
Mainstreaming the strategic objectives of the Decent Work Agenda in UNDAFs and UN Joint Programming (2013-2015)



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Executive Summary

The present desk review has been prepared in response to the need for greater UN system-wide policy coherence in development cooperation and country-level operational modalities established and/or recommended by the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review of the United Nations (December 2012). This study analysed in a qualitative manner the mainstreaming of the Decent Work Agenda in the UNDAFs and One Programmes in a sample of 43 countries from five regions over the period January 2013 to March 2015 (active UNDAFs). The review illustrates how the efforts in joint programming are aligned and reflected in the activities and results of 95 components which have been implemented by the ILO in the framework of 15 joint programmes.

Out of the total UNDAFs analysed, 60% (26 out of the 43) have included references to international labour standards and other normative approaches linked to the world of work, including Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (FPRW). This represents an increase of 10% in comparison to the 2012 review.¹ Strategies for employment generation, access to income and social protection are widely foreseen and well integrated in the analysed UNDAFs. As regards social dialogue, 70% of the analysed UNDAFs (30 out of 43) have included a specific reference, which represents an increase of 6% in comparison to the 2012 review.

In the context of the ILO transitional strategic plan and the Programme and Budget proposals for 2016–17, Joint programming initiatives offer an opportunity for the ILO to develop greater and more substantial work to continue promoting the four pillars of the Decent Work Agenda. The ten outcomes, which serve as a basis for the strategic plan, will provide guidance to take subsequent decisions, particularly in follow up to the Post-2015 Development Agenda and in the context of the recent Report of the Secretary General, “The road to dignity by 2030”, which includes a specific goal on the promotion of “inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all”. In this sense, the experiences of the ILO in joint programming, including knowledge production and the lessons learned, are valuable.

1. Introduction

The current framework for the operational activities of UN agencies is provided by the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR) of 2012.² This established a set of system-wide policy orientations for development cooperation and country level modalities.

In this context, UN programming through the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) and the Delivering as One (DaO) approach has been an essential tool for the process of strengthening system-wide coherence and delivering effective results. This analysis describes in a qualitative manner the extent to which the ILO has mainstreamed the strategic objectives of the Decent Work Agenda in UNDAF programming. It also illustrates how these efforts have been reflected in its field operations, with specific examples of joint programming.

¹ http://www.ilo.org/pardev/partnerships-and-relations/un-system/WCMS_202095/lang--en/index.htm

² http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/67/226

The analysis draws conclusions by linking the findings of the desk review to the elements of the policy frameworks at the agency level, such as the ILO transitional strategic plan and the Programme and Budget proposals for 2016–17; and at the UN level in the context of the Post-2015 Development Agenda, including the new challenges to be addressed by the ILO in the framework of the Report of the Secretary General, “The road to dignity by 2030”.

2. Methodology

The desk review covers 43 countries from five regions: 19 countries from Africa, 10 from Latin America and the Caribbean, 4 Arab States, 7 from Asia and the Pacific, and 3 from Europe and Central Asia.³ The sample has been selected using the following criteria:

- The country should have a strategic cooperation framework under an UNDAF/One Programme/UN-Partnership agreement active between 2013 and 2015.
- The country should have at least a UN Joint Programme between 2013 and 2015, where the ILO is a participating agency, with a funding component.

The methodology consisted in reviewing the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks and extracting the elements that are in line with the four ILO strategic objectives,⁴ while reviewing the linkages to 95 ILO components of UN joint programmes. Attention was focused on the operational matrices of the documents and therefore the extracted elements have been identified within the axes, outcomes and outputs of the UNDAFs and One Programmes.

In addition, the priority areas of ILO Decent Work Country Programmes (DWCPs) have been incorporated into the database that accompanies this document in order to reflect their alignment with the UNDAFs priorities. A general compendium of the 95 ILO components of joint programmes has been also included. This last section of the database offers a list of projects, a short description of the implemented activities, an overview of the latest reported results, and other useful resources, including start and closing dates and budget details. For further details, a direct link to the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Website⁵ has been provided in order to access the available information online.

3. Mainstreaming the ILO strategic objectives in United Nations Development Agreement Frameworks

In order to pursue its founding mission of promoting social justice and internationally recognized human and labour rights, the ILO has actively worked towards the advancement of the Decent Work Agenda through the achievement of its four pillars: (i) Promoting and realizing standards and

³ Algeria, Cameroon, Cabo Verde, Comoros, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Bolivia, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Iraq, Lebanon, occupied Palestinian territory, Yemen, Bangladesh, China, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Viet Nam, Albania, Serbia and Turkey.

⁴ (i) Promote and realize standards and fundamental principles and rights at work (ii) Create greater opportunities for women and men to secure decent employment and income (iii) Enhance the coverage and effectiveness of social protection for all (iv) Strengthen tripartism and social dialogue.

⁵ <http://mptf.undp.org/>

fundamental principles and rights at work; (ii) Creating greater opportunities for women and men to secure decent employment and income; (iii) Enhancing the coverage and effectiveness of social protection for all; (iv) Strengthening tripartism and social dialogue.

In order to achieve these goals, the ILO offers its constituents its vast expertise and knowledge of the world of work, which includes the formulation of international policies, the creation of international labour standards, international technical cooperation, training, education, and research activities. The next section provides an overview of how these strategies are mainstreamed in joint programming.

(a) Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work

Out of the total UNDAFs analysed, 60% (26 out of 43) included references to international legal instruments and/or Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (FPRW), which represents an increase of 10% in comparison to the 2012 review.⁶

At least six of the UNDAFs analysed in Africa make explicit reference to ILO Conventions, as most of the objectives are oriented towards compliance with international norms and standards. They highlight commitments to social justice under international legal instruments (Egypt), foresee technical and advisory support for treaty reporting (Liberia and Tanzania) and to implement recommendations (Malawi), or envisage advocacy activities for the ratification of Conventions (Mozambique).

In Latin America and the Caribbean the most recurrent topic regarding FPRW is the elimination of child labour. This is the case in Bolivia,⁷ the Dominican Republic,⁸ and Haiti.⁹ No specific reference is made to ILO Conventions, but the UN intervention in the development or implementation of national plans for the prevention and elimination of child labour is constantly mentioned.

Regarding the Arab States, the UNDAF 2011–2014 for Iraq highlighted that there are still a few ILO core Conventions,¹⁰ most notably the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87), that remain to be ratified. The general narrative of the UNDAFs for this region is based on greater protection of human rights and enhancing the national capacity of governments to effectively meet human rights obligations (as in the case of Lebanon).

⁶ The 2012 review covered 44 countries (16 countries following the Delivering as One modality, 14 countries in transition and 14 countries that had benefited from MDG funds, which include 12 MICS and 2 LDCs), which had signed UNDAFs or One Programmes between 2007 and 2012 while mainstreaming decent work priorities. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---exrel/documents/genericdocument/wcms_202095.pdf

⁷ UNDAF 2013 – 2017: http://archive.undg.org/docs/12530/UNDAF-Bolivia-2013-2017_FINAL_sin-hoja-de-firma.pdf

⁸ UNDAF 2012 – 2016: <http://archive.undg.org/docs/12346/Dominican-Republic---UNDAF-2012-2016.pdf>

⁹ UNDAF 2013 – 2016: <http://archive.undg.org/unct.cfm?module=CoordinationProfile&page=Country&CountryID=HAI&fuseaction=UN%20Country%20Coordination%20Profile%20for%20Haiti>

¹⁰ Core ILO Conventions: 29 Forced Labour – 1930; 87 Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize – 1948; 98 Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining – 1949; 100 Equal remuneration – 1951; 105 Abolition of Forced Labour – 1957; 111 Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) – 1958; 138 Minimum Age Convention – 1973; 182 Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour – 1999.

Three out of seven UNDAFs analysed in the Asian and the Pacific region highlight the commitment of governments to the implementation of specific ILO Conventions (Indonesia,¹¹ Nepal,¹² and the Philippines¹³). Issues related to rural migration, ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples are relevant priorities in China, the Philippines and Nepal, respectively. ILO activities include technical advice, support, and capacity building to allow tripartite partners to enhance decent work (China) and raise awareness of national and international labour standards (Indonesia). One of the three countries analysed in Europe and Central Asia (Turkey) underlined its commitment to compliance with international commitments and to human rights norms and standards.

(b) Employment

The generation of employment is a critical area of the ILO's work, present in the ILO draft Outcomes, and in the ILO's Strategic Objectives (2008). Current Outcome 1¹⁴ reads as follows: "More and better jobs for inclusive growth and improved youth employment prospects", thus the priority outlined in the previous programme and budget documents, continues to be relevant.

Strategies for employment generation and access to income are widely foreseen and well integrated in the UNDAFs analysed. Job creation in African countries is widely focused on companies, especially small and medium enterprises. Accordingly, UN interventions have focused on analysis of how to strengthen business development by increasing competitiveness and economic opportunities for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs). Advice for the creation and reinforcement of national service support institutions for business development is widely considered within the strategies. In this context, rural and urban populations in need will benefit from entrepreneurial skills development systems. In addition, support to the establishment of cooperatives is envisaged in Sudan and Uganda, while interventions in the informal sector of the labour market are foreseen for Zambia and Egypt.

Youth employment is highlighted as a sector with particular needs for decent job opportunities. In Africa, this issue is integrated in the UNDAFs for Egypt,¹⁵ Kenya¹⁶ Liberia¹⁷ Malawi,¹⁸ Rwanda,¹⁹ Sierra Leone,²⁰ Sudan,²¹ and Uganda.²² In addition, efforts for the creation, implementation and

¹¹ Indonesia: Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138); Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182); and Maternity Protection Convention, 2000 (No. 183).

¹² Nepal: Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169)

¹³ Philippines: ILO Convention on Tripartite Consultation, 1976 (No. 144); Convention on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise, 1948 (No. 87); Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98); Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81); Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Convention, 1969 (No. 129); Private Employment Agencies Convention, 1997 (No. 181).

¹⁴ [Programme and Budget proposals, 2016-2017](#), presented to the Governing Body in March 2015.

¹⁵ UNDAF 2013-2017: <http://archive.undg.org/docs/13034/Egypt---UNDAF-2013-2017-unsngn-EN.pdf>

¹⁶ UNDAF 2014-2018: <http://planipolis.iiep.unesco.org/upload/Kenya/Kenya-UNDAF-2014-2018.pdf>

¹⁷ UNDAF 2013-2017: <http://archive.undg.org/docs/13037/Liberia---UNDAF-2013-2017.pdf>

¹⁸ UNDAF 2012-2016: <http://archive.undg.org/docs/13037/Liberia---UNDAF-2013-2017.pdf>

¹⁹ UNDAF 2013-2018: <http://archive.undg.org/docs/13307/RWANDA-UNDAP-REPORT.PDF>

²⁰ Transitional Joint Vision For Sierra Leone 2013-2014:
http://www.undp.org/content/dam/sierraleone/docs/frameworkdocuments/UNDP_sle_TransitionalJV.pdf

²¹ UNDAF 2013-2016: <http://archive.undg.org/docs/12643/SUD-UNDAF-FINAL-2-July-2012.pdf>

²² UNDAF 2010-2014: <http://archive.undg.org/docs/11428/UNDAF-text.pdf>

analysis of labour policies and actions plans will also be put into place. For instance, the UNDAF in Comoros included support for the creation of a national bureau of employment and a national observatory for employment; the Government of Liberia will benefit from activities aimed at strengthening its capacity to pass and implement legislation; and the Government of Rwanda will receive extensive support to create policies, enhance regulations, and to develop an integrated framework for the regular observation of trends and labour market statistics. These are all good examples of integration of the Decent Work Agenda into UNDAFs.

With the exception of Haiti, the rest of the countries analysed in Latin America are Middle Income Countries. In this region, emphasis is put on a variety of sectors:

- efforts in Bolivia are oriented to SMEs
- Honduras highlighted support to productivity and the generation of decent jobs by leveraging sustainable and integrated natural resources.
- Employment strategies in Brazil are centred on the promotion of the green economy.
- Dominican Republic and Peru envisage efforts to create a proper environment for youth to integrate into the labour market, with decent work as a priority.
- Ecuador seeks to build the capacity of public and private stakeholders regarding policies that promote the right to decent work to tackle poverty, exclusion and migration.

In Brazil, South-South cooperation continues to be part of the culture of collaboration through the expansion of knowledge management systems. Its UNDAF for 2012-2015 ²³ in Outcome 4 is focused on South-South Cooperation in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. The initiatives focus on improving the capacity of Brazil's partner countries, while respecting the national interests of these nations, and national appropriation regarding the process of internalization of the outcomes of cooperation.

South-South Cooperation and UNDAFs: The case of Brazil

According to Outcome 4 of Axis 4 of the 2012-2015 UNDAF report on Brazil, the UNDAF, in a wide partnership with Brazil's Ministry of Health, has succeeded in expanding mechanisms of systematized knowledge management with the aim of providing technical and financial resources to support the Health Agency for the Americas (ASA). Five South-South technical cooperation (CPT) projects have already been approved within the ASA's Plan in cooperation with the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP). In 2015 at least 10 CTP projects within the framework of the ASA/PECS/CPLP are awaiting approval.

Source: <http://archive.undg.org/docs/13430/UNDAF-2012-2015---En.pdf>

For the Arab region, employment concerns have been well integrated in Lebanon and the occupied Palestinian territory. Lebanon's UNDAF ²⁴ envisages the establishment of protection mechanisms for women migrant domestic workers and for the legal protection of the rights of Palestinian refugees. The occupied Palestinian territory emphasized the need for increased learning opportunities including through non-formal education and inclusive skills development (TVET) in the context of the informal economy. The UNDAF 2012-2015 for Yemen ²⁵ focused on the development of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and non-oil sectors for decent work and productivity in rural areas. In Yemen the

²³ UNDAF 2012 – 2015: <http://archive.undg.org/docs/13430/UNDAF-2012-2015---En.pdf>

²⁴ UNDAF 2010 – 2014: <http://archive.undg.org/docs/10503/Lebanon-UNDAF-Report-2010-2014.pdf>

²⁵ UNDAF 2012 – 2015: http://archive.undg.org/docs/12472/Yemen---final-signed-UNDAF_January-2011.pdf

ILO did not carry out joint programming within the period under review owing to the unstable political context.

Migrant domestic workers and gender equality

As shown on the output 2.2.2 of outcome 2.2 of the 2010-2014 UNDAF's report on Lebanon, substantial protection mechanisms have been established in Lebanon for the benefit of women migrant domestic workers through a new unified contract and a draft labour law which was expected to adopt by the parliament in 2010. Such outcome is similarly documented on Lebanon's Ministry of Labour annual report to Parliament, the Report of Human Rights Parliamentary Committee and the Ministry of Labour decrees on placement agencies.

Source: <http://archive.undg.org/docs/10503/Lebanon-UNDAF-Report-2010-2014.pdf>

In the Asia and Pacific region, UN assistance is focused on specific support to labour ministries and relevant local institutions and organizations, including the private sector and unions. In this sense, ILO activities will provide technical advice for planning and strengthening policies and regulations, as illustrated in the UNDAFs for Bangladesh, China, Indonesia, Nepal, the Philippines and Viet Nam. The main concerns included measures to tackle discriminatory employment practices (China), implementation of vocational training (Nepal, Pakistan, and Viet Nam), greener processes (Philippines) and the employment impact of climate change (China).

As regards the three UNDAFs analysed in Europe and Central Asia, the strategies in Turkey and Albania place particular attention on the creation and implementation of policies that promote economic growth and provide services for jobseekers and enterprises, while actions in Serbia seek to create a favourable business environment in rural areas. In Turkey the UN will assist the country in implementing equity enhancing policies, strategies and programmes that promote economic growth, based on competitiveness, increased productivity and corporate social responsibility.

