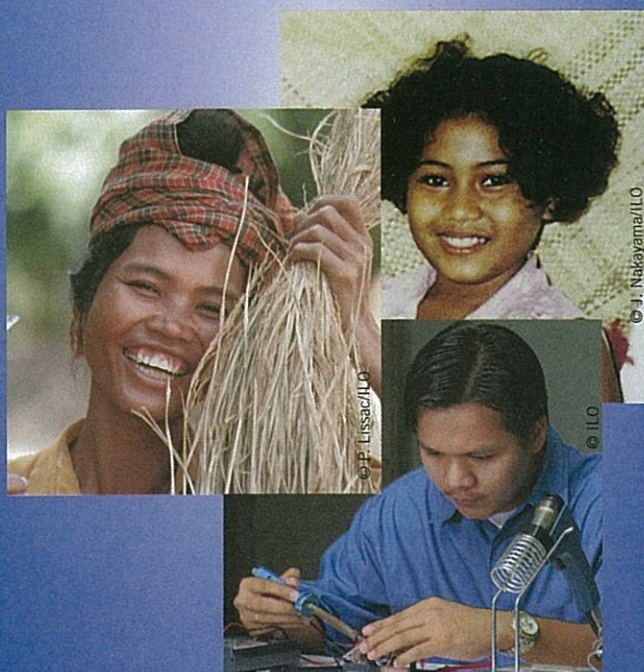




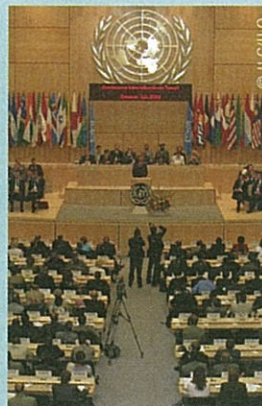
International
Labour
Organization

TOWARDS DECENT WORK FOR ALL



International Labour Organization
Subregional Office for South-East Asia and the Pacific

THE ILO



The International Labour Organization, founded in 1919, seeks the promotion of social justice and internationally recognized human and labour rights. It became the first specialized agency of the United Nations in 1946.

The ILO is where governments, employers and workers have an equal say in improving conditions and life at work throughout the world.

ILO SUBREGIONAL OFFICE FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

The ILO Subregional Office for South-East Asia and the Pacific was established in 2000 with the merging of the South-East Asia and the Pacific Multidisciplinary Advisory Team (SEAPAT) and the ILO Area Office in the Philippines which existed in 1970.

The ILO provides advisory services and technical assistance to the countries in the subregion with the support of ILO Area Offices in Indonesia and Fiji.

The ILO covers the following countries (membership year):

- Australia (1919)
- Fiji (1974)
- Indonesia (1950)
- Kiribati (1990)
- New Zealand (1919)
- Papua New Guinea (1976)
- Philippines (1948)
- Samoa (2005)
- Solomon Islands (1984)
- Timor-Leste (2003)
- Vanuatu (2003)

In the subregion, the ILO has specialists in the following areas:

- | | |
|---|--|
| • International Labour Standards and Labour Law | • Labour Administration and Labour Relations |
| • Enterprise Development and Management | • Employer's Activities |
| • Vocational Skills Training | • Worker's Activities |
| • Social Protection | • Gender Issues |



RIGHTS

Promoting and realizing standards, fundamental principles and rights at work

One of the ILO's original and most important functions is the adoption of Conventions and Recommendations by tripartite constituents - governments, employers' and workers' representatives.

Conventions, once ratified by member States, require compliance while the unratified Conventions and Recommendations serve as guidelines for national authorities in translating policies into action.

Adopted in 1998, the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work is an expression of commitment by member States to uphold core values and principles:

- Freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining
- Elimination of forced and compulsory labour
- Abolition of child labour
- Elimination of discrimination in the workplace

ILO assistance in the subregion is provided through advice and implementation of technical cooperation programmes, including through the promotion of basic principles and rights, the protection of domestic workers from forced labour and trafficking and the elimination of the worst forms of child labour.

EMPLOYMENT

Creating greater opportunities for women and men to secure decent employment and income

Employment creation is a major challenge for countries in the subregion.

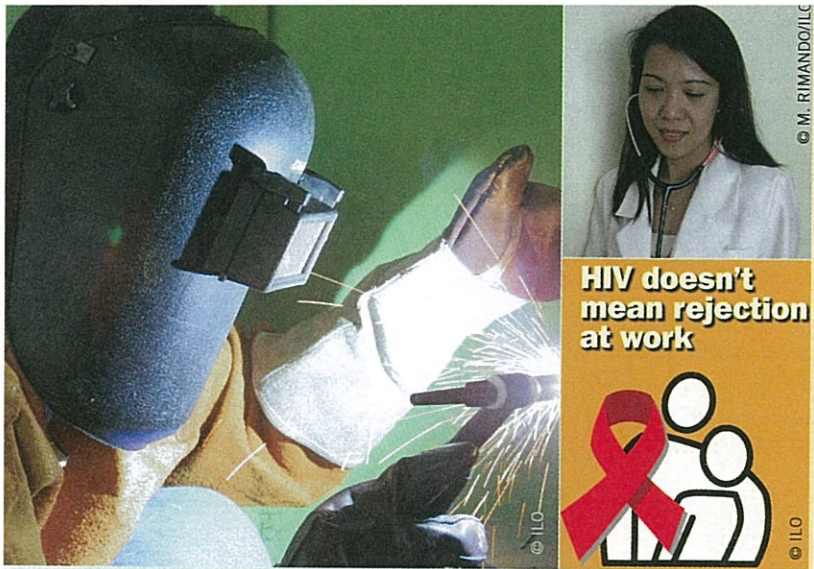
Promotion of employment, whether rural or urban, wage or through self-employment is a fundamental objective.

