Deliverables	Timing	Area of action
	2.5. The capacities of the tripartite constituents, public institutions, in particular the labour inspectorates and relevant private actors, strengthened through new innovative gender-sensitive training programmes and guidelines on sector- and region-specific tools for labour inspectors and social partners, and guidelines and tools for law enforcement	2017–21	Capacity building
3. Promote effective national and cross-border social dialogue, thereby respecting the autonomy of the social partners. When social partners decide to negotiate international framework agreements, the ILO could support and facilitate the process, on joint request, and assist in the follow-up process, including monitoring, mediation and dispute settlement where appropriate. Furthermore, the ILO should undertake research on the effectiveness and impact of cross-border social dialogue. (23(c))	3.1. An integrated gender-sensitive evidence-based research and data collection and dissemination on national and cross-border social dialogue institutions, processes, and mechanisms, and ways to increase their relevance and effectiveness in closing the governance gaps within global supply chains	2017–21	Knowledge generation and dissemination
	3.2. Informed by targeted research on the effectiveness and impact of cross-border social dialogue and agreements, dedicated practical ILO technical intervention modules for specific policy advice and technical assistance to social partners, National Tripartite Social Dialogue (NTSD) Institutions and other key players such as MNEs, and Global Union federations (GUFs) engaged in national and cross-border social dialogue, such as IFAs, will be integrated into the capacity component of the present programme of action. In support of possible requests related to IFAs a dedicated cross-office team will be established in order to address such requests	2017–21	Policy advice and technical assistance
	3.3. Office support to home-host government dialogue under the MNE Declaration and ILO facilitation of company–union dialogue concerning principles of the MNE Declaration, and facilitating the exchange of experiences among tripartite constituents at sectorial, subregional, regional and international levels on effective policies to maximize the decent work outcomes of foreign direct investment and MNE operations	2017–21	Policy advice and technical assistance Capacity building
4. Assess the impact and scalability of, and where necessary, adapt and scale up development cooperation programmes, such as Better Work and Sustaining Competitive and Responsible Enterprises (SCORE), and develop sectorial and other approaches to address decent work challenges in global supply chains. (23(d))	4.1. A strategic review of the existing ILO development cooperation programmes in global supply chains and related work carried out to: (i) understand the different methods and points of intervention of existing projects addressing global supply chains and the different impacts that each can have on decent work deficits; (ii) understand how to extend the reach and increase the scope of these impacts through up-scaling, adaptations or complementary interventions; (iii) explore how to implement interventions based on geography or by sector	2017–19	Knowledge generation and dissemination Policy advice and technical assistance
	4.2. Explore adaptation and scaling up of the ILO's existing well-established development cooperation programmes active in global supply chains (Better Work, SCORE, SYMAPRO) with a view to developing integrated strategic frameworks for delivery of technical assistance to enterprises and workers at different levels across different sectors in the global supply chains	2017–18	Policy advice and technical assistance Capacity building

Follow-up item ILC 2016 conclusions	Deliverables	Timing	Area of action
	4.3. New programmes developed to address decent work challenges in selected economic sectors, heavily involved in supply chains	2017–18	Policy advice and technical assistance
	4.4. Explore PPPs and how the ILO may receive funds directly from large corporates and MNEs to provide technical assistance and promote decent work to firms in their supply chains		
5. Provide leadership and use the ILO’s convening power and unique added value to drive policy coherence among all multilateral initiatives and processes related to decent work in global supply chains. It should work in partnership with international organizations and forums such as UN organizations, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), G7 and G20 and international trade and financial institutions, and take into account international frameworks such as the UN Guiding Principles, as well as other reference instruments such as the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. The ILO should, taking into account the function and the geographical scope of OECD National Contact Points (NCPs), upon request, provide expertise to the NCPs on social and labour standards. Within the review process of the MNE Declaration, it should consider the setting up of mechanisms to address disputes. (23(e))	5.1. Forum on decent work in global supply chains convened by the ILO, with the participation of constituents and relevant international organizations, as well as other global supply chains actors	Every three years	Policy coherence and partnerships
	5.2. Partnerships with international and regional organizations to advance decent work in global supply chains explored and promoted, particularly with UN organizations, OECD, G7 and G20 and international trade and financial institutions	2017–21	Policy coherence and partnerships
	5.3. Proposals presented to the Governing Body for a system and process with which the ILO can best provide expertise to the OECD National Contact Points upon request	March 2017	Policy advice and technical assistance
	5.4. Within the MNE Declaration review process, the ad hoc working group’s recommendations on ILO mechanisms to address disputes are presented to and possibly adopted by the Governing Body in March 2017	March 2017	Policy advice and technical assistance
6. Strengthen its capacity to give guidance to enterprises on the application of labour standards within their global supply chains and make information available on specific country situations, laws and regulations, including on the implementation of labour rights due diligence in coherence with already existing international frameworks. Many of these frameworks help enterprises to foster decent work. They should be better known and promoted in a coherent way. (23(f))	6.1. Assessment of how existing ILO information on specific country situations, laws and regulations is currently made available and how to improve its accessibility and visibility for a broader audience	End 2017	Policy advice and technical assistance
	6.2. Assessment of resources needed to ensure that ILO databases of national level information are up to date and accurate	End 2017	Policy advice and technical assistance