(c) Social Protection

As in the 2012 review, social protection elements are present in the analysed UNDAFs. In Africa, the issue has been more highlighted by including specific outcomes and outputs with concrete tasks by agency. Social protection efforts in Africa highlight the need of the poor and most vulnerable to access social security services. Through this programming framework, the UN system envisages to assist the Governments of Ethiopia, Sierra Leone and Sudan in the implementation of a minimum package of social protection measures or "safety nets", the term used by some UN agencies. ILO activities foresee assistance in modernization, implementing adequate resourcing, ensuring better quality and improving the coordination and coverage of existing social protection floors through the revision of evidence-based policies, strategies and plans. The latter is the case in UNDAFs for Cameroon,²⁶ Kenya, Mozambique, and Uganda. In Africa the ILO was able to integrate social protection activities into the operational matrices, which support awareness raising and provide advice for research, legal and policy initiatives on social protection and the capacity building of social partners (Egypt, Mozambique). The revision of social security policies, data collection and analysis systems that measure informal sector social security coverage is contemplated in Rwanda, while in Tanzania the ILO's efforts included the dissemination of advocacy materials relating to UN conventions on social security and the UN Social Protection Floor Initiative.

²⁶ UNDAF 2013-2017:

<http://www.cm.undp.org/content/dam/cameroon/docs/Documents%20cadres/UNDAF%20Cameroun%202013%202017.pdf>

The UN social protection efforts in the Americas and the Caribbean are focused on children and adolescent rights (Bolivia, Dominican Republic), poverty reduction, food consumption (Ecuador) and water, AND sanitation and hygiene (Paraguay).

In the Arab States the UN system continued to highlight the relevance of putting into place integrated efforts on social protection. The ILO inputs appear in Lebanon's UNDAF in the area of access to health, legal and psychosocial support services for survivors of gender-based violence and human trafficking. A second ILO input has been integrated for the occupied Palestinian territory. It envisages coordinated work with constituents to progressively establish an integrated social security system.

The ILO will continue to lead efforts in order to promote social protection in the Asia and Pacific region. In Bangladesh²⁷ it seeks to harmonize social protection policies and legal frameworks with international human rights conventions and protocols. In China the ILO provided technical advice for the expansion, coverage, and integrity of the social security system. Similarly, in upcoming years, the ILO will continue to work with development partners to assist the Government of Nepal in creating a new chapter on social protection, emphasizing the consolidation of existing and scattered social protection programmes into an appropriate, effective and integrated social security system. Support for Viet Nam is also envisaged as the UN system as a whole has helped the Government improve the effectiveness of the national social protection system, increasing coverage, quality, and equitable access for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.

The current UNDAF for Albania²⁸ envisages support to the State Labour Inspectorate to improve inspection and occupational safety and health services, including through effective implementation of labour inspection policy. As for Turkey, its social protection system encompasses the most vulnerable and acknowledges the discrepancy between urban and rural areas in terms of access to quality basic services.

(d) Social Dialogue

As regards social dialogue, 70% of the analysed UNDAFs (30 out of 43) have included a specific reference to social dialogue, which represents an increase of 6% in comparison to the 2012 review. Overall, civil society is recognised as a key player in ensuring that diverse voices are heard in policy formulation processes and the implementation of plans, and that particular attention is given to inclusive democratic governance.

The ILO has made efforts to include inputs to boost tripartite dialogue in Cameroon, Comoros, Mozambique, Tanzania, Albania, and Serbia. For instance, the UNDAF for Cameroon²⁹ foresees, under Outcome 4, that actors in the field of employment and vocational training are qualified to ensure better governance of the labour market in compliance with international labour Conventions and social dialogue. Tripartite dialogue between government, employers and workers is also highlighted in

²⁷ In Bangladesh, the UNDAF in partnership with the ILO and several national governmental and non-governmental institutions, succeeded in harmonizing 12 social protection policies and legal frameworks with international human rights conventions and protocols (according to output 2.2 of outcome 2 of the 2012 – 2016 UNDAF's report on Bangladesh: Source: <http://archive.undg.org/docs/12364/Bangladesh-UNDAF-2012-2016.pdf>).

²⁸ UNDAF 2012 – 2016: <http://archive.undg.org/docs/12339/GoA-UN-Programme-of-Cooperation-ENGLISH-24-10-2011-FINAL-SIGNED.pdf>

²⁹ UNDAF 2013-2017: <http://www.cm.undp.org/content/dam/cameroon/docs/Documents%20cadres/UNDAF%20Cameroun%202013%202017.pdf>

the UNDAF for the United Republic of Tanzania. As for Albania, the UNDAF contemplates the National Labour Council's capacity to develop active social dialogue between the Government and workers' and employers' organizations.

Employment and Vocational Training in Cameroon's UNDAF

According to Outcome 4.1 of the UNDAF report (2013–2017) for Cameroon, the actors of employment and vocational training sectors are able now to assure a better governance of the work market within the framework of the respect of the international conventions and the social dialogue. The role of UNDAF as well as the ILO and project partners consists mainly on advocating for the full application of the principle of decent work in the work market and proposing opportunities of international cooperation.

Source:

<http://www.cm.undp.org/content/dam/cameroon/docs/Documents%20cadres/UNDAF%20Cameroun%202013%202017.pdf>

In Serbia³⁰ UNDAF Outcome 1.3 sought to enhance the participation of civil society in decision-making, policy planning and monitoring processes. The implications for the ILO, in this regard, included activities to enhance the institutional capacity of civil society, private sector alliances, and social partners (workers' and employers' organizations), and mechanisms for their participation in policy planning and monitoring processes.

In Mozambique, under the 2012–2015 UNDAF Outcome 7, the ILO helped increase the knowledge of partners and of the wider public on social dialogue. During the UNDAF process, the ILO committed to strengthen capacities of the Consultative Labour Commission and workers' and employers' organizations in social dialogue and effective policy formulation and programming. In this respect, the ILO participated in the implementation of a Joint Programme on Social Security whereby it supported trade unions in developing a policy position paper on the Social Protection Floor. The UNDAF for Mozambique³¹ highlighted that collaboration and coordination between government institutions and civil society organizations would be applied throughout the entire planning cycle, crossing all outputs and outcomes. This collaboration involved partnerships between government and civil society, including other actors, such as workers' and employers' organizations, the private sector, traditional as well as religious leaders, in programme development and implementation.

(e) Overview by groups of countries

1. Overview of DaO Countries included in the sample

Two of the 18 DaO countries which have been analysed are upper-middle-income countries (Albania and Uruguay), seven are low-middle-income countries (Cabo Verde, Pakistan, Viet Nam, Cameroon, Indonesia, Nicaragua and Zambia) and nine are low-income countries (Mozambique, Rwanda, United Republic of Tanzania, Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Sierra Leone and Uganda).

Policy frameworks for DaO countries show better alignment in regard to the priorities of Decent Work Country Programmes, One UN Plan outcomes and joint programmes implemented. For instance, all the DaO countries, with the exception of Rwanda, have an active ILO DWCP for the period 2013-15. Employment strategies in DaO countries include a wide range of activities, such as the establishment of social protection floors, enterprise competitiveness, measures to combat HIV/AIDS, and skills training. Overall, reporting is good for DaO countries, and evaluations of the performance of the UN

³⁰ UNDAF 2011-2015 <http://archive.undg.org/docs/12817/Final-UNDAF-2011-2015-for-website-ENG.pdf>

³¹ UNDAF 2012-2015 <http://archive.undg.org/docs/12470/UNDAF-Action-Plan-Final-ENG-signed.pdf>

system are widely available. Nevertheless, looking at the 43 countries analysed, reporting has presented a challenge to the achievement of system coherence. Under the One Leader strategy, reporting is carried out by the coordinating agency, and usually contains general achievements which do not detail the results by agency. Making the results of the activities specifically implemented by the ILO available represents an opportunity for innovations in knowledge management.

2. Overview of middle-income countries included in the sample

The analysis included 26 MICs. The UNDAFs for this sample showed very diverse priorities and strategies. Awareness raising on labour laws and the strengthening of the services provided by labour institutions were often highlighted. Projects related to the promotion of the green economy and the creation of green jobs have also been accorded an important place.

In Latin America, over the past few years MICs have focused on child labour eradication, skills development, vocational training and knowledge sharing. Countries such as Brazil gave a strong operational focus to South-South Cooperation strategies through the expansion of knowledge management systems to build new capabilities together with their partners. These strategies are currently playing a major role in the international cooperation models promoted by the country.

Another relevant area is good governance, which is strengthened through the implementation of reforms in the political and electoral systems and the formulation and implementation of mechanisms to promote dialogue.

3. Overview of the least developed countries included in the sample

Some 17 LDCs were included in the analysis.³² Employment efforts in these countries were oriented mainly towards poverty reduction and protection for the most vulnerable, and equipping citizens with the knowledge and technical skills which are relevant to job market demand and emerging national development needs. The latter in many cases included assistance for the enhancement of enterprise creation and competitiveness. Support was focused on strengthening governments' capacity to formulate and implement labour and employment policies and to design basic packages of social protection.

4. Overview of States in a fragile situation included in the sample

The ILO is aware of its critical role in the promotion of employment and decent work in the context of States in a fragile situation where the lack of employment and livelihood opportunities perpetuates inequalities and generates social exclusion, which can subsequently lead to or worsen conflict and fragility. Since its foundation the ILO has made efforts to promote peace and social justice. Over the past few years, due to the unfortunate consequences of unstable political conditions and major natural disasters, the ILO has doubled efforts in this area. The ILO's Strategic Policy Framework (2010-15)³³ identified crisis response as a priority, and since then the ILO has reflected this particular in its DWCPs. In March 2014 the ILO signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the g7+

³² Comoros, Ethiopia, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia, Haiti, Yemen, Bangladesh and Nepal.

³³ GB.304/PFA/2(Rev.) http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_102572.pdf

Secretariat. It expressed the ILO's support for the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States³⁴ and put emphasis on the Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals concerning employment and livelihoods, and on fair service delivery. In March 2015 the Member States of the G7+ and the ILO, with the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, organized a conference in Brussels to discuss evidence-based policies and innovative forms of intervention for fragile States in transition. The event paved the way towards the implementation of new policies to create employment, especially for young people, and encourage stability.

Analysis of these UNDAFs included seven States in a fragile situation in its sample: Comoros, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Haiti and Yemen. For this group, some of the UNDAFs, such as the framework document for Somalia, have been designed to be flexible and remain valid in the face of volatile political and security conditions, focusing mainly on development goals but also contemplating the changing of established outcomes in case of adverse political issues with the local authorities.

Overall, employment is the strategic objective with greatest scope and more substantive content, focusing mainly on labour-based public works such as in Sierra Leone; poverty reduction through improved livelihoods and decent work as in Somalia; promoting micro, small and medium enterprises (SMEs) including in rural areas as in the case of Sierra Leone,³⁵ South Sudan,³⁶ Haiti³⁷ Yemen;³⁸ and development of youth entrepreneurship and capacity building to pass and implement legislation and policies aimed at fair and non-discriminatory labour and employment practices, as is the case of Liberia.³⁹

Social protection efforts in all the countries analysed are oriented towards the creation of basic social protection and safety nets support for the most vulnerable. Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work efforts are mentioned in the UNDAF for Liberia in the context of support to the national Government in treaty reporting. As for Haiti, the development of a national plan for the prevention and elimination of child labour was foreseen.

4. Effectiveness of joint programming and benefits for the ILO

A total of 95 ILO components of joint programmes, implemented in 43 countries, were analysed. 42 of these projects have been implemented in Africa, 19 in the Americas and the Caribbean, 7 in the Arab states, 22 in Asia and 5 in Europe and Central Asia. This corresponds to a total of 15 joint programmes in which the ILO participated between 2013 and 2015.⁴⁰ The joint projects reflect the engagement of

³⁴ <http://www.g7plus.org/new-deal-document/>

³⁵ Transitional Joint Vision For Sierra Leone 2013-2014:
http://www.undp.org/content/dam/sierraleone/docs/frameworkdocuments/UNDP_sle_TransitionalJV.pdf

³⁶ <http://archive.undg.org/docs/12664/UNDAF-South-Sudan-2012-2013-FINAL-SIGNED.pdf> .

³⁷ UNDAF 2013–2016:
<http://archive.undg.org/unct.cfm?module=CoordinationProfile&page=Country&CountryID=HAI&fuseaction=UN%20Country%20Coordination%20Profile%20for%20Haiti>

³⁸ http://archive.undg.org/docs/12472/Yemen---final-signed-UNDAF_January-2011.pdf

³⁹ UNDAF 2013-2017: <http://archive.undg.org/docs/13037/Liberia---UNDAF-2013-2017.pdf>

⁴⁰ Albania One UN Coherence Fund, Cabo Verde Transition Fund, Ethiopia One UN Fund, Indonesia Disaster Recovery TF, JP Bangladesh IWM, JP Bolivia Indigenous Support, JP Kenya Gender GEWE, JP Kenya Low Carb Climate Devt, JP Somalia Loc Gov & Decentral, JP Uganda Gender Equality, JP Uganda Support for AIDS, JP Zambia Gender Based Violence, Kurdistan Vision 2020 Facility, Pakistan One Fund, Peacebuilding Fund.

the ILO in the operational activities of the United Nations system, and more specifically in its efforts to promote system-wide coherence. For the UN, the Delivering as One process has been a significant development regarding the manner in which agencies plan, implement, coordinate and deliver results. For the ILO, as expressed in the 2013 Information note entitled, "ILO engagement in One UN operational activities and UN funding opportunities",⁴¹ the DaO pilot countries experience has strengthened the alignment of the ILO Decent Work Agenda with UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) and UN joint programmes.

As stated in the ILO Governing Body report entitled, "UN system coordination and common services: Financial implications for the ILO",⁴² another way in which the ILO has benefited from cooperation with the UN system is in terms of access to extra-budgetary funding channelled through the UN. Under the "One budgetary framework" several UN Funds, Programmes and specialized agencies and development partners, pool their resources at the national level under the "Delivering as One" or "Coherence" funds. The main pooled mechanisms currently used by the UN system are **UN Multi-Donor Trust Funds** (MDTFs), **National MDTFs** and stand-alone **Joint Programmes** (JPs). In this context, Multi-Partnership Trust Funds have, since 2007, become a significant source of funding for the ILO's technical cooperation programmes, particularly in Africa.

According to the present review, the ILO continues to benefit from UN system-wide coherence, particularly in countries where the ILO is a non-resident agency (NRA) or its presence on the ground is limited and where UNDAFs include priority areas involving the ILO's tripartite constituents and other issues relevant to its mandate.

The Joint Programme on Green Production and Trade in Viet Nam provides a good example of the complementary and comparative expertise of five UN agencies (FAO, ILO, UNCTAD, UNIDO and ITC) on different core competencies,⁴³ in which coordination helped to strengthen the five value chains in the joint programme. The end of project report estimated that the single approach was pivotal to aligning the different participating UN agencies around a common objective. The joint programme initiated within the framework of the One Plan 2006-2010. When the development process of the One Plan for 2012-2016 was about to start, it was included under outcome 1.2. of the current programming document.

Another example of the effectiveness of joint programming can be taken from Rwanda, where the country-led evaluation of Delivering as One in 2010⁴⁴ reported that the development results were greater than those prior to DaO, and attributed this to the collective focus on outputs and outcomes at the planning stage. This view was shared by government officials familiar with the Consolidated Action Plan. UNDAF theme groups proved to be useful in enabling joint planning and implementation. The report also found that 80% of UN staff felt that under DaO their own agency had been a stronger partner to the Rwandan Government.

⁴¹ http://www.ilo.org/pardev/partnerships-and-relations/un-system/WCMS_181617/lang--en/index.htm

⁴² GB.317/PFA/4: "UN system coordination and common services: Financial implications for the ILO" presented at the 317th Session of the Governing Body (March 2013). http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_204885.pdf

⁴³ Market development, trade, SME promotion, cleaner production, empowering of grassroots producers and smallholder farmer development

⁴⁴ Carried out by Universal Management Group, Montreal, Canada.

5. Joint Programmes vis-à-vis the ILO's Strategic Objectives

The core mandate of the International Labour Organization is to pursue social justice and the universal values of freedom, human dignity, security and non-discrimination in the world of work. Through its unique tripartite structure the ILO has promoted social dialogue as a means of fulfilling its commitment. The 2008 ILO Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization expressed the contemporary vision of the ILO's mandate in the era of globalization; and most importantly, it confirmed the key role of the ILO in assisting its members in their efforts to achieve the four Strategic Objectives. In this regard the Decent Work Agenda is the expression of the ILO's vision and strategy.