The ILO assists member States to develop, implement and integrate employment and human resources development policies into their own systems.

Subregional initiatives include:

- Employment policy development and implementation
- Youth employment promotion
- Human resources and skills development
- Small and medium enterprise development and productivity enhancement
- Setting up and enhancing labour market information systems
- Rehabilitation and reconstruction in post-conflict areas
- Local economic development
- Employment opportunities for indigenous and tribal groups
- Equal employment opportunities for men and women





SOCIAL DIALOGUE

Strengthening tripartism and finding a common voice

The ILO encourages its constituents to strengthen social dialogue.

Social dialogue includes negotiation, consultation and the exchange of information between, or among, representatives of governments, employers and workers organizations, on issues of common interest relating to economic and social policy.

In the subregion, the situation of disadvantaged groups is addressed in governmental, employer and worker education programmes, with particular attention to equal employment opportunities and gender issues.

The ILO helps its constituents by:

- Strengthening tripartite institutions through providing technical support
- Promoting gender equality
- Capacity building for employers' and workers' organizations
- Strengthening capacity of governments through providing technical advice on industrial relations and administration
- Organizing tripartite and bipartite meetings

SOCIAL PROTECTION

Enhancing the coverage and effectiveness of social protection for all

Access to social protection is a basic right, but only one in five people in the world have adequate coverage, while more than half of the world's men and women have no social security protection.

The ILO seeks to enable member States to extend social protection to all groups, improve working conditions, promote safety and health at work and address the needs of vulnerable groups, particularly migrant workers, persons with disabilities and those working in small enterprises and the informal economy.

In addition, recognizing the effect of HIV/AIDS in the world of work, the ILO contributes to developing policies and strategies to fight against discrimination and provide support to people living with HIV/AIDS.

ILO's technical assistance in social protection covers:

- Social Security
- Occupational Safety and Health
- Conditions of Work
- International Migration
- HIV/AIDS in the workplace



DECENT WORK FOR ALL

The primary goal of the ILO is to promote opportunities for women and men to obtain decent and productive work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity.



The goal of decent work is best expressed through the eyes of people. It is about your job and future prospects, about your working conditions, about balancing work and family life, putting your kids through school or getting them out of child labour. It is about gender equality and equal recognition and enabling women to make choices and take control of their lives. For many, it is the primary route out of poverty. For many more, it is about realizing personal aspirations in their daily existence and about solidarity with others. And everywhere, and for everybody, decent work is about securing human dignity.

- Director-General Juan Somavia

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- 1 To promote and realize standards, and fundamental principles and rights at work
- 2 To create greater opportunities for women and men to secure decent employment
- 3 To enhance the coverage and effectiveness of social protection for all
- 4 To strengthen tripartism and social dialogue

GENDER EQUALITY cuts across the ILO Decent Work agenda

FUNDAMENTAL ILO CONVENTIONS

No. 29
Forced Labour Convention
(1930)

No. 87
Freedom of Association and
Protection of the Right to
Organize Convention (1948)

No. 98
Right to Organize and
Collective Bargaining
Convention (1949)

No. 100
Equal Remuneration
Convention (1951)

No. 105
Abolition of Forced Labour
Convention (1957)

No. 111
Discrimination
(Employment and
Occupation) Convention
(1958)

No. 138
Minimum Age Convention
(1973)

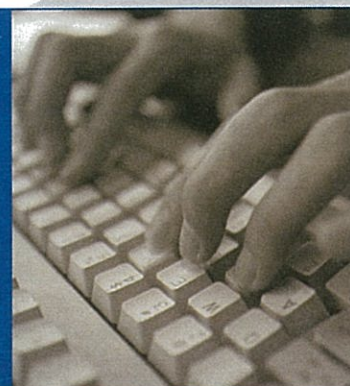
No. 182
Worst Forms of Child Labour
Convention (1999)

For more information on ILO Conventions and Recommendations, please access the **ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards** at <http://www.ilo.org> or <http://www.ilo.org/manila>

SUBREGIONAL LIBRARY

The ILO Library offers information services and products to facilitate research in the world of work.

ILO publications, research, statistics, training manuals, technical guides and other reference materials are also available.



International
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