



**Fourth item on the agenda: Effective ILO
development cooperation in support of
the Sustainable Development Goals**

**Reports of the General Discussion Committee:
Effective development cooperation: ¹
Summary of proceedings**

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¹ The resolution and conclusions submitted by the Committee for adoption by the Conference are published in *Provisional Record* No. 7A.

1. The General Discussion Committee: Effective development cooperation, established by the International Labour Conference (Conference) at its first sitting on 28 May 2018, was initially composed of 150 members (66 Government members, 26 Employer members and 58 Worker members). To achieve equality of voting strength, each Government member entitled to vote was allotted 377 votes, each Employer member 957 votes and each Worker member 429 votes. The composition of the Committee was modified four times during the session and the number of votes attributed to each member was adjusted accordingly.¹

2. The Committee elected its Officers as follows:

Chairperson: Mr S. Ndebele (Government member, South Africa) at its first sitting

Vice-Chairpersons: Ms J. Mugo (Employer member, Kenya) and Mr M. Guiro (Worker member, Senegal) at its first sitting

Reporter: Mr Yutong Liu (Government member, China) at its seventh sitting

3. At its fifth sitting, the Committee appointed a Drafting Group composed of the following members:

Government members: Ms A. Aleksandrova (Bulgaria), Ms V. Banks (Australia), Mr N. Dumas (France), Mr N. Cunha Ferreira (Brazil), Ms J. Kumbi (South Africa), Mr Yutong Liu (China), Mr I. Ndoeye (Senegal), Ms K. Sparding (United States)

Employer members: Mr F. Ahmed (Bangladesh), Ms K. Alsvik (Norway), Mr P. Dragan (Argentina), Mr R. Dubey (India), Mr D. Hamel (Canada), Mr E. Ladouyou (Côte d'Ivoire), Ms J. Mugo (Kenya), Ms B. Sladovic (Croatia)

Worker members: Mr L. De Pádua Walfrido Filho (Brazil), Ms M. González (Argentina), Mr M. Guiro (Senegal), Mr P. Ozo-Eson (Nigeria), Mr M. Paillole (France), Mr S. Sintubin (Belgium), Ms P. Soe (Myanmar), Ms S. Sulistri (Indonesia)

4. The Committee had before it Report IV, entitled *Towards 2030: Effective development cooperation in support of the Sustainable Development Goals*, prepared by the Office for

¹ The modifications were as follows:

- (a) 29 May: 174 members (87 Government members with 1,586 votes each, 26 Employer members with 5,307 votes each and 61 Worker members with 2,262 votes each);
- (b) 30 May: 183 members (92 Government members with 915 votes each, 30 Employer members with 2,806 votes each and 61 Worker members with 1,380 votes each);
- (c) 31 May: 187 members (92 Government members with 504 votes each, 32 Employer members with 1,449 votes each and 63 Worker members with 736 votes each);
- (d) 5 June: 108 members (95 Government members with 8 votes each, eight Employer members with 95 votes each and five Worker members with 152 votes each).

the fourth item on the agenda of the Conference: “Effective ILO development cooperation in support of the Sustainable Development Goals (general discussion)”.