Follow-up item ILC 2016 conclusions	Deliverables	Timing	Area of action
	6.3. Enterprise-friendly Intro-clip on how to access country information on the ILO website, also to be posted on the ILO Helpdesk for Business	Mid 2018	
	6.4. Enterprises supported in the development of social protection guarantees for their employees, design and operations of emergency compensation funds, and to foster enterprises' participation in the development and operations of national social protection systems including floors	2017–18	Policy advice and technical assistance Knowledge generation and dissemination
	6.5. Knowledge generated on the application of international labour standards, emphasizing equal opportunities and treatment for all women and men in, and eliminating discrimination based on, gender, race, ethnicity, indigenous identity and disability, by enterprises across their global supply chains, on results and impact of social protection on the enterprises' social and economic performance, and on lessons learned from the Rana Plaza Compensation scheme	2017–19	
	6.6. The capacities of enterprises to apply international fundamental labour standards improved by expansion of the e-campus on MNEs development and decent work, new training materials to improve social protection compliance, adding components on compliance to existing capacity-building programmes, and offering regular training courses for employers' organizations, employers and workers' organizations on decent work challenges and FPRW in global supply chains	2017–21	Capacity building
7. Consider adopting an action plan to promote decent work and protection of fundamental principles and rights at work for workers in EPZs, that follows up on the current discussion as well as previous discussions held in the ILO on this subject, such as the Tripartite Meeting of Export Processing Zone-Operating Countries (Geneva, 1998) and the Governing Body's discussion at its 286th Session (March 2003) on employment and social policy in respect of export processing zones. (23(g))	7.1. An action plan to promote decent work in export processing zones initiated and implemented. The plan will be informed by research on the promotion of decent work in EPZs and may include the development of key social and environmental performance indicators for investment promotion agencies, guidance on how to address the problems of application of international labour standards in export processing zones through tripartite dialogue and following the CEACR comments related to EPZs, workshops to promote decent work for manufacturing workers in export processing zones, and collaboration with international organizations to provide policy advice and technical assistance on applying sustainable development models for export processing zones	2017–21	Policy advice and technical assistance Capacity building Knowledge generation and dissemination Policy coherence and partnerships

Follow-up item ILC 2016 conclusions	Deliverables	Timing	Area of action
8. Take a proactive role in generating and making accessible reliable data on decent work in global supply chains, in cooperation with all relevant organizations and forums, to create synergies in statistics and research. Moreover, it should build capacity at the national level to support the efforts of constituents to generate their data. (23(h))	8.1. Global assessments made of decent work in global supply chains based on an agreed list of key indicators and in cooperation with all relevant organizations and forums	Mid-term assessment by 2020 and final assessment by 2022	Knowledge generation and dissemination
	8.2. Capacity built at the national level to measure agreed global supply chain indicators and generate data reflecting different constituents concerns and disaggregated based on gender, ethnicity, indigenous identity and disability	2019–21	Capacity building
9. Carry out further research and analysis to better understand how global supply chains work in practice, how they vary by industry, and what their impact is on decent work and fundamental rights. It should also perform an assessment of the many strategies and programmes, both internal to the Organization and by external actors, promoting decent work in global supply chains. The ILO could compile a compendium on good practices in global supply chains, and become a knowledge centre to provide guidance and advice to stakeholders inside and outside the Organization and build the capacity of constituents. (23(i))	9.1. Knowledge generated through research as well as drawn from empirical knowledge/lessons learned from ILO major development cooperation programmes	2017–21	Knowledge generation and dissemination
	9.2. A coherent series of reports, research papers, policy briefs and guides produced on how global supply chains work in practice, how they vary by industry, and what their impact is on decent work and fundamental rights	2017–19	Knowledge generation and dissemination
	9.3. Technical self-assessment of the many strategies and programmes by the ILO, of private compliance initiatives and key external actors such as UN organizations, OECD, G7 and G20, and international trade and financial institutions, to promote decent work in global supply chains	2017–19	Knowledge generation and dissemination Policy advice and technical assistance