Since the UNDAFs are the main framework to operationalize UN joint programming, it is clearly necessary to effectively mainstream the ILO's priorities and concerns within the UNDAFs in order for these to be reflected on the ground and ultimately allow the ILO to deliver effective results. The section below provides short examples on the policy alignment and results of certain projects implemented within a UN joint programming framework.

(a) Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work

The project "Improving nutrition and food safety for China's most vulnerable women and children" addressed maternity-related employment discrimination. The joint programme aimed to improve food security, nutrition and food safety for women and children by addressing information gaps.

The ILO conducted surveys which demonstrated that maternity-related employment discrimination exists in all types of enterprises. The lack of supportive rules and nursing facilities in enterprises was found to be the main reason why the majority of female workers were not breastfeeding their children during working hours. The ILO supported maternity protection and addressed employment equality for men and women.

The UNDAF for 2011–2015 for China⁴⁵ served as an operational framework for this project, particularly Outcome 2.2, which makes reference to improvements in the access of the poor and vulnerable to decent work. Among the activities that the ILO would implement under that outcome, consideration was given to providing technical advisory services and helping constituents tackle discriminatory employment practices and promote equal employment opportunities. The project is in line with priority number 1 of the DWCP 2013–2015: "Promoting the national strategy of giving priority to employment to achieve the objective of full employment".

(b) Employment

At the International Labour Conference in 2005 a resolution was adopted to address the youth employment challenge at the national level. It set out policy messages and an overarching framework for governments and for employers' and workers' organizations.

Since then the ILO has increased efforts to build international consensus, and influence the international agenda through a comprehensive strategy for the employment and social inclusion of young people, including the adoption of the resolution "The youth employment crisis: A call for action

⁴⁵ UNDAF 2011 – 2015: <http://archive.undg.org/docs/11314/UNDAF-2011-2015-%28China%29.pdf>

in 2012".⁴⁶ The operationalization of these policies is reflected in the joint programmes that have been subsequently implemented in the field.⁴⁷

In Albania the ILO supported in 2012 the joint work of the National Youth Council with the trade unions and the Ministry of Education on a nationwide multimedia campaign focusing on Youth Rights at Work (YR@W). The campaign is based on an adaptation of the ILO's Manual for the Promotion of the Rights of Young People in the World of Work. The trade unions helped to transform this manual on people's rights at work into short videos (posted on YouTube) showing examples of violations of young workers' rights. In addition, during a television broadcast on national television a group of youth leaders discussed employment, migration, and other issues of interest to Albanian youth. The campaign continued to be carried out beyond the duration of the joint programme.

The ILO has contributed to a wide range of joint programmes aimed at increasing the capacities of education systems to improve youth employability. In China, a Baseline Skills Survey on Improving Skills Level and Employability of Potential Young Migrants through Education was conducted in 2010. An assessment of the education and skill levels of young people in rural areas was also undertaken with an analysis of the training needs of rural youth and migrants.

The school-based research noted that curricula in middle schools and secondary vocational schools were not well adapted to the rapidly changing requirements of local labour markets. The rural skills survey also identified skills gaps and the dominant economic sectors that could absorb young people and migrants as employees or potential entrepreneurs. Through the research, several recommendations on curriculum and skills policies were presented to local councils, and non-formal skills upgrading courses were developed for rural youth based on the ILO's "Start and Improve Your Business" (SIYB), including business start-up training, pre-employment training and skills certification training for maintenance workers and electricians.

In Tanzania, the ILO supported Outcome 4 of the One Plan: "Relevant institutions improve national capacities to promote regional integration and international trade". Women have been equipped to advocate for their rights and maximize opportunities for cross-border trade. Businesses have been formalized enabling access to loans for business growth and protection under the law. Women were encouraged to apply for their own barcodes to enable direct selling of their produce to supermarkets, after a successful training course run by an ILO–UN WOMEN partnership. Moreover, a women's platform in Namanga successfully lobbied a Regional Commissioner to overturn unfair duties.

The joint programme on "Alternatives to Migration: Decent Jobs for Filipino Youth" supported the Government's vision of productive and competitive youth by working on two fronts: increasing access to decent jobs for young men and women in the country's poorest areas; and improving policies on youth employment and migration by encouraging the participation of all stakeholders in the process. The main achievements included: (i) formulation of the National Action Plan for Youth Employment; (ii) partnerships with the private sector, local governments and financial institutions established to create employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for poor youth, including 93 partnerships and 45 certificates of commitment to provide on-the-job training and post training services, and (iii) by the

⁴⁶ http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed_norm/@relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_185950.pdf

⁴⁷ For more information on ILO joint programming in this area, please refer to "Youth, Employment and Migration Review of MDG- F Joint Programmes Key Findings and Achievements" available at: http://www.mdgfund.org/sites/all/themes/custom/undp_2/docs/thematic_studies/English/full/YEM_Thematic%20Study.pdf

end of the programme 432 establishments had absorbed technical vocational skills trainees for employment and 303 establishments provided on-the-job training to graduates.

(c) Social protection

In the framework of the project “Social Protection in Mozambique”, the ILO and its partners provided technical support to the design and implementation of the 2010 National Basic Social Security Strategy and the 2011 operational plan. The ILO supported the Technical Secretariat of the Council by funding the contract of two government officials in 2013 and by finalizing the production of a working paper on fiscal space for social protection in Mozambique “Towards a Mozambican Social Protection Floor”.⁴⁸ The project contributed to achieve the objectives of the UNDAF 2012–2015, in particular Outcome 4 aimed at enabling the Ministry of Women and Social Action (MMAS) to expand, design and coordinate the Social Protection Programme. It was as well in line with Priority 2 of the DWCP 2011–2015: “Extension of Social Protection to All”.

(d) Social dialogue

In the area of social dialogue, an important contribution by the ILO in Tanzania was made in the framework of UNDAF Outcome 4: “Government of Tanzania advances the fulfilment of its international treaty obligations”. One of the elements of the project included training on social dialogue for the members of the Labour, Economic and Social Council (LESCO) and the Labour Advisory Board. The ILO also supported these institutions by discussing their reporting obligations regarding international labour standards and the observations by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR). This action has improved the reporting process on ratified ILO Conventions and led to CEACR-recommended amendments to laws. This project is also in line with DWCP Priority 4: Strengthening social dialogue mechanisms at national and sectoral level.

Another relevant project is the joint programme “MDGs beyond averages: Promoting Food Security and Nutrition for Indigenous Children in Brazil”. The ILO provided support when the Government of Brazil began in 2011 the process of social dialogue with civil society aimed at regulating the consultation procedures for indigenous peoples. The ILO was requested by civil society, indigenous peoples’ organizations and the Government to support dialogue between the parties. The knowledge exchange workshops served to promote the dissemination of the ILO’s Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169). Participants in the workshops had an opportunity to discuss the main provisions of the Convention. This project is based on the UNDAF 2007-2011, Outcome 2, which states: “By 2010, livelihoods and food security among most vulnerable groups improved in highly affected locations”.

Other examples covering several strategic principles include the joint programme on Local Governance in Somalia, which is the largest stand-alone joint programme in which the ILO has played a key role. In 2011 the ILO provided on-the-job mentoring support to the procurement actors (Executive Secretaries, Procurement Officers, District Engineers and Tender Committees) in undertaking the 2011 procurement process project, which entailed the preparation of their procurement plans following the approval of their District Annual Work Plans and Budget.

⁴⁸ ESS Paper Series (SECSOC) - ESS 41 Available at: http://www.ilo.org/secsoc/information-resources/publications-and-tools/Workingpapers/WCMS_234576/lang--en/index.htm

The ILO also engaged in a study of the labour laws of Puntland and Somaliland to advise on entry points for supporting the Ministries of Labour to develop appropriate legislation and institutional and regulatory frameworks to improve the application of core labour standards. This work largely focused on private sector laws and the findings were outlined. In 2012 support was provided to the development of the legislation and to the institutional and regulatory framework for occupational safety and health (OSH). In addition, the ILO supported local public-private dialogue through the establishment, training and facilitation of local economic development partnerships. These function as forums for the discussion of economic development needs and plans, as well as networks to mobilize resources and institutions for local economic development.

6. The relevance of joint programming in the context of the ILO transitional strategic plan and the Programme and Budget proposals for 2016–17

In an effort to align the ILO's four-year strategic planning cycle with that of the United Nations, a two-year transitional strategic plan⁴⁹ was adopted by the ILO Governing Body in November 2014. The progress made on the key issues previously identified in the Programme and Budget for 2014–15 as “Areas of Critical Importance” is now reflected in ten policy outcomes which serve as a basis for the strategic plan. The following offers an overview of the outcomes and a short description of some of the joint programme components implemented by the ILO which are linked to them.

Outcome 1: More and better jobs for inclusive growth and improved youth employment prospects

Tunisia: Engaging Tunisian youth to achieve the MDGs, this programme aligned employment strategies of the private and public sector in support of the youth labour market, while ensuring that unemployed youth, with or without diplomas, had better access to, as well as the necessary skills for decent jobs and job creation.

Outcome 2: Ratification and application of international labour standards

Paraguay: Economic capacities and opportunities for social inclusion: project activities led to the ratification of the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189). Paraguay was among the first countries in the region to ratify this Convention, after intense lobbying.

Outcome 3: Creating and extending social protection floors

Tanzania: Under the SDG-F joint programme in Tanzania, the ILO conducted workshops to review the National Social Protection Framework and to promote social protection for at least 50 representatives of government, workers’ and employers’ organizations. The ILO trained at least 150 representatives of the Tanzania Social Action Fund and other implementing institutions working on SPFs. The ILO also trained at least 1000 young people in entrepreneurship and technical skills.

Outcome 4: Promoting sustainable enterprises

Peru: In the framework of the project “Inclusive creative industries: an innovative tool for alleviating poverty in Peru”, 58 entrepreneurship initiatives, including 55 micro projects and three small enterprises were financed in the areas of artisanal products, organic agriculture, rural community

⁴⁹ Draft transitional strategic plan for 2016–17 and preview of the Programme and Budget proposals for 2016–17, available at: http://www.ilo.org/gb/GBSessions/GB322/pfa/WCMS_313670/lang-en/index.htm

tourism and gastronomy. It promoted market insertion via support to participation in 45 market initiatives, including national, international and regional fairs.

Outcome 5: Decent work in the rural economy

Viet Nam: The project “Green Production and Trade to Increase Income and Employment Opportunities for the Rural Poor” implemented in Viet Nam trained 1,140 craft producers. Through the ILO training course on “Get Ahead and Start and Improve Your Business” (SIYB) they improved their understanding and skills on business management.

Outcome 6: Formalization of the informal economy

Iraq: Within the framework of the joint programme: “Private sector development programme for Iraq”, in 2011 the ILO conducted a micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME) survey in the informal sector, using a sample of 4,000 microenterprises in ten governorates.

Outcome 7: Promoting workplace compliance through labour inspection

Tunisia: The UN Partnership to Promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Tunisia strengthened the capacity of employers' and workers' organizations and government officials, including labour inspectors, regarding the implications of the ILO Human Resources Development Convention, 1975 (No. 142), Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Convention, 1983 (No. 159), Promotion of Cooperatives Recommendation, 2002 (No. 193), and Code of Practice on Managing Disability in the Workplace. Tools and practical guides to improve the efficiency of labour inspectorate regarding working conditions for persons with disabilities have been developed.

Outcome 8: Protecting workers from unacceptable forms of work

Bangladesh: Through the Joint UN Programme to Address Violence against Women in Bangladesh, the review of legal and policy frameworks took place based on the ILO's Code of Practice to address workplace violence in Bangladesh, as well as sensitization and advocacy. As a result, the Labour Act of 2006 was revised and for the first time the Government included a section on violence against women within its own training module. In addition, the ILO held community-level awareness raising sessions for potential female migrants and domestic workers to provide information about their rights as well as the migration process, working conditions, and sources for obtaining accurate information, etc.

Outcome 9: Promoting fair and effective labour migration policies

Ecuador: The joint programme on “Youth, Employment and Migration to reduce inequality” promoted the formation of the Network on Labour Migration and Decent Work, involving the four trade union confederations of Ecuador, in order to coordinate action to provide support for migrant workers.

Outcome 10: Strong and representative employers' and workers' organizations

Iraq: Through the project “Private sector development programme for Iraq”, the ILO supported the development of the National Employment Policy. In February 2014 the ILO worked with the National Committee for Employment to develop an action plan to implement the policy. A mechanism for the institutionalization of social dialogue was put in place through the creation of a national-level tripartite body.

In terms of programming, these ten outcomes mark a greater and more substantial focus on the four pillars of the Decent Work Agenda and will provide a basis for subsequent decisions, particularly in

follow-up on the Post-2015 Development Agenda and in the context of the recent Report of the Secretary General, “The road to dignity by 2030”⁵⁰ which affirms the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets previously proposed by the UN Working Group and which includes a specific goal on the promotion of “inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all”. The report also calls for a revitalized global partnership for sustainable development, drawing on the previous consensus, which must show political will and action to be effective in mobilizing the means and in creating the environment to implement this ambitious new agenda.

In this sense, previous work and efforts by the ILO will have to be aligned to achieve coherence with the system. The transitional strategic plan states that the relevance of working in partnership by means of “fewer, bigger and better integrated programmes” to achieve greater results in terms of scale and outreach will be accentuated. In the process of achieving this objective, the joint programming interventions that the ILO has put into place in the framework of the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review offer an opportunity to draw lessons in terms of planning, coordination, implementation and results.

7. Conclusions

Joint programming represents a major shift in how the UN system adapts its operational activities to the changing global development cooperation context. For the ILO it has presented a challenge in terms of policy alignment between the programming processes aimed at strengthening system-wide coherence and the mainstreaming and operationalization of the four Strategic Objectives of the Decent Work Agenda. On the other hand, the nature of its mandate and the strategic policy frameworks adopted on a tripartite basis have allowed the Organization to effectively mainstream its priorities in United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks. In this sense, the implications for the ILO are not only in terms of policy coherence and inter-agency coordination, but also in terms of involving costs and requiring internal efforts to define policy directions that contribute to the improvement of UN system support to developing countries.

The benefits of joint programming for the ILO can be seen at several levels. Multi-Partnership Trust Funds have become a significant source of funding for the ILO’s technical cooperation programmes. In this sense the ILO has benefited from cooperation with the UN system in terms of access to extra-budgetary funding. The ILO also benefits from this mechanism in countries where it has little or no presence, particularly if the UNDAFs include activities related to its mandate and which have a direct impact on the ILO’s constituents. In addition, in terms of knowledge production and lessons learned, the experiences of the ILO in joint programming drive the agency towards a more active role and participation in better integrated programmes to achieve greater results in terms of scale and outreach, as illustrated by the examples in this analysis.

Alongside its operations on the ground, the ILO has been actively working with its tripartite constituents, the UN system, and the broader International community to define the Post-2015 Development Agenda. As the 17 recommendations have been retained, including Goal 8 focused on the “Promotion of sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive

⁵⁰ http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/69/700&Lang=E

employment and decent work for all”,⁵¹ the challenges for the ILO have been highlighted. The need to address issues such as gender equality, social protection, child and forced labour, labour rights, youth employment, migration and enterprise development is embedded in the outcome. The latter not only represents a major challenge for the ILO in terms of UN coordination and policy coherence, where it will be necessary to increase efforts, but simultaneously opens a window of opportunity for the ILO to boost its operational work and the scope of its mandate. This is already reflected in the ten policy outcomes established in the Programme and Budget for 2016–17, which will help the Organization to address key areas of concern to constituents, namely foreseeing advocacy, governance and support functions to continue implementing actions for the promotion of the Decent Work Agenda and to take follow-up decisions in the context of implementation of the centenary initiatives and the Post-2015 Agenda.