5. The Committee held ten sittings.

Introduction

6. In his opening statement, the Chairperson stated that development cooperation had three distinct tasks in assisting developing countries. They were to guarantee the provision of universal basic social standards; advance to higher incomes and well-being, correcting inequalities; and participate in the provision of international public goods. Important changes had taken place in the development cooperation landscape since it had last been discussed at the Conference in 2006. They included continued globalization, technological development, changing demographics and climate change. The Decent Work Agenda was anchored in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) and had become a universal aspiration. International frameworks, such as financing for development and the ongoing United Nations (UN) reform also contributed to the changing context for development cooperation.
7. The representative of the Secretary-General (Mr M. Oumarou, Deputy Director-General for Field Operations and Partnerships) outlined the importance of the discussion in the context of the ongoing UN reform. The draft resolution on the repositioning of the UN development system would likely be adopted by the UN General Assembly on 31 May 2018. Key elements of the reform included changes to UN operations at the country level. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) would become the most important instrument to implement UN development activities in member States and would guide the composition of UN Country Teams. By 2021, UN agencies would share premises in 50 per cent of countries. The strengthened and empowered UN Resident Coordinator system was another key element of the reform and would be achieved through an increased budget and further autonomy. The financing of the Resident Coordinator system would be based on a mixed structure, including a levy of 1 per cent on voluntary contributions coming from third parties, doubled contributions from agencies, as well as voluntary contributions to a special fund. A double reporting system for heads of agencies was envisaged. The draft resolution also emphasized the role of Regional Economic Commissions and better cooperation with UN regional teams to address overlaps and gaps. The proposals for regional restructuring would be discussed by the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in 2019. The financing of the UN development system would be guided by a funding compact between the UN development system and donor countries. An increase of core resources by 30 per cent over a period of five years had been requested. Further contributions from UN agencies to joint programmes were also foreseen. At the global level, the draft resolution also requested greater strategic direction, oversight, accountability and transparency for system-wide results.
8. The operationalization of the reform provisions would be defined in working groups and task teams under the UN Sustainable Development Group. The ILO Governing Body would discuss the measures contained in the resolution that required their decision at its 334th Session in October–November 2018.
9. The deputy representative of the Secretary-General (Ms R. Vejs-Kjeldgaard, Director of the Partnerships and Field Support Department) presented some key trends and figures related to how ILO development cooperation had evolved and grown since the issue had last been discussed. She summarized the highlights of the Office report that focused on national ownership through Decent Work Country Programmes (DWCPs); the move from funding to financing; the value which the ILO added in its normative function, tripartism and social

dialogue; and new partnerships and cooperation modalities. She concluded by highlighting the four suggested points for discussion in the Office report.

Opening statements ²

10. The Employer Vice-Chairperson attached great importance to the ILO's role in development cooperation and the effectiveness of its strategy within the context of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). She considered it critical for the ILO to renew its guidance on development cooperation following the last discussion on the topic at the Conference in 2006. ILO development cooperation should assist member States to adapt to changes driven by technological advances, demographic shifts, globalization, urbanization and climate change.
11. She expressed the view that development cooperation should have four main objectives in assisting developing countries: (i) to promote good governance as a means for social stability, cohesiveness and an enabling environment for business and economic opportunities for all; (ii) to guarantee the provision of universal basic social standards to their citizens; (iii) to achieve higher levels of income and well-being, correcting extreme inequalities; and (iv) to contribute to the provision of international public goods. The role of the private sector was critical to achieving those objectives as it played a key role in the creation of employment, the provision of incentives to invest in education and skills acquisition, the improvement of people's lives through increased access to good and services, the increase of tax revenues, and the encouragement of entrepreneurship and diversification of economies, in particular through the promotion of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).
12. She expected to receive an assessment of the successive strategies and action taken by the ILO on development cooperation, as well as clarification on issues such as how effective the Office was in responding to constituents' needs; how DWCPs operationalized the ILO's development cooperation strategy; the extent to which ILO development programmes coordinated with other development activities at the national level; and results, evaluation and the impact of ILO development cooperation on people's lives and what worked and did not work in that regard. She remarked that the few impact evaluation reports which existed were insufficient and lacked disaggregated data. The ILO needed to reinforce its support for strengthening data collection and analysis in developing countries to seek alignment with the SDG indicators, measurement and reporting framework. The evaluation and impact measurement culture of the ILO needed to be reinforced to better support effective implementation on the ground.
13. Against that background, she highlighted four key messages: (i) the discussion needed to be placed in the context of the changes in the development cooperation environment reflecting major shifts in economic, social and political developments and within the ongoing reform of the UN to ensure it was fit for purpose and able to deliver as one; (ii) decent work was now recognized as a global goal and its achievement required going beyond the traditional ILO tripartite structure and the rights-based approach as reflected in the Office report; (iii) the ILO's development cooperation strategy should be demand-driven to meet constituents' needs at the country level, and (iv) development cooperation required innovative approaches and new financing mechanisms. There was much potential for multi-