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<http://archive.undg.org/docs/12339/GoA-UN-Programme-of-Cooperation-ENGLISH-24-10-2011-FINAL-SIGNED.pdf>

Serbia - United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2011 - 2015:

<http://archive.undg.org/docs/12817/Final-UNDAF-2011-2015-for-website-ENG.pdf>

Turkey - United Nations Development Cooperation Strategy Turkey 2011-2015

http://www.unicef.org/about/execboard/files/TUR_UNDCS_March_12_2010.pdf

Appendix: UNDAF with ILO component active 2013-2015 – Decent Work Agenda 4 Pillars + DWCP Priorities

Country	Project Title	TC Code	Description / Results	More information online at	Date ILO Component		Budget USD
					Start	End	
AFRICA							
Algeria	Joint programme for gender equality and the empowerment of women in Algeria	ALG/09/50/UND	Supported national efforts in the area of gender with particular emphasis on access to employment for rural women. The programme improved the quality of public information with data and gender-specific statistics and a series of studies which were undertaken to inform policy making on the issues affecting women's access to the workplace.	67141	25/08/2009	30/11/2013	353,100.00
Cameroon	UNIPP Droits des peuples autochtones	CMR/12/01/UND	Les activités ont porté sur le renforcement des capacités, le plaidoyer et l'appui à la participation des autochtones et à la prise en compte de leurs droits dans les réformes de lois et de politiques nationales sectorielles dans le pays. Le projet envisage l'appui a la finalisation d'une étude nationale sur la caractérisation des peuples autochtones et sa localisation à travers la cartographie des différentes zones où vivent ces groupes en vue de faciliter l'adoption d'une loi nationale protégeant leurs droits.	82266	02/04/2012	30/03/2015	104,000.00
Cape Verde	P1-Inclusive Growth & Poverty	CVI/14/01/OUF		85650	01/06/2014	30/11/2016	400,000.00
	UN Joint Programme on "Projet d'Appui à la Stratégie Nationale de	CVI/14/01/OUF	Des nouveaux indicateurs sur la formation professionnelle ont été définis. L'enquête polyvalente continue sur les statistiques de l'emploi et				

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	Création d'Emploi au Cabo Verde"		du marché du travail (IMC 2014) a été mise en œuvre avec l'intégration des nouveaux indicateurs de formation professionnelle. 80 agents recenseurs ont été formés. Les données ont été recueillies sur le terrain auprès de 9918 ménages, à travers un échantillon représentatif parmi les 22 municipalités de toutes les îles du pays. Des réunions tripartite sont été engagées pour la réglementation des professions stratégiques dans le secteur de l'Hôtellerie, de la Restauration et de Tourisme, avec la participation des représentants des employeurs, des syndicats, de la Direction Générale du Tourisme, de la Chambre du Tourisme et de l'EHTCV –Ecole d'Hôtellerie et de Tourisme du Cabo Verde. Le processus d'élaboration du Manuel de l'Employabilité a démarré. Des initiatives d'information et sensibilisation des jeunes sur le rôle de l'entrepreneuriat dans la création d'emplois et d'auto-emplois ont été mis en œuvre à travers trois ateliers				
Comoros	PBF/COM/D-6: Appui a la perenn	COI/13/01/UND COI/09/01/UND	Le projet permet de dispenser et renforcer les connaissances de base et professionnelles des jeunes victimes de différents conflits- nécessaires a leur intégration sociale à travers l'emploi salarié ou l'auto-emploi. Activités envisagées: l'opérationnalisation de la Maison de l'Emploi et la valorisation des produits locaux. Rapport 2014: réhabilitation de la plupart des bâtiments (dortoirs des hommes et des femmes), la construction d'un bâtiment neuf de deux niveaux, dédié aux logements des officiers de l'armée. De même, la construction d'un espace de loisirs/sports est prévu et le terrassement est déjà effectué. Le projet a acquis des équipements destinés à l'amélioration du	87247	01/08/2013	01/06/2015	650,000.00

Country	Project Title	TC Code	Description / Results	More information online at	Date ILO Component		Budget USD
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			cadre de vie des militaires dans ladite caserne, comprenant 160 lits, 30 chaises de salle de conférences, 200 couvertures et 200 armoires métalliques. Un terrain est identifié par les autorités d'Anjouan, devis et plan établis pour la construction du Commissariat. (ANNUAL REPORT 2014 INCLUDES MANY UNDP RESULTS)				
Egypt	UNPRPD Egypt Jobs and Skills	EGY/14/50/UND	The project is currently supporting labour market inclusion of young visual and physical impaired women and men (600 beneficiaries) through ICT-based solutions; to exert their rights to learn IT, vocational and soft skills to increase their opportunities to access decent jobs and/or to create their own enterprises. The objectives are: 1. Providing needs assessment and capacity building 2. Enabling NGOs, training providers and employment service providers serving PwDs 3. Raising awareness of diversity benefits among enterprises and promoting entrepreneurship among PwDs 4. Empowering PwDs through ICT skills and e-learning methodologies: 5. Encouraging social innovation contests to address cultural perceptions and stigmas 6. Fostering innovation to address the needs of PwD	91321	15/09/2014	15/03/2016	167,295.00
	UNTFHS-Human Security through inclusive socio-economic development in Upper Egypt	EGY/12/03/HSF	Strengthened economic security in target communities through creation of more and better employment opportunities and increased employability of the local labour force. Community security and personal security have been enhanced through activities to develop communities' social capital, enhance cohesion and inclusiveness.		01/06/2013	31/05/2016	804,212.00

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	The Dahshur world heritage site mobilization for cultural heritage for community development	EGY/08/50/UND	The overall goal of the Joint Programme is centred on Egypt's UNDAF Outcome 3 (2007-2011), which promotes environmental sustainability and reduction of regional human development disparities. The Social Fund for Development (SFD) and ILO: 1) provided support for community engagement through the establishment of a Local Economic Development Forum (LED Forum), building its capacity and registering it as NGO. 2) worked on advocating for decent working conditions and trained several workshops and workers on "Occupational Safety and Health (OSH)", and sensitized the community towards the creation of culture of entrepreneurship through various trainings like "Know About Business (KAB)", "Get Ahead for Women (GAW)" and "Business Skills for Artists/Artisans" for Dahshour and the surrounding communities.	67175	28/04/2009	30/11/2013	450,363.00
	Pro-poor Horticulture Value Chains in Upper Egypt	EGY/11/50/UND	The ILO's work was crucial to assisting small farmers in establishing entrepreneurial forms of organization under Outcome 2, while also contributing to Outcomes 1 and 3 by focusing on the employment dimension of enterprise development, designing policies, strategies, and interventions that consider productive and decent work as fundamental to enterprise growth and productivity. Along with leading efforts with the Social Fund for Development, the ILO led a programmesponsored workshop designed to address the major challenges facing cooperatives and enable a discussion on laws and policies related to cooperatives. The event brought together farmers, trade unions, cooperative leaders, policy-makers, representatives of political parties, academics, and journalists. Following a session of presentations, participants discussed new cooperative policies, assessing what	67258	01/06/2011	28/02/2014	1,005,800.00

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			needs to be accomplished to reinvigorate the existing structures and mechanisms. The ILO, through efforts to address issues with the Cooperatives Law (taxation laws that affect them and of cash-flow management), worked closely with farmers to collect their input on how the law should be reformed. The programme, in cooperation with the ILO organized a conference, and the beneficiaries directly engaged decision-makers, discussing their grievances at length. Internal Constraints and Mitigation Actions: ILO involvement in the programme was delayed one year.				
Ethiopia	JP Gender Equality and Women Empowerment	ETH/11/01/OUF	The projects enhanced the economic empowerment of targeted women by increasing the number of women who have access to financial and business development services to enable them start and expand income generating activities. Annual Report 2013: In identification of best practice on credit delivery modalities was under preparation by the end of 2013. To this effect, a ToR had been prepared by the ILO and shared and discussed by the Technical Working Group members to conduct mapping of the existing practices and to recommend better ways to manage the credit component on a sustainable basis.	79235	01/04/2011	31/03/2015	2,841,756.00
	Edible Oil Value Chain Enhancement	ETH/10/50/UND	Enhance productivity & competitiveness of private sector led agricultural production of oil seed. According to the End of project Report (June 2013): No changes in policy had been so far directly triggered in the sector, but ILO conducted a Study on Reviewing existing government Policy and Regulatory Framework of the Edible Oil Sector. The government is expected to make the recommended improvements and there was willingness to do that during the validation workshop of the	67259	01/09/2009	05/01/2014	782,170.00

Country	Project Title	TC Code	Description / Results	More information online at	Date ILO Component		Budget USD
					Start	End	
			study and subsequent PMC meetings. Policy issues are expected to be addressed in the 2nd Phase of the JP with the coming of a Food, Beverage and Pharmaceutical Development Institute and the establishment of the National Governance body under the guidance and responsibility of the Ministry of Industry.				
Kenya	JP Kenya GEWE	KEN/11/01/UND	ILO was Lead Agency of Key Result Area 4: Economic Empowerment Targeting public and private sector institutions, women's organizations, groups and networks to enhance women's access to economic opportunities. Results 2012 under Area 4: Participating UN agencies continued to support training opportunities, identification of financial prospects and market linkages for women entrepreneurs through District Business Solution Centres (DBSCs) which provide services in a market demand driven manner focusing on strategically high impact and wide outreach business development services, on a cost-recovery basis. DBSCs proved to be important avenues for training women in business and offering a platform from which women entrepreneurs can translate business ideas to profitable business ventures. UN Agencies linked over 230 women entrepreneurs and the Public Procurement Oversight Authority (PPOA). The objective was to increase women's access to information about public procurement processes and improve their business expansion initiatives. Vocational training and other key Business Development Institutions providing increased skills transfer for women in modern and appropriate technologies in target districts	82599	01/07/2012	30/06/2015	204,496.00

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					Start	End	
	JP KEN Low Carb Climate Develo	KEN/14/01/UND	1. Pro-poor climate change adaptation and mitigation in the national and county planning and budgeting process are mainstreamed 2. Renewables and sustainable biomass production promoted 3. Sustainability and employment creation in the building construction industry enhanced 4. Low Carbon Transport catalysed 5. Illegal wildlife trade is addressed	91744	01/10/2014	31/12/2016	210,829.00
Liberia	UNTFHS-Most neglected communities	LIR/14/01/HSF	In June 2013 ILO was working with the Ministry of Public Works on three key components: Capacity Development; Engineering study of roads and preparation of contract packages; and supervision of road works. Under this project – Labour-Based Public Works, a Maintenance Operations Manual for training of Public Works staff (engineers), small-scale contractors and local community groups was developed. The ILO aimed at building the capacity of the Ministry of Public Works (MPW), small-scale local contractors and selected communities in Labour Based road rehabilitation and maintenance under Labour Based Public Works Project (LBPWP) and to maintain feeder roads in Maryland and River Gee counties.		01/11/2014	31/10/2017	283,737.90
Malawi	MWI (Cluster 1)-CP Outcome 1.2 (Joint Programme on Youth Employment and Empowerment)	MLW/10/50/OUF	The ILO provided vocational and entrepreneurship skills to young men and women aged 14 to 17 years. It was done at community level and delivered in a 6 months training programmes. Local artisans had been identified at community level through district and community committees. The artisans were trained in delivering the vocational skills, safety at the workplace tips and record keeping before young beneficiaries are attached to them. The ILO Start Your Business Trainer was engaged to develop a training programme for the youths in order to build their business	73330	13/03/2010	31/03/2014	590,455.00

Country	Project Title	TC Code	Description / Results	More information online at	Date ILO Component		Budget USD
					Start	End	
			skills. These children were withdrawn and prevented from hazardous child labour using ILO standard withdraw, prevention and rehabilitation models.				
	MWI (Cluster 4)-CP Outcome 4.4 Improved national and district level capacity to coordinate manage and monitor HIV responses in line with three ones principles by 2011	MLW/10/52/OUF	Report Period: March 2011-March2012 The ILO has played a lead role in collaboration with the Governments' Ministry of labour, the employers and Workers Organizations and other stakeholders in the development of the National HIV/AIDS workplace policy; review of labour laws to incorporate HIV/AIDS issues, revision of national labour inspection tools to include HIV/AIDS, development of an 'HIV and AIDS Policy and strategic framework of action for the transport sector in Malawi which targets the employers and employees in the transport sector in Malawi and their families, as well as focusing on the mobile workforce as they are particularly vulnerable to HIV infection; Communities at high traffic areas, people living and working near cross border sites, construction sites, and passengers; translated the ILO Code of practice on HIV/AIDS into local language foreasy access particularly those in the informal sector. Supported the implementation of the transport sector policy strategy developed by the ILO/SIDA transport sector program by supporting the Ministry of Transport to develop a workplace policy taking into consideration issues raised in the transport sector policy strategy (21 Ministry of Transport officials from different transport sectors were trained in policy development and implementation). Trained 40 peer educators and focal points of Eastern Produce Tea Estate in the agriculture sector.	73366	01/01/2010	31/12/2013	262,500.00
Mozambiqu	Social Protection in	MOZ/12/50/OUF	UNICEF, ILO and WFP provided technical support to the design		01/01/2013	31/12/2015	605,590.00

Country	Project Title	TC Code	Description / Results	More information online at	Date ILO Component		Budget USD
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e	Mozambique		and implementation of the 2010 National Basic Social Security Strategy and the 2011 operational plan. The ILO provided support to the Technical Secretariat of the Council by funding the contract of two Government officials in 2013, after which they would be integrated into the Government structure and paid by the state budget. In the context of the establishment of a Sector Wide Approach (SWAp) and Common Funding mechanism, the ILO supported MMAS (Ministry of Women and Social Action) to develop a draft MoU for the Common Funding mechanism. After broad consultation with all partners involved in social protection programming, as well as with potential partners, the document was submitted in October 2013. December 2013: the Civil Society groups prepared, with support from the ILO, a budget advocacy note and discussed this with the Parliamentary Budget Group, that resulted in an extra budget allocation for Social Protection programmes (specifically for the Cash Transfer Programme) for 2014 of 215 million MT (7,1 million USD) over the initial budget proposal submitted for approval (Budget Law Proposal) by the Ministry of Finance in October 2013. ILO and International Monetary Fund finalized the production of a working paper on fiscal space for social protection in Mozambique ("Towards a Mozambican Social Protection Floor", ESS 041, ILO) that was published and jointly launched in Maputo in December 2013 at a high level presentation. ILO, also supported Trade Unions in developing a Policy Position Paper on the Social Protection Floor , which was finalised in 2013 and was published and launched in 2014 during the Social Protection Week organised by MMAS.				

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	UN Joint programme on social protection in Mozambique	MOZ/11/01/CEF	The UN JP supported the creation of the PARPA Social Action Working Group, with the aim of increasing the recognition of Social Protection as an effective poverty reduction tool. In this context, MMAS succeeded in ensuring the inclusion of a specific indicator on Social Protection in the government Performance Assessment Framework, which monitors government progress against the PARPA on an annual basis. As a result, government progress regarding Social Protection and the related performance and capacity needs of MMAS, have become higher on the policy and political agenda. The PARPA Working Group for Social Action is chaired by the Planning Department of MMAS and has been co-chaired by UNICEF in 2007 and 2008, with ILO as vice-chair in 2009 and WFP as active member. ILO took the lead (in May 2008, the Minister of Social Affairs addressed a request to the ILO for the design of a Social Protection Floor) and facilitated the development of the conceptual framework and the elaboration of the strategy document, including costing scenarios, consultation and dialogue between the different sectors in Mozambique involved in basic social protection. Support policy dialogue and technical assistance on creating the fiscal space to raise public expenditure on social protection Design of a monitoring and outcome measurement system to improve national capacity to monitor vulnerabilities and impact of social welfare policies		01/06/2011	15/03/2015	745,790.00
	SDG-F JP Mozambique	MOZ/14/50/UND		91681	TBD	TBD	750,000.00

Country	Project Title	TC Code	Description / Results	More information online at	Date ILO Component		Budget USD
					Start	End	
Rwanda	RWA 1 - Good Governance	RWA/11/01/OUF	Capacity building for MIFOTRA personnel through training and technical advisory services for the current labour code revision. Strengthening MINFOTRA relevant institutional capacity through training for reporting on international labour standards. Capacity building of social partner organizations through training and workshops for social conflict resolution and management. Institutional development of women organizations through advocacy, training and advisory services to increase the participation of women in employers and workers organizations for more social dialogue and peace building. Skills development and financial assistance to MIFOTRA for the implementation of the government action plan for women's employment. Advocate through trainings for women leadership empowerment in workers and employers organizations. Entrepreneurial skills development of women entrepreneurs.	65941	01/01/2011	06/02/2015	2,348,622.00
	RWA 2a - HIV AIDS	RWA/11/01/OUF	Diversification of condom distribution (techniques: CCP Dispensing Machines) Towards an HIV Free Generation: The National PMTCT (prevent mother-to-child transmission) Programme	65942	01/01/2011	06/02/2015	2,348,622.00
	RWA 5 - Sustainable Growth and Soc Pro	RWA/11/01/OUF	Food security and economic growth, including a productive employment. Vulnerability to natural, social and economic shocks. Areas to be targeted: economic growth, agri-business development, financial access, marketing and regional integration, as well as in social protection.	65946	01/01/2011	06/02/2015	1,021,586.00
	(Joint Programme: Youth and women employment) DRG1 - Inclusive	RWA/14/02/OUF	The UN is currently working for the enhancement of value chains through training programmes for farmers in entrepreneurship, the use of new technologies, financial accessibility, and the research	89767	01/07/2014	30/06/2018	400,000.00

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					Start	End	
	Economic Transformation		of new and emerging markets.				
Sierra Leone	Quick impact job creation youth PW	SIL/10/01/OUF	The Project stimulated local economic development. QIECP developed a core of certified trainers in Sierra Leone to be able to deliver quality training in SIYB, SYB, etc. in collaboration with ITC – ILO, Turin. According to the End of project Reprt (2012) 23 Trainers are being developed on SIYB and 113 youths have been trained on Start Your Business.	75582	01/07/2010	06/02/2015	3,357,013.00
Somalia	JP SOM Local Governance	Several TC codes	REPORT 2011 ILO in 2011 has provided on the job mentoring support to the procurement actors (Executive Secretaries, Procurement Officers, District Engineers and Tender Committees) in undertaking the 2011 project procurement process which has to date entailed the preparation of their procurement plans following the approval of their District Annual Work Plans and Budget. ILO conducted a PPP feasibility study for the Sheikh Water Supply. ILO engaged in a study of the labour laws of Puntland and Somaliland to advice on entry points for support to the Ministries of Labour develop appropriate legislation, institutional and regulatory frameworks to improve the application of core labour standards. This work largely focused on the Private Sector Laws and the findings outlined. In 2012 support was provided to support the development of the occupational safety and health (OSH) legislation, institutional and regulatory framework ILO supported local public-private dialogue through the establishment, training and facilitation of Local Economic Development Partnerships in Burao and Garowe. These function as forums for discussion of economic development needs and	67654	20/04/2009	ongoing	12,997,319.00

Country	Project Title	TC Code	Description / Results	More information online at	Date ILO Component		Budget USD
					Start	End	
			plans, as well as networks to mobilize resources and institutions for local economic development.				
South Sudan	PBF/SSD/D-3: Skills and Employment for peace	SSD/13/02/UND	The initiative aims at developing young men and women's technical and business skills through established skills centres as well as mobile units. In doing so, the project will contribute towards national efforts in laying the economic foundations to reduce marginalization and competition over scarce resources. According to the 2014 Annual Report, progress of this project was hindered by external factors. The Report states that there has been access constraints in Jonglei State partly due to the impact of the conflict that affected South Sudan from mid December 2013 onwards and the seasonal heavy rains.	87878	01/08/2013	30/06/2015	656,156.00
Sudan	Creating opportunities for Youth Employment in Sudan	SUD/08/50/UND	The report corresponds to a project that was implemented in both, Sudan and South Sudan. ILO End of project REPORT 2012: State-level work was a challenge due to limited field presence but there were a number of successes at the national level contributing to all three Programme outcomes. Youth priorities (youth vocational skills training through mobile approaches, business development support and life skills) were successfully included in the South Sudan Development Plan, UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and the UN Peace Building Support Plan. A TVETE advisor was co-located in GRSS working for the Ministries of Labour, General Education and Youth. Six basic trades courses were shortened and a further five short courses were developed. Jointly with UNDP, a rapid survey approach to neighbourhood skills and market opportunities (considering both demand and supply sides) was developed. (See Item 3 for details). Jointly with GRSS and UNDP, technical assistance and	67198	01/09/2008	30/11/2013	1,391,503.00

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					Start	End	
			training was provided to the Labour Force Survey of the 10 State capitals. Ninety-two quick skills training activities with no education barriers were implemented by UN YEP partners involving 3,676 trainees (2,453 males and 1,223 females) giving a 2:1 training ratio between males and females. The programme exceeded the training target of 2,500 people by 1,176 trainees. Out of the overall total of 92 training activities, ILO delivered 31 of the activities amounting to 91.5 training days involving 841 trainees (518 males and 323 females).				
	Sustained Peace for Development: Conflict Prevention and Peace-Building in Sudan through targeted interventions in selected communities along the 1-1-1956 border	SUD/10/50/UND	According to the End of project Results 2013: Womens' groups were taken through the process of group formation and the advantages of groups in enhancing business and enterprises in creating employment opportunities in post conflict settings. Systems and capacity for sustainable conflict prevention were strengthened through the establishment of mechanisms for conflict resolution, as well as training on conflict management and resolution. Capacity of the South Kordofan State government's focal body on peace building the Reconciliation and Peaceful Coexistence Mechanism (RPCM) was enhanced through technical support and provision of critical office equipment. 15 community animal health workers from pastoralists have been trained and equipped with essential equipment. Trained community animal health workers are now able to provide animal health services and monitor the overall livestock situation. This prevents potential dispute and conflicts as pastoralists do not need to take any detour to pass by villages	67232	11/12/2009	05/01/2014	724,860.00
	Stabilization and Early	SUD/11/03/UND	ILO provided technical support to the National Bureau of	79491	01/07/2012	31/10/2014	900,000.00

Country	Project Title	TC Code	Description / Results	More information online at	Date ILO Component		Budget USD
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	Reintegration Support for Returnees		Statistics (NBS) to develop and execute the Urban Labour Force Survey (LFS). Work completed to-date by the NBS includes the development of a nine-module questionnaire and the pre-testing of the questionnaire. Business Skills Training: ILO trained a cadre of 60 "trainers of trainers," distributed among the three urban centers of Wau, Kuajok and Aweil. The trainers have been taught to use two simple business methods: Generate Your Business Idea (GYB) and GET Ahead for Women in Enterprises (GET Ahead). These two methods have been found to be the most helpful according to the context where education and literacy levels are low and unemployment and underemployment is high. This training programme was being co-implemented by Ministries of Youth, Sports, Social Development and the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC).				
Tanzania	SDG-F JP Tanzania	URT/14/51/UND	ILO conducted workshops to review the National Social Protection Framework and to sensitize on SocPro for at least 50 representatives from government, trade and labor unions, and employers' associations. ILO trained at least 150 representatives from TASAF (Tanzania Social Action Fund) and other implementing institutions on SPFs. ILO trained at least 1000 youth in entrepreneurship and technical skills		TBD 2015	TBD	176,600.00
	Economic Growth	URT/11/50/OUF	In August 2012, stakeholders in occupational safety and health adopted the National Profile on Occupational Safety and Health for Zanzibar as an initial step to collectively strengthen the national system for OSH and in support of the national Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUZA II), 2010. The ILO	79844	01/10/2011	30/06/2015	4,176,672.00

Country	Project Title	TC Code	Description / Results	More information online at	Date ILO Component		Budget USD
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			supported the finalization of the OHS which was submitted for adoption of the Parliament in April 2013. ILO supported as well the marking of the international day of occupational safety and Health. In 2013 the ILO was supporting the preparations for the following regulations for the OSH Act: 1. Gas safety (installations and use) Rules. 2. Recording and Reporting of Occupational Diseases, injuries and Dangerous Occurrences Rules and 3. OHS (Vessels Under Pressure) Rules. As a complement to a right-based approach to achieving better working conditions, the ILO has implemented a number of programmes that point to the economic case for better working conditions, pointing to resulting increases in enterprise performance. One such programme is the Work Improvement in Small Enterprises (WISE). Working in collaboration with VETA, the ILO has created a network of trainers on this programme to ensure its sustainability.				
	Social Protection	URT/11/51/OUF	The project consists on the review of national policies on social protection to improve the existing legal and service structures, for a more secure and sustainable social protection system. The ILO/UNDAP Social Protection activities continued to accord great importance to strengthening the policy, legal and regulatory environment for social protection on the Mainland and in Zanzibar as well as sensitizing tripartite partners, decision makers and relevant stakeholders on the importance of investing in social protection, in line with Goals 1.6 of MKUKUTA II and 2.6 of MKUZA II. Assistance was given during the first six months of 2012-13 to the amendment of the Social Security Regulatory Act No. 8 of	79849	01/10/2011	30/06/2015	268,596.00

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			2008, the adoption of the Social Security Fund's (Amendment) Act No. 5 of 2012, and the drafting of three regulations and three guideline reports by the Social Security Regulatory Authority in the Mainland. The ILO and UNICEF worked closely with Zanzibar's former Ministry of Social Welfare, Youth, Women and Children's Development in the developing the first-ever Zanzibar Social Protection Policy (ZSPP) in the period between mid-2011 and late 2012. ILO sponsored the workshop Reform of Long-term Benefits of Members of Pension Funds, the High Level Seminar for Members of Parliament on Social Protection Policy and Social Security Entitlements, High Level Training Workshop for Leaders of Trade Unions on Social Protection and Labour Laws				
	HIV/AIDS	URT/11/52/OUF	During the reporting period (FY 2012/13) tangible results had been achieved in terms of ILO contribution in developing appropriate national HIV policies, guidelines and programmatic frameworks. The technical assistance was provided in drafting the following frameworks: ❖ Code of Practice on HIV and AIDS at Workplace for Tanzania Mainland ❖ Regulations on sexual harassment at workplace in Zanzibar ❖ National Multi-sectoral Strategic Framework on AIDS for Tanzania Mainland (NMSF III) As well, under the leadership of the Ministry of Labour and Employment (MOLE) in collaboration with TUCTA and ATE the drafting of the Code of Practice on HIV and AIDS in Tanzania Mainland was done. The ILO in collaboration with TACAIDS conducted a national dialogue on the role of economic empowerment strategies in	79850	20/10/2011	30/06/2015	378,754.00

Country	Project Title	TC Code	Description / Results	More information online at	Date ILO Component		Budget USD
					Start	End	
			reducing HIV Risk and Vulnerability among women girls and young men. Technical and financial support was provided to Ministry of Labour, Economic Empowerment and Cooperatives (MLEC) to conduct a situation and response analysis study on HIV and AIDS/TB among workers in Zanzibar. Under this reporting period the ILO Tanzania worked toward contributing to getting to the global campaign of getting to zero at work. The campaign aims at making significant contribution to the global target of ensuring 15 million people are in treatment by 2015. - testing about 1267 (M: 685 F: 582) workers. About 40 (M: 14 F: 26) workers tested positive and they were referred for further medical examination and treatment.				
	Governance	URT/12/51/OUF	Focused on Labour law, industrial relations and social dialogue. (In the first year of the UNDP, Social Dialogue was incorporated into the Economic Growth and Economic Governance Programme Working Group. After consultations within UN and with the tripartite partners, it was placed under Governance Working Group.) Two high level tripartite trainings on social dialogue (freedom of association and collective bargaining) were conducted, one in Mainland Tanzania and one in Zanzibar respectively. These forums brought together the constituents to discuss various issues pertaining to industrial relations in the country and how to improve relationships among themselves. In both trainings, the ILO principles and standards on social dialogue, freedom of association, collective bargaining, and public service labour relations were covered. In collaboration with Youth Entrepreneurship Facility (YEF), the Labour Laws component of UNDP developed the popular	79851	01/10/2012	30/06/2015	562,662.00

Country	Project Title	TC Code	Description / Results	More information online at	Date ILO Component		Budget USD
					Start	End	
			versions of labour laws to be used by employers and workers in the micro, small & medium enterprises (MSMEs) in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar. The ILO UNDAF and YEF Projects attempt to explore the effect of labour and labour related laws on MSMEs. The two projects, focusing on awareness raising on labour laws and the enabling business environment for SMEs aim at ensuring that both employers and workers comply with the laws thus contributing towards the SME development in the country. The ILO was invited to speak at the 3rd annual Tanzania Human resource Summit. A presentation titled the Role of Social Dialogue in Promotion of Sound Industrial Relations in Tanzania was made analysing the ILO standards and Tanzanian legislation on social dialogue. ILO continued to work very closely with institutions of labour dispute resolution, namely the Labour Court, Commission for Mediation and Arbitration, Dispute Handling Unit, and Industrial Court to ensure that they resolve disputes in compliance with labour laws.				
	DaO Support	URT/11/53/OUF	Activities on: Decent and productive work. HIV/AIDS mainstreaming & social protection Labour related conventions	79854	20/10/2011	31/12/2015	274,428.00
	Joint Programme on Youth Employment	URT/15/50/OUF	i. Increased agriculture productivity and value addition through decent rural youth employment; ii. Increased youth enterprises which create jobs and contributes to economic growth; iii. Conducive policy environment for youth to set up enterprises; iv. Strengthened compliance to laws to applicable MSMEs and				

Country	Project Title	TC Code	Description / Results	More information online at	Date ILO Component		Budget USD
					Start	End	
			increased capacity of MSMEs to comply with the labour laws; v. Increased access to markets, business development and financial service for youth; vi. Enhanced youth employability through informal and formal skills training; vii. Jobs created for youth through labour intensive infrastructure development; and, viii. Increased capacity of MDA and LGAs to integrate gender and population analysis in sector policies.				
Tunisia	UNPRPD New Tunisia	TUN/13/02/UND	Les résultats d'interventions d'Emploi décent sont de cinq types : - Des séances de sensibilisation sur la CDPH, les conventions BIT N°142&159 (C142, C159) et la recommandation N°168 (R193), ainsi que le Code Pratique du BIT sur la Gestion du Handicap sur le lieu du travail, - Des capacités renforcées des organisations d'employeurs et de travailleurs et des responsables gouvernementaux, notamment les inspecteurs du travail, sur le contenu des principaux des C142, C159, R193 et du Code Pratique sur la Gestion du Handicap sur le lieu du travail - Des outils et des guides pratiques pour améliorer l'efficacité de l'inspection du travail sur le sujet des conditions de travail des personnes handicapées sont développés et adaptés - Dans une zone pilote, une commission locale tripartite a été établie avec la participation des organisations de la société civile; a développé une méthodologie sur l'application de programmes d'une réhabilitation systématique à base communautaire adapté aux besoins locaux ; et adopté un plan d'action pour mettre en œuvre cette méthodologie impliquant les partenaires sociaux et OSC.	87795	16/12/2013	31/08/2015	65,000.00

Country	Project Title	TC Code	Description / Results	More information online at	Date ILO Component		Budget USD
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			- Une commission tripartite sur les droits des PH à un emploi décent au niveau national a été établi - avec la participation des OSC - et a formulé un Plan d'Action National pour améliorer les possibilités de développement de carrière des personnes handicapées en accordance avec les C142, C159, R193 et le Code Pratique sur la Gestion du Handicap sur le lieu du travail.				
	Engaging Tunisian youth to achieve the MDGs	TUN/09/50/UND	The programme aligned employment strategies of the private and public sector in support of the youth labor market, while ensuring that unemployed youth, with or without diplomas, had better access and skills necessary for decent jobs and job creation. Le BIT a réalisé une série d'études: - sur les compétences pour les emplois verts en Tunisie BIT/PNUD ont élaboré le Plan d'action régional -PARE- pour les jeunes au gouvernorat de l'Ariana. BIT/PNUD. Développement de « Plan d'Actions Régional pour l'Emploi des jeunes à Gafsa BIT - développement du Plan d'action régional pour l'emploi - région de Gafsa Études nationales: Étude sur les compétences pour les emplois verts en Tunisie L'apprentissage dans le secteur informel en Tunisie	67210	25/11/2009	30/11/2013	615,159.00
Uganda	United Nations Joint Programme of support for implementing the National Population Policy	UGA/11/01/FPA	The ILO provided a Training of Trainers (ToT) for three young people in Business Development Services (BDS) in Gulu, Kitgum and Oyam on Generate Your Business Idea (GYBI) and Start and Improve your Business (SIYB) models. Through these models, a total of 241 youth (117 female and 124 male) from Gulu, Kitgum and Oyam were trained in business development using the GYBI and SIYB modules. These business skills have		01/03/2011	30/06/2015	896,242.00

Country	Project Title	TC Code	Description / Results	More information online at	Date ILO Component		Budget USD
					Start	End	
			been effective in helping the young businesses (born out of ILO support) to grow and be sustainable. The ILO supported training of women in craft - making from Gulu district. In total, 94 women were trained from Palaro and Patiko sub-counties. They make products like shopping baskets, handbags, trays and hats which are sold in Gulu, Kampala, south Sudan and emerging markets in the USA. A total of 101 women from Oyam district were trained in making energy - saving stoves. The women (18 to 35 years) were organized in two groups from Loro and Iceme sub - counties. The energy - saving stoves are sold in markets in north ern Uganda and Kampala, offering a source of revenue and livelihood for the young women.				
	JP UGA Support for HIV/AIDS II	UGA/08/01/UND	ILO provided technical guidance to priority public sector Ministries (MoGLSD, Public Service, MoLG, MoH, Tourism, Trade and Industries, and the Ministry of Agriculture). Work was also done with employers, workers' organizations and private sector to develop and implement sectoral workplace interventions related to HIV and AIDS. Development of a policy framework on HIV and the world of work that is recognised by its constituencies and other stakeholders as the basis for national, sectoral and workplace interventions. <u>General Results 2014</u> (Not specific to ILO): The 2014 annual target of consistently availing male condoms at designated community distribution points was achieved. A total of 87 Health workers (HWs) and VHTs from a total of 38 out of 52 health facilities were trained in pediatric HIV and AIDS care and treatment A national SMC strategic plan was finalized with clear targets to guide all interventions.	71635	26/05/2008	28/02/2015	466,016.00

Country	Project Title	TC Code	Description / Results	More information online at	Date ILO Component		Budget USD
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			The Ministry of Health has been supported to develop a concept note to document SMC progress and good practices, all of which will be scaled for replication and expanded coverage. Orientation of tutors/lecturers as Master trainers on Comprehensive Sexuality Education after a clear road map for introduction CSE in Teacher Training institutions was developed. final drafts of the frames for comprehensive sexuality education are in place.				
	JP UGA Gender Equality	UGA/10/01/UND	1) Fertility reduced in line with individual couple choices, especially among young people. 2) Prepared, protected and healthy mothersm children and youth 3) Youth and vulnerable groups have competitive skills and opportunities to actively participate in the economy for sustainable livelihoods.	74789	01/05/2010	30/06/2015	280,340.00
Zambia	UN Green Jobs Programme: Enhancing competitiveness and sustainable business among MMEs in the building construction industry (phase II)	ZAM/13/01/FIN	Report SEP - DEC 2013: With support from ILO and UNCTAD, industry stakeholders participated in the Green Building Expo in Cape Town (2012). The SA Green Building Council is willing to support the Zambian stakeholders to establish their council. Various industry stakeholders are in discussion to establish the Zambia Green Building Council. The ILO, Finnish University of Tampere, Zambian Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environment, Ministry of Local Government and Housing and Ministry of Finance held a stakeholder workshop on 27 November 2013, centred around measuring the green jobs potential in a number of sectors to generate additional evidence for policy dialogue and review. Construction, Agriculture, Mining and Waste Management were selected for green jobs assessments by the stakeholders. ILO Geneva shared Tunesia, Kenya, Mauritius and South Africa experiences of using Input/Output models to measure the		01/09/2013	31/08/2017	5,292,499.00

Country	Project Title	TC Code	Description / Results	More information online at	Date ILO Component		Budget USD
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			potential for creating green jobs in a number of growth sectors. Launch of the Zambia Green Jobs Programme was launched on 12 December 2013 in Lusaka by the ILO Director General Guy Ryder. More than 80 stakeholders and media attended the launch. ILO Start and Improve Your Green Construction Business training programme development initiated at this date (Dec 2013)				
	Decent jobs for youth and improved food security through the development of sustainable rural enterprises - Inception phase	ZAM/13/04/SID	Facilitation of sustainable livelihoods for youth in rural areas of Zambia, here through the promotion of sustainable micro-, small and medium-scale enterprises (MSME).		01/10/2013	31/08/2017	1,616,758.00
AMERICAS							
Bolivia	UNIPP Desarrollo legislativo pueblos indigenas	BOL/12/01/UND	1.1 Expert technical assistance in legislative and consultative processes - realization of the 3rd International Conferences on the Right to consultation in coordination with the Ministerio of Gobierno. Their overall objectives were to "debate some fundamental issues about the right to consultation with international experts to contribute more elements to the debate on the construction of the draft law." 1.2 Facilitating the participation of indigenous organizations and government institutions in the Draft Law consultation process - Since December 18th, there have been 21 socialization and consultation workshops on the draft law proposals with representatives of native indigenous rural organizations. In these workshops the Multidisciplinary Team for Indigenous Peoples	82606	02/04/2012	30/09/2014	30,000.00

Country	Project Title	TC Code	Description / Results	More information online at	Date ILO Component		Budget USD
					Start	End	
			introduced the Draft, article by article. Each event concluded with the elaboration of written summaries of the most relevant observations from the participants. 1.3 Research on ways of resolving conflicts between indigenous peoples - systematize studies on traditional forms of decision-making and conflict resolution in native indigenous communities, in order to provide essential information to guide organizing consultation processes, according to the rules and procedures of the various indigenous peoples concerned.				
	JP Bolivia Indigenous Support	BOL/12/02/UND	El proyecto contribuyó a la construcción e implementación de un marco normativo e institucional para el ejercicio efectivo del derecho a la consulta previa, libre e informada de los pueblos indígenas originario campesinos (PIOC), y desarrollar capacidades en servidores públicos u organizaciones indígenas que les permitan el ejercicio de un genuino diálogo intercultural para la implementación de derechos colectivos, en concordancia con lo establecido en el Convenio Núm. 169 y la Declaración sobre los Derechos de los Pueblos indígenas.	86368	29/04/2013	31/01/2015	186,761.00
	Integration of indigenous Andean producers into new national and international value chain	BOL/09/53/UND	End project Report (Jun 2013) OIT acompañó en el establecimiento de complejos productivos y de una estrategia de comercialización que se materializó en ferias y la promoción de productos ecológicos. -310 comunidades involucradas en la producción ecológica con 3.751 productores y productoras con autorización para el uso del sello ecológico. -En los 18 municipios se cuenta con 8.500 Has. de producción ecológica -1.500 productores han promocionado y comercializado en 10 ferias reconocidas por el público como ecológicas.	67265	06/11/2009	30/11/2013	428,000.00

Country	Project Title	TC Code	Description / Results	More information online at	Date ILO Component		Budget USD
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			-21 iniciativas financiadas para el equipamiento de centros de transformación que generarán valor agregado a los productos ecológicos. -3 centros de almacenamiento equipados. -Cadena de logística diseñada				
Brazil	Security with citizenship: preventing violence and strengthening citizenship with a focus on children, adolescents and youths in vulnerable conditions in Brazilian communities	BRA/09/50/UND	Capacity development activities were the main pillar of the Joint Programme. ILO promoted the workshop "Palavra the Polícia" Other: (General achievements, Not specified by agency) Local citizens' security diagnostics produced in each city. Elaboration of the LOCAL diagnostics on citizens' security situation and local capacities for management (one for each municipality). Increasing in norms and laws compliance through sports promotion in communities. Increasing human security and norms and laws compliance through the offer of safer school environments for the community in addition to opportunities for cultural, social and sport interactions with neighboring communities. Promotion of the programme: Youth and adolescents leadership's awareness on safe and citizenship security in their communities. Safe urban spaces were promoted and developed Young people between 14 and 24 years old, with an especial focus on gender relations, empowered with life skills aiming at reducing individual and communities' vulnerabilities	67220	31/10/2009	30/11/2013	512,079.00
	MDGs beyond averages: Promoting Food Security and Nutrition for Indigenous	BRA/10/50/UND	Final Report June 2013: The knowledge exchange workshops served to make the dissemination of Convention 169 of the ILO on Indigenous Peoples. Participants in the workshops had the opportunity to discuss the main articles of the Convention.	67250	20/01/2010	30/11/2013	816,712.00

Country	Project Title	TC Code	Description / Results	More information online at	Date ILO Component		Budget USD
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	Children in Brazil		In 2011, the Government of Brazil began the process of social dialogue with civil society aimed at regulating the consultation procedures to indigenous peoples. The ILO was requested by civil society, indigenous organizations and the government to support the dialogue between the parties. Translation and dissemination of Convention 169.				
Dominican Republic	Strengthening the banana value chain through the growth of inclusive markets	DOM/09/50/UND	La OIT junto con Ministerio de Trabajo, las autoridades locales, y las asociaciones beneficiarias ejecutaron un Plan Estratégico para las provincias de Montecristi, Valverde y Azua, para promover el Trabajo Decente, el empleo y el aumento de la productividad en esas zonas. En adición realizo capacitaciones en torno a derechos laborales, humanos, trabajo infantil, incentivos y participación laboral de los productores y los trabajadores del sector. Fueron identificados los riesgos en materia de accidentes laborales así como diseñados y socializados sus mecanismos de prevención tanto en las fincas como en las empacadoras de banano. Capacitación y entrenamiento de 120 formadores y formadoras sobre derechos fundamentales del trabajo y equidad de genero. OIT y OPS trabajaron conjuntamente en diagnósticos y capacitación de riesgos laborales. OIT, ONUSIDA y OPS desarrollaron conjuntamente actividades y encuentros en las comunidades y la celebración del día del SIDA para las tres provincias que interviene el Programa Conjunto. OIT, FAO y PNUD trabajaron de manera conjunta dentro del plan de reciclaje y tratamiento de los plásticos generados en las plantaciones bananeras.	67260	13/11/2009	30/11/2013	458,992.00
Ecuador	Juventud, empleo y	ECU/09/50/UND	The JP reported in Feb 2013 to have built a platform that links job	67212	01/07/2009	30/11/2013	652,011.00

Country	Project Title	TC Code	Description / Results	More information online at	Date ILO Component		Budget USD
					Start	End	
	migracion para reducir la inequidad		seekers to potential employers, provides information on training and evidence on market demand. The JP also strengthened Local Economic Development Agencies ability to the management of youth entrepreneurship. The JP supported the creation of two lines of finance for youth aged 15 to 29 years: Credit Line "Young Entrepreneurs" and line of credit "Capital at Risk". It strengthened national and local government capacity to implement training programmes for generating decent work through a transfer Motivation Tool methodology, which aims to help job seekers develop the skills such as better job interviews and the negotiation of salaries. Strengthened both local capacities for promoting Productive development and its impact on local development and public policies in the SENDAPLES (National Secretary of Planning and Development) to boost the promotion of productive development. Expanded the capabilities of national institutions (Ministry of Labour Relations and SENPLADES) to formulate and implement national policies on youth employment, by supporting the generation of inputs to develop the National Youth Employment Plan through the diagnosis of the youth employment. Supported the preparation of the bill of a new Labour Code submitted to the National Assembly through a study that analyzed the elements of labor legislation affecting youth employment promotion. Provided a diagnosis of juvenile decent work and an Agenda for promoting it. Promoted the formation of the Network on Labour Migration and Decent Work - involving the four trade union confederations Ecuador in order to coordinate actions to provide support for migrant workers.				

Country	Project Title	TC Code	Description / Results	More information online at	Date ILO Component		Budget USD
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			Trained 100 young trainers. Approximately 1,300 young people benefitted from the process.				
	Governance in the water and sanitation sector in Ecuador	ECU/11/50/UND	2013 End of Project Report - Results not specified by Agency The program has contributed to the formulation of the National Policy for Water with Human Rights Based Approach. Design and implementation of the pilot National Water Quality Monitoring Plan. As part of this work analysis of water sources and household community intervention programmes allowed to adjust water quality systems in order to comply with Regulations. Creation of the Citizen Council for the Water Sector as a new space for the participation of civil society in the democratic reform of the sector, particularly in the formulation of the National Policy for Water. The program has funded and built 145 Basic Health Units (BHU) and 11 Ecological Health Units (EHU or composting toilets). The Programme has facilitated the construction of 66 BHU through agreements with partners (NGOs MIDUVI and Protos).	67202	15/07/2011	27/06/2013	123,050.00
Haiti	JP Haiti champs de Mars	HAI/12/01/UND	l'OIT, outre son programme d'appui au ministère des Affaires Sociales et du Travail a eu un programme de coopération technique pour renforcer la capacité des institutions de l'état, des employeurs et des travailleurs visant à promouvoir une justice sociale à travers des projets de formation professionnelle, d'appui au développement de l'entrepreneuriat, de travaux à haute intensité de main d'œuvre, de promotion de santé et sécurité au travail et d'élimination du travail des enfants. Objectifs du Projet: s'assurer que: 1)Le retour de l'ensemble des déplacés vivant au Champs de Mars vers les quartiers d'origine soit facilité par la reconstruction de l'offre de logements de qualité et durables et par la mise en place d'infrastructures	82582	23/12/2011	31/03/2015	443,473.00

Country	Project Title	TC Code	Description / Results	More information online at	Date ILO Component		Budget USD
					Start	End	
			communautaires tenant compte des risques reliés aux désastres naturels afin de diminuer leur impact 2) Une réhabilitation des quartiers d'origine soit entreprise sur la base des priorités de ses habitants à travers les plateformes communautaires, prenant en compte l'analyse de zones à risques; 3) Une réhabilitation de Champs de Mars soit entreprise sur la base d'un concours public ou tous les architectes d'Haïti pourraient y participer				
	Réhabilitation de 16 quartiers et retour volontaire des familles de 6 camps associés	HAI/11/51/UND	Les acteurs de la construction ont acquis des compétences techniques et sont certifiés et respectent les normes et standards du gouvernement. La méthodologie pratique et didactique "Apprendre Pour Rebâtir Haïti Solide" a été largement diffusée par le BIT via des formations et des « Chantiers Ouverts ». Jusqu'au Dec 2013 509 contremaîtres et ouvriers ainsi que 63 formateurs avaient été formés (par BIT et UNOPS) en construction parasismique et certifiés par l'État, puis 594 personnes ont pu être sensibilisées lors des chantiers ouverts. Ces contremaîtres et ouvriers ont été embauchés pour travailler dans la réparation et la reconstruction des maisons. Les ouvriers participant à ce programme de formation sont majoritairement issus des quartiers concernés par le projet. Ces ouvriers sont formés sur le site de Morne Hercule, en construisant de nouvelles maisons. Une équipe de formateurs mobiles du BIT a été en charge de la supervision et aussi a soutenu la création de deux associations d'artisans du secteur de la construction (maçonnerie et charpenterie/coffrage). De plus, des métiers porteurs productifs ont été identifiés comme activités génératrices de revenus par de nombreux représentants locaux	79920	30/09/2011	31/03/2015	2,527,255.00

Country	Project Title	TC Code	Description / Results	More information online at	Date ILO Component		Budget USD
					Start	End	
			des quartiers d'intervention sous l'égide du BIT où 116 personnes ont été formées dont 62 femmes.				
	Debris management in support to the return of the earthquake affected population to their communities in Port au Prince (Haiti) - Phase II	HAI/11/50/UND	Rehabilitation of urban areas of Port-au-Prince affected by the earthquake, through the implementation of an system of debris recycling, removal and processing. Quatre ateliers de recyclage de débris ont été mis en place par l'OIT, ces ateliers possèdent également un espace dédié à la formation professionnelle. A travers les activités mises en place dans le projet Débris II, l'OIT a permis : - 1141 entrepreneurs et travailleurs (sur 800 prévues, soit 142% de la cible) vivant dans les zones d'intervention bénéficient d'un support aux petites et micros entreprises. - 807 personnes employées (sur 800 prévues, soit 101%), pour l'enlèvement, le recyclage des débris et autres initiatives, - La formation professionnelle en techniques de recyclage et de réhabilitation de 330 micro et petits entrepreneurs et travailleurs en 2012 - La formation en gestion d'entreprise de 407 travailleurs (dont 53 formateurs formés en gestion d'entreprise) - La production de 263 843 adoquins (sur 240 000 prévus, soit près de 110%) à partir de débris recyclés, de 4 649 m3 de sable et de 201 m3 de graviers à partir des débris recyclés - La création ou le renforcement de 32 petites entreprises, à travers des formations professionnelles techniques et en gestion, ainsi qu'un accès favorisé à la micro-finance. - Création et soutien de deux associations d'entrepreneurs du secteur de la construction - Le recyclage de 8,613 m3 des débris in situ. - 358 personnes (dont 62,64% de femmes) ont bénéficié d'un	82555	01/07/2011	05/01/2014	2,728,500.00

Country	Project Title	TC Code	Description / Results	More information online at	Date ILO Component		Budget USD
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			accès au micro crédit (pour un montant total de 325 792 USD \$)				
Honduras	Desarrollo Humano Juvenial via empleo, para superar los retos de la migracion en Honduras	HON/09/50/UND	Reporte final: Mar 2013. Resultados OIT: Se implementó a nivel piloto el Plan Nacional de Empleo Juvenil para el período 2009/2011. Para asegurar la provisión y coordinación de servicios en zonas seleccionadas, se constituyeron Mesas territoriales de empleo y enseguida se establecieron Comités Interinstitucionales (CI) a cuyos integrantes se les brindó un Programa de capacitación, asistencia técnica y seguimiento. Un programa de formación y capacitación para la empleabilidad fue implementado, basado en la adecuación de la oferta local de formación profesional y orientación vocacional, que responda a las necesidades ocupacionales de las empresas y de las vocaciones productivas en la zona. Se estableció una estrategia de inserción laboral en las Oficinas Multi-Servicios (OMS), con enfoque de responsabilidad social empresarial. Se estableció una estrategia de formación de pequeñas unidades empresariales integradas por jóvenes, en coherencia con las necesidades de las cadenas productivas existente en las zonas de influencia del programa, que incluya acciones para promover la participación femenina; diseñada a través de las oficinas Multi-Servicios. Fomentada a la creación y fortalecimiento de un mercado y servicios de apoyo al emprendedurismo juvenil. Las instituciones públicas y privadas cuentan y han adquirido competencia, metodologías, instrumentos y personal técnico formado, para brindar asistencias técnicas a las microempresas juveniles. Desarrollo e implementación del Sistema de Información sobre el mercado de trabajo y migración juvenil desagregado por sexo	67207	29/06/2009	28/02/2014	935,972.00

Country	Project Title	TC Code	Description / Results	More information online at	Date ILO Component		Budget USD
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			(Atlas del Empleo y la Migración juvenil)				
Nicaragua	Cultural and revitalization and creative productive development in the Caribbean Coast of Nicaragua	NIC/09/50/UND	The program developed a preliminary diagnosis of the mestizo population and its contribution to the cultural diversity of the Caribbean. A first study on the African heritage in the Caribbean Coast offspring was also conducted. Managed and implemented the revitalization of nine cultural expressions at risk: i) the celebration of the May Pole ii) languages and oral traditions of the people Ulwa/Garifuna/Sumu Tuahka; iii) toponymies and gastronomy of the Rama people iv) the oral memory Wangki v) the celebration of King Pulanka and vi) the Feast of Emancipation. Cultural classrooms were developed in coordination with the Ministry of Education, for cultural exchange between the carriers of these traditions and children/adolescents of the community. These processes were published and a manual was developed. The installation of eight Community Cultural Centers Local builders have been trained in safety and protection, incorporating the use of local resources. Identification of 132 cultural indicators linked to economic development incorporated in the System of Cultural indicators of Indigenous and Afro Peoples, put together with representatives of all peoples and approved by the authorities. Creation and establishment of Secretariats for Culture in each Autonomous Region and the appointment of focal points for each region. Support to the development of business plans for artisans, food producers and tourist services providers as well as technical assistance for submitting loan applications. Funding of 98 business plans for micro and small crafts, food, tourism and creative enterprises, 60% of the beneficiaries were women.	67189	30/03/2009	30/11/2013	213,251.00

Country	Project Title	TC Code	Description / Results	More information online at	Date ILO Component		Budget USD
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	Water and sanitation in the RAAN and RAAS	NIC/08/51/UND	End of Project Report Nov 2012: Como parte del seguimiento a los procesos de formación de albañiles emprendedores, con el apoyo y asistencia técnica de OIT se desarrollaron procesos de autoconstrucción mediante la metodología de talleres escuelas, logrando la construcción de 10 pequeños sistemas de agua y saneamiento en escuelas y puestos de salud de las comunidades más alejadas en los municipios de intervención. Este proceso, además de facilitar el acceso a los servicios de agua y saneamiento, ha permitido generar una discusión en el nivel político local, para promover nuevos modelos o mecanismos para la ejecución de pequeños proyectos, a través de los cuales se puedan reducir costos y empoderar a la población beneficiaria para un mejor uso y manejo de la infraestructura construida.	67192	16/03/2009	30/04/2013	658,050.00
Panama	Fortalecimiento de la equidad para reducir las brechas en los servicios publicos de agua y saneamiento mediante el empoderamiento ciudadano	PAN/09/50/UND	Reporte final de proyecto: Mar 2013 Los miembros de las UCD-Unidades Coordinadora Distrital son capacitados por parte del Ministerio de Salud, UNICEF y OIT, en temas relativos a: la prevención de enfermedades de origen hídrico, salud ambiental, higiene del hogar y del medio ambiente. Se dio capacitación con el objetivo de desarrollar capacidades para el desarrollo de planes de protección y manejo eficiente del recurso hídrico y proyectos para el acceso al desarrollo rural integrado bajo el enfoque de Planificación Integral del Acceso Rural (PIAR, de OIT). OIT, llevó a cabo el proceso de fortalecimiento y desarrollo de capacidades locales en materia de formación empresarial, para lo cual elabora y valida dos guías, una metodológica y la otra para el facilitador, ambas traducidas al ngäbe, con el objetivo de fueran los instrumentos orientadores de los conceptos vinculados con la formación de pequeñas empresas.	67205	01/09/2009	31/07/2013	448,330.00

Country	Project Title	TC Code	Description / Results	More information online at	Date ILO Component		Budget USD
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			OIT promovió y capacitó sobre el alcance del Convenio 169; apoyó en la generación de instrumentos y de herramientas metodológicas para la formación de una organización básica para aumentar las oportunidades económicas e incrementar sus ingresos; formación de grupos de jóvenes emprendedores en construcción y diseño de obras de saneamiento, redes de pequeños negocios y una asociación de profesionales Ngäbes, vinculándolos con el Programa de Impulso al Emprendimiento Indígena de Panamá (IMIEP) y con la Autoridad de la Micro y Pequeña Empresa (AMPYME)				
Paraguay	Youth: Economic capacities and opportunities for social inclusion	PAR/08/50/UND	End of project Report, March 2013: Public policies on vulnerable youth employment have been incorporated into the government's social development programmes. Capacity building of employment agencies' personnel. 10,025 beneficiaries received training, including 4,972 youths who received training in finance and 138 in entrepreneurship. Creation and support to the Network for Support to paid domestic workers. An intervention manual was created along with advocacy and training material. Pilot programme to give domestic workers access to formal education as well as training on technology and communication. Strengthening of the Office for social advancement of women workers and three support centers. ILO Convention 189 ratified (among first countries in the region to ratify it after intense lobby). 1,290 civil servants were trained on human rights protection as well as justice and social services access for domestic workers. 18,076 domestic workers now have access to health insurance.	67195	01/03/2009	31/07/2013	1,378,696.00

Country	Project Title	TC Code	Description / Results	More information online at	Date ILO Component		Budget USD
					Start	End	
	Strengthening the ability to define and apply water and sanitation policy joint programme	PAR/09/50/UND	Se valoró de la OIT su capacidad de trabajo a nivel local con comunidades. OIT desarrolló un proceso de identificación de necesidades con la metodología PIAR (Planificación Integral del Acceso Rural) y se generaron aprendizajes para las instituciones en cuanto al abordaje de comunidades. La OIT promovió la aplicación de los artículos del convenio 169 de “consulta informada” y en ese sentido se aceptaron íntegramente las exigencias de los líderes indígenas y sus comunidades. PIAR implementada en 13 Comunidades de Caazapá y 15 Comunidades de Boquerón 1 Análisis del marco jurídico aplicable a las contrataciones comunitarias en el sector de agua potable y saneamiento; 2.- Modelos de contratación comunitaria para construcción, operación y mantenimiento; 6 talleres de capacitación. Capacitación básica en oficios para mantenimiento de sistemas a cargo de funcionarios de SENASA-DASOC, con 4 talleres desarrollados en 16 comunidades indígenas con participación de 184 personas.	67201	20/02/2009	30/11/2013	555,762.00
Peru	SDG-F JP Peru	PER/14/52/UND	Sectorial area of intervention and policy objectives: Inclusive economic growth for poverty eradication - Create opportunities for decent jobs and secure livelihoods. - Create better government policies and fair and accountable public institutions. - Promote inclusive and sustainable business practices.	91514	01/01/2015	31/12/2016	811,725.00
	Inclusive creative industries: an	PER/10/50/UND	11 Regional a/o Municipal bylaws were approved. 400 civil servants and 200 actors economic development were	67264	01/05/2010	31/08/2013	518,765.00

Country	Project Title	TC Code	Description / Results	More information online at	Date ILO Component		Budget USD
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	innovative tool for alleviating poverty in Peru		sensitized and trained on the subject of ICI. The JP financed 58 entrepreneurship, including 55 micro projects and 3 small enterprises in areas of artisanal products, organic agriculture, rural community tourism and gastronomy. It promoted market insertion via support to participation on 45 market initiatives including national, international and regional fairs. It supported capacity development via training, as can be seen in 93 professionals certified as Trainers for Management of Creative Industries and Inclusive Development; 400 smallholder sectors of intervention were referred to the training program; 160 artisans and entrepreneurs certified in TICS; 60 professionals completed the Diploma on Creative Industries and Inclusive Business developed; 49 regional cooks received Certification in Occupational Skills. It contributed to formation of three craft consortia and to the creation of three group brands for clothing cotton and honey, and a collective brand for processing Quinoa.				
ARAB STATES							
Iraq	Project C10-11B:private sector development programme for Iraq	IRQ/08/01/UNQ	ILO supported the development of the National Employment Policy, in Feb 2014 ILO was working with the National Committee for Employment to develop an action plan to implement the policy. A mechanism of institutionalization of social dialogue was put in place through creation of a national-level tripartite body (Business, Labor, Government) (ILO - UNOPS) ILO provided the GoI with technical comments on the draft Iraqi Labour Code in reference to international labour standards and comparative labour law and practice. The comments were followed by a training session in ILO-Geneva, to nine members of	66995	23/02/2008	28/02/2014	3,002,966.00

Country	Project Title	TC Code	Description / Results	More information online at	Date ILO Component		Budget USD
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			the Labour and Social Affairs Committee, including the Chairman from the Federal Government, and four representatives of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. The Iraqi delegation was trained on how to re-draft the Labour Code. ILO and UNOPS worked closely with the WG for Social Dialogue, providing comprehensive stakeholder mapping as a basis for further developments and preparation for the establishment of a tri-partite board for the Economic Reform Council, envisioned to be created through the eventual enactment of the Economic Reform Law. ILO and UNDP produced the TORs for the SME Agency as proposed within the Draft SME Law; two study tours were organized in Croatia and Poland to make Iraqi Officials familiar with models of SME Agencies adopted in the two countries. In 2011, the ILO conducted a Micro Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) survey in the informal sector, utilizing a sample of 4,000 microenterprises in ten governorates.				
	P1-IS-06 Disadvantaged Youth	IRQ/14/XX/UND INT/14/04/UND	Empowering disadvantaged young boys and girls in Kurdistan region. Social empowerment will be guaranteed by developing the life skills of the youth through training and strengthening their civic engagement in their local communities through developing their skills and attitude in volunteerism and community leadership and support them to design and implement local initiatives	91237	01/09/2014	31/01/2016	303,520.00
Lebanon	Conflict prevention and peace building in North Lebanon	LEB/09/50/UND	The ILO developed an employment and labour profile that provides comprehensive socio-economic profiles of Palestinians living in North Lebanon, with a focus on employment and key socio-economic indicators. The document is translated into Arabic and will be widely disseminated to inform dialogue about the state of employment of Palestinians in the North among	67231	01/09/2009	31/05/2013	876,539.00

Country	Project Title	TC Code	Description / Results	More information online at	Date ILO Component		Budget USD
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			employers, syndicates, chambers of commerce and industry, trade unions and other relevant stakeholders. The ILO also supported reducing tensions through its participatory approach in developing economic plans. Three Regional Working Groups (RWG), two sectoral fora and two established cooperatives created an opportunity for open dialogue about the socio-economic development challenges and priorities. As a result of the training to newly elected officials, ILO and UNDP insisted that regional working groups from all communities be formed. ILO also supported micro-entrepreneurs (36) with loans through local micro-finance institutions. The Value Chain Analysis facilitated by the ILO proved to be an excellent tool in bringing people together to discuss purely technical issues (in this case around the olive sector) and agree on common objectives regardless of backgrounds and individual beliefs.				
Occupied Palestinian Territories	UNPRPD Palestine Awareness & M	PAL/13/54/UND	Raise awareness of the rights of persons with disabilities and develop capacities to mainstream disability in the education, health, employment, and social sectors	87521	01/11/2013	31/03/2015	74,900.00
	Gender equality and women's empowerment in OPT	PAL/09/50/UND	ILO contributed in increasing, understanding of labour standards and laying solid ground for gender-sensitive reform of the labour law, contributing to a culture shift on gender equality among ILO Tripartite partners and in social dialogue forums through participatory gender audits and capacity development in gender mainstreaming, introducing rights-based tools. ILO contributed in creating employment opportunities (cooperative development, new tools to reach low-income	67157	23/02/2009	31/07/2013	1,649,245.00

Country	Project Title	TC Code	Description / Results	More information online at	Date ILO Component		Budget USD
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			women micro-entrepreneurs and create employment in non-traditional areas); promoting gender equality and providing protection in the workplace. ILO carried out extensive capacity development interventions in the form of training courses (for Ministry of Labour, Trade Unions, Palestinian Chambers of Commerce) on gender equality, decent work, international labour standards and GBV as well as training on how to do a gender review of all existing laws and policies that impede women's labor force participation. The ILO was the first organization to provide theoretical and practical training to a pool of national trainees introducing ILO PGA (Participatory Gender Audit) methodology and approach. ILO conducted a situation and institutional assessment on "Mainstreaming Gender Equality concerns in Palestinian cooperatives" in 2009. By March 2013 around 700 cooperatives had been established For its establishment, ILO has adapted the MATCOM (Training Manual for the Management of Cooperatives and Marketing) to the Palestinian context and supported the development of Cooperative Extension workers' Manual based on the MATCOM material and local cooperatives legislation and policies, and trained cooperative extension workers, who in turn provided training and counseling to women cooperatives using ILO cooperative management training materials.				
	PBF/YEM/D-3: Livelihood and economic recovery: Strengthening social cohesion and community resilience	YEM/14/01/UND	Create peace dividend through livelihoods stabilization of conflict affected communities, through rapid employment creation and small enterprise recovery.	91651	15/07/2014	14/01/2016	244,080.00

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ASIA & PACIFIC							
Bangladesh	JP Bangladesh IWM	BGD/12/03/UND	Agreement package, Sep 2012: The project is focused on promoting skills in renewable energy, capacity building, training of partners and providing policy support. A pilot programme has been developed to promote the employment of young people through public-private partnerships. ILO has carried out several sectoral studies to identify the potential for green jobs in the economy. Green jobs are also an activity under UNDAF Pillar 5 and ILO is a participating agency under the leadership of UNDP (as the Pillar 5 lead). The ILO green jobs initiatives which focus on promoting employment through livelihood development, including skill building and entrepreneurship. From the ILO green jobs initiatives, the target population will have improved their livelihoods through various green jobs related activities, including green skills training, capacity development of local partners and policy advocacy.	85968	01/03/2013	30/06/2015	250,070.00
	Joint UN Programme to Address Violence against Women in Bangladesh	BGD/10/50/UND	End of project Report, June 2013: Review of legal/policy framework based on the ILO code of Practice to address workplace Violence in Bangladesh, as well as sensitization and advocacy. As a result, the Labor Act 2006 was revised and for the first time the Government included a session on VAW within its own training module. Eight types of promotional materials were developed by ILO with standardized information and administrative procedure for safe internal migration, and were disseminated among different stakeholders Studies on the migration situation of the female RMG workers, domestic workers, chatal workers (rice mill workers) and	67159	01/05/2010	30/11/2013	470,800.00

Country	Project Title	TC Code	Description / Results	More information online at	Date ILO Component		Budget USD
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			construction workers contributed in development of information-package to be used by NGOs and local elected government officials (UP) with support from ILO. Community level awareness raising sessions were held for potential female migrants and domestic workers to raise awareness about their rights (ILO) as well as the migration process, work conditions, sources for obtaining accurate information, etc.				
China	UNPRPD China Support to Rights	CPR/14/52/UND	Develop the institutional capacity of DPOs and agencies, such as the China Disabled Persons' Federation, to improve their partnerships with national and local authorities to increase access to key services for persons with disabilities.	91320	01/10/2014	30/06/2016	105,966.00
	Improving nutrition and food safety for China's most vulnerable women and children	CPR/09/51/UND	The Joint Programme aimed to improve food security, nutrition and food safety for women and children by addressing information gaps; implementing targeted interventions to improve breastfeeding and complementary feeding, safe and nutrition-sensitive food production, as well as balanced diet intake. It also supported policy development in relation to food security, nutrition and food safety. ILO conducted surveys which demonstrated that maternity related employment discrimination exists in all types of enterprises, with lack of supportive rules and nursing facilities in enterprises being the main reasons why majority of female workers were not breastfeeding their children during working time. Maternity protection (supported by ILO) addressed employment equality for men and women.	67235	07/12/2009	30/11/2013	477,327.00
Indonesia	Mentawai Islands	INS/14/07/UND	ILO is providing packaging and market linkage for meals (banana	81547	01/12/2014	28/02/2016	300,000.00

Country	Project Title	TC Code	Description / Results	More information online at	Date ILO Component		Budget USD
					Start	End	
			chips, taro crispy and fish snack.) produced by 200 Mentawai women who have been trained on light meals.				
Nepal	UNIPP Implementation of People's rights	NEP/12/03/UND	The final evaluation of the project concluded that at the national level, the project has facilitated relevant expert input to Constitution-making activities, and supported key processes related to Convention No. 169 through development of the National Action Plan (NAP) for implementation of C.169, the government report to the international community on implementation of the Convention, and through awareness-raising sessions with civil servants, IPO leaders and indigenous members of the CA.	83477	02/04/2012	04/01/2015	161,810.00
Pakistan	JPC2-Decent Employment & Poverty Reduction	PAK/10/01/OUF	Decent Work programmes mainstreamed: a) Labour Market Information and Analysis (LMIA) Unit produced Employment Trends Reports for different aspects of decent work, plus district-level reports on Faisalabad; b) Home-Based Workers (HBW) being supported and recognized, including through model of integrated services being piloted in five locations in different sectors; c) Technical assistance provided to Ministry of Labour and Manpower to finalize National Policy on Home-Based Workers; media campaign on HBW on-going; three Provincial Assemblies passed resolutions demanding recognition of HBW; d) Support provided to Network of local CSOs including HomeNet Pakistan (HNP) for advocacy on National Policy on HBW and ratification of ILO Convention 177; e) Programme initiated to sensitize key stakeholders (including federal, provincial legislators) on decent work and ILO compliance. Detailed training module on Decent Work developed (implemented in 2011), and non-formal education services	70796	01/01/2009	31/12/2011	723,967.00

Country	Project Title	TC Code	Description / Results	More information online at	Date ILO Component		Budget USD
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			provided to child labourers/ children of bonded labourers; 100 literacy centres set up for vulnerable workers; f) Two baseline surveys conducted to identify worst forms of child labour in Sukkur and Sahiwal districts; capacity building program started for Punjab Government officials to monitor and address child labour issue in four districts. g) Development of small scale pilot projects initiated providing integrated support to HBW in Sindh and Punjab, in collaboration with ILO, MoL and 5 NGOs. Pakistan Workers' Federation (PWF) engaged in promoting gender equality among trade union members; 3-day TOT organized for 16 PWF gender focal persons, followed by these conducting orientation sessions in their respective regions on issues facing women workers				
	JPC4-Secondary and Technical and Vocational Education	PAK/10/03/OUF	Improve availability and quality of secondary school education and TVET TVET: Training for women in industrial stitching, merchandizing, pattern cutting and quality assurance ; Advance entrepreneurship skills training for women; and workshop buildings for Women Industrial Schools. Various measures were undertaken to improve availability and quality of secondary school education and technical and vocational education. This included supply of science and maths teaching kits, ICT equipment and furniture to schools, development of standards, and training of 460 women in industrial stitching, merchandizing and pattern cutting. In order to provide support to the education departments an Education Atlas was successfully developed and launched online to keep better track of the education infrastructure in Pakistan and channelize and target resources toward it effectively.	70805	01/05/2010	06/02/2015	335,000.00

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	UNTFHS-Livelihood restoration	PAK/13/01/HSF	Report Jan 2015 A training of trainers on flexible training approaches was organized and completed by ILO and the ILO-ITC. Target unemployed beneficiaries have been identified and their vocational training needs assessed. Thirty-one vocational training courses in 20 vocational trades have been planned, designed and conducted. A total of 662 beneficiaries have been trained in 20 vocational trades and almost all trainees have adopted their new skills to generate income. These 662 trainees received toolkits for their respective vocational trades. A workshop on Green Jobs and Green Entrepreneurship Start Your Green Business (SYGB) was organized LO conducted integrated training on skills and DDR in three pilot villages in Mirpurkhas. The integration of basic DRR practices within all vocational training courses in target districts is ongoing.		01/02/2013	31/01/2016	1,056,618.00
The Philippines	PBF/IRF-110: Increasing Public Confidence and Participation in Support of Implementation of the Bangsamoro Peace Agreement	PHI/17/07/UND	The project supports the implementation of the 2014 Bangsamoro Peace Agreement with initiatives to reduce barriers to acceptance of the agreement among key actors and populations. Initiatives include support for: 1) public advocacy, broad participation of political leaders and formation of political parties for development of new democratic institutions and processes; 2) protecting rights and addressing the needs of critical constituencies in the new Bangsamoro entity including IDPs and young people in conflict-affected and marginalized areas.	93225	01/11/2014	31/05/2501 6	600,000.00

Country	Project Title	TC Code	Description / Results	More information online at	Date ILO Component		Budget USD
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	Alternatives to migration: Decent Jobs for Filipino Youth	PHI/08/50/UND	Results not specified by Agency: a. A national action plan for youth employment and migration was adopted. b. 88 representatives underwent training on empowering leaders in local economic development, policy development and analysis, project management and public financial management and resource mobilization, and entrepreneurship development for youth. c. A pilot provincial labor force survey in Antique and Agusan del Sur was completed by the national statistics office with the support of the JP. d. Model mechanisms were established to channel remittances for the development of youth employment initiatives. e. Partnerships with private sector, local governments and financial institutions established to create employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for poor youth, including 93 partnerships and 45 certificates of commitment to provide on-the-job training and post training services. f. By the end of the programme 432 establishments absorbed technical vocational skills trainees for employment and 303 establishments provided on-the-job training to graduates. g. 2017 youth undertook career profiling and were given guidance in selecting a training programme. h. 43% of the 865 trained were women even though most of the programmes offered were for male-dominated jobs. i. A gender sensitive curriculum and gender sensitivity trainer's manual were developed for vocational training experts. j. 196 youth established micro enterprises.	67215	15/09/2008	30/06/2013	2,267,618.00
	Ensuring Food Security and Nutrition for	PHI/09/51/UND	The JP aimed to complement existing efforts to improve infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices anchored in exclusive	67249	01/09/2009	31/11/2013	287,332.00

Country	Project Title	TC Code	Description / Results	More information online at	Date ILO Component		Budget USD
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	Children 0-2 Years Old in the Philippines		breastfeeding (EBF) during the first six months of life, together with introduction of complementary feeding from six months of age onward and continued breastfeeding. ILO worked towards the inclusion of Exclusive Breastfeeding as a key component of the National Family Welfare Programme and the piloting of the same Programme in 3 JP cities. ILO designed and demonstrated models of informal sector workplace interventions for exclusive breastfeeding in 3 cities				
Vietnam	UNPRPD Vietnam Disability Righ	VIE/13/50/UND	Support the mainstreaming of participation of DPOs in ratification, developing implementation legislation and policies, monitoring and reporting on disability rights.	85728	01/03/2013	30/04/2015	90,000.00
	OPFII - 2.4: Gender Equality and HIV	VIE/13/01/OUF		83218			
	OPFII - 3.2: Legal & judicial Reform	VIE/14/50/OUF		83219			
	OPFII - 1.1: Socio-Economic Development	VIE/13/03/OUF	i) supporting key development issues which are not fully addressed by the Government and donors, ii) contributing to the realization of the MDG goals and treaties that VietNam is committed to, iii) articulating government priorities, strategies, and policies	84224	01/09/2013	31/08/2015	328,161.00
	OPFII - 2.3: Education and Training	VIE/14/50/OUF		84229			
	OPFII - 2.1: Social Protection	VIE/12/02/OUF		84230			

Country	Project Title	TC Code	Description / Results	More information online at	Date ILO Component		Budget USD
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	OPFII - 1.2: Opportunities for decent	Umbrella: VIE/12/01/OUF with VIE/12/51 VIE/12/52/OUF	Final progress report: Support to Implementation of the Revised Labour Code focusing on industrial relations and gender related issues With the support of the ILO, (ILO has prepared and provided comprehensive information package on each of the decrees and guides, organized high level meetings, provided comments, etc) as of end of December, MoLISA has completed the stage inter-ministerial appraisal, stake-holder consultation, and public consultation, began to finalize draft decrees and submit to the Government for approval. the Project provided support to development of selected number of decrees, including implementation decrees on: a. Democratic regulation at workplace b. Labour contract c. Wage and National Wage Council d. Labour dispute settlement e. Essential public services where strike is prohibited f. Labour sub-leasing [temporary agency employment] g. Administrative sanctions on violation of the LabourCode and Trade Union Law (now, also chapters on Social Insurance Law and Law on Vietnam ese Working Overseas), focusing on the development of a set of protection against “unfair labour practices” h. Decree on rights of trade union (Article 10 Trade Union Law	84231			
	OPFII - 3.1: Elected Bodies	VIE/13/04/OUF	ILO has been requested to assist the Government in revising and updating the Law for improved governance and so that it becomes more responsive to current developments in the labour market for better matching demand and supply. The project has a two pronged approach: Partly it will provide direct technical assistance in revising and drafting the new law and partly it will	86184	01/06/2013	31/03/2015	129,600.00

Country	Project Title	TC Code	Description / Results	More information online at	Date ILO Component		Budget USD
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			build the capacity of relevant stakeholders in drafting laws, preparing decrees, guidelines and managing the processes leading to its implementation.				
	Green Production and Trade to Increase Income and Employment Opportunities for the Rural Poor	VIE/09/53/UND	1,140 craft producers improved their understanding and skills on business management through ILO training on Get Ahead and Start and Improve Your Business (SYB). The Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VCCI) integrated the ILO training packages ("Start Your Business", Occupational Safety and Health" that focus on improvement of working condition to increase productivity and GET AHEAD) into their own training programmes "Community building" integrating gender issues: A particular benefit was to include activities aiming at what could be described as "community and organization building", in particular through some the training modules of the ILO. The latter in order to change mindsets and create a fertile ground for long-term development of rural communities. The adoption of some concepts that were originally developed for industrial production to the rural producers were innovative as well. Examples include the entrepreneurship training and improvement of working conditions (ILO). Three documentary movies, in two languages (English and Vietnamese) were completed which illustrates all activities in the programme and highlight role of UN agencies such as FAO, UNIDO, ILO, ITC, UNCTAD in improving benefit and income of local people.	67261	01/01/2010	30/11/2013	758,630.00
	Enhancing income security measures and employability	VIE/12/51/OUF	The project consists on providing concrete recommendations and expertise to (i) extend the coverage and benefits package, (ii) ensure the financial sustainability and projections, and (iii)		02/12/2012	30/09/2015	97,317.00

Country	Project Title	TC Code	Description / Results	More information online at	Date ILO Component		Budget USD
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	programmes for the unemployed and vulnerable workers		improve the articulation between income security, reemployment and skills development programmes, with a special attention to the vulnerable workers.				
EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA							
Albania	Outcome 4.4: All people better	ALB/13/50/OUF	The project intends to contribute to the realization of fundamental rights at work, access to greater and inclusive employment opportunities, and the engagement in a comprehensive social dialogue. Activities aim as well to develop the capacity of the National Labour Council to develop active social dialogue among the government, workers' and employers' organizations	82445	21/10/2013	31/12/2014	35,000.00
	Albania OUF Outcome 1.2 Public administration	ALB/12/50/OUF	The UN supported the development of specific skills and knowledge of stakeholders engaged in data management under various technical areas, including environment and social inclusion. An illustrative example of progress made is the generation and dissemination of knowledge on women's property rights in order to influence Government's policies in this area. The milestones achieved in 2012 included the creation of the Administrative Court, the adoption of the Organization and Functioning of Public Administration Law and the approval by the Government of the new law on Civil Service. The UN assistance was directed to enhance professionalism, transparency and accountability in this sector. An example of such support is the UN assistance to the 'Brain Gain Initiative' that provides an enabling environment to Albanian returnees to contribute in the most important	82436	15/08/2012	31/03/2014	20,000.00

Country	Project Title	TC Code	Description / Results	More information online at	Date ILO Component		Budget USD
					Start	End	
			development sectors.				
	Albania OUF Outcome 2.2 Green jobs	ALB/12/51/OUF	The UN agencies support solid waste management at local level, and green jobs are being promoted in waste management and environmental protection. Further support will come through the implementation of the National Cleaner Production programme.	82439	15/08/2012	31/03/2014	20,000.00
Serbia	Strengthening capacity for inclusive local development in Southern Serbia	SRB/10/01/UND	This project aims to reduce the labour market disadvantage of population groups and geographical areas through more and better access to targeted active labour market programmes that respond to labour market requirements. Technical assistance was provided to local branch offices to improve their capacity to gather and analyze data relating to labour supply and labour demand. Project activities centered on building capacity of the local offices of the National Employment Service (NES) to profile those individual characteristics that have an impact on employment prospects and detect the requirements of local labour markets.. Such work was instrumental to i) improve the delivery of employment services to disadvantaged individuals; and ii) to develop employment programmes targeting labour supply and demand constraints.	75710	20/05/2010	28/02/2014	1,050,000.00
Turkey	Harnessing Sustainable linkages for SMEs in Turkey's textile sector	TUR/10/50/UND	The JP supported Government of Turkey during the preparation of National Textile Strategy, which envisages and supports the creation of regional clusters of the textile and apparel value chain. Key achievements of the programme included the establishment of a value Chain Management Portal to strengthen T/A SMEs' networking and collaboration capabilities. As a result of the JP, Istanbul Textile and Apparel Exporters Association (ITKIB), – the	70634	01/05/2010	28/02/2013	410,880.00

Country	Project Title	TC Code	Description / Results	More information online at	Date ILO Component		Budget USD
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			de facto umbrella organization, bringing T/C companies together – is now capable of facilitating networking and collaboration in a sustainable and cost efficient manner. Thus, the JP has achieved it's intended results both at the macro- and micro- levels. Together with the ITKIB and key stakeholders the JP established the Sustainable Competitiveness Centre in the target provinces as a platform for local stakeholders to support the SMEs in their regions. More than 250 people and some 136 SMEs benefited from the training & counseling services rendered through the Sustainable Competitiveness Center (SCC). Some 174 SMEs benefited from the support scheme which encouraged sustainable business models by building organic linkages and supporting SMEs in becoming active members of the Value Chain Management Platform (VCMP). As a result of the JP's efforts, a national sustainable and responsible competitiveness agenda for the T/A industry was created. The JP facilitated development of skills and capabilities both at the micro-level (enterprises) and at the meso- and macro-levels (business support organizations, line ministries etc). Enterprise-level awareness building tools were produced and deployed, with over 1,500 workers and nearly 200 employers participating in the training on "Gender and Social Conduct", and over 1,000 workers and nearly 300 employers attending the training on "Environmental Conduct".				