² Unless otherwise specified, all statements made by Government members on behalf of regional groups or intergovernmental organizations are reported as having been made on behalf of all Governments members of the group or organization in question who are Members of the ILO and are attending the Conference.

stakeholder and public–private partnerships in that regard. The ILO needed to improve its agility, demonstrate the value it added, adopt a strategic approach and more effective procedures, strengthen its delivery capacity and show evidence of results achieved in order to secure additional funds.

14. The general discussion and conclusions should be guided by how the ILO could make a real difference and come up with a practical outcome providing strategic guidance for the ILO development cooperation strategy. To achieve that aim, the strategy should: (i) support employment promotion through enabling environments conducive to job creation and skills development focusing on SMEs; (ii) be demand-driven and responsive to the needs of the constituents based on realities on the ground while reinforcing capacity development; (iii) align with the ongoing UN reform which would lead to better coordination with other agencies for further partnerships and funding; (iv) take a holistic approach by improving the involvement of constituents in the design of development projects, with a focus on effectiveness, results and impact which included an improved data collection system; (v) include a comprehensive and robust strategy on public–private partnerships; and (vi) recognize the changing realities and new forms of work and business.
15. The Worker Vice-Chairperson stated that development cooperation had evolved substantially since it had been last discussed at the Conference in 2006. The discussion was timely as the world of work was confronted with a number of challenges resulting from demographic changes, income inequalities, climate change, the denial of human rights, conflicts, migration and technological developments.
16. With decent work placed at the heart of the 2030 Agenda, the successful achievement of the SDGs required integrated strategies that favoured inclusive economic growth while addressing social and environmental challenges. Through the rights-based approach which underpinned the 2030 Agenda, decent work and fundamental rights were essential elements across all SDGs. The normative mandate and tripartite structure of the ILO represented a unique added value for their achievement.
17. In addition to the 2030 Agenda, the framework for the future ILO development cooperation strategy should also be guided by the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, 2015, and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, 2015, which made reference to decent work and social protection, as well as a just transition based on the rights of workers. Key aspects of effective development cooperation included national ownership, transparency, mutual accountability and inclusiveness. Those aspects were also reflected in the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC) created in Busan in 2011. It emphasized the value of decent work and recognized social dialogue, freedom of association and collective bargaining as a means to attain sustainable development, in addition to making a direct reference to international labour standards.
18. The value of official development assistance (ODA), which was to be directed to priority areas in order to achieve the SDGs, remained fundamental to ensure transparent and independent policies and instruments. The Workers' group therefore supported the commitment by donor countries to the target of 0.7 per cent of their gross national income (GNI) to development cooperation. Policy coherence, effective fiscal policies, sustainable social protection systems, decent wages and the formalization of the informal economy were important conditions to ensure the financing and implementation of sustainable development plans. Furthermore, the ILO should continue to support middle-income countries where inequalities had increased significantly by looking at supplementary financing sources, including South–South cooperation.

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19. The tripartite structure and normative framework of the ILO constituted the main assets of its development cooperation. While the ILO had achieved a number of positive results through development cooperation, there was much to be done to guarantee that development cooperation and DWCPs promoted the ratification of ILO Conventions as well as their implementation on the basis of comments made through its supervisory mechanisms. In addition, gender dimensions needed to be strengthened in ILO development cooperation programmes.
 20. Development cooperation programmes needed to be strengthened and better take into account workers' priorities. In that regard, the five ILO flagship programmes should foresee support for each category of constituents as well as capacity-building activities at the bipartite and tripartite levels.
 21. Development financing would depend for a large part on sustainable investment to be made in countries. It would imply a fundamental role for the ILO to guarantee the presence of labour provisions in trade agreements and in supporting the participation and capacity of the social partners in trade and investment issues as well as in programmes of multilateral development banks.
 22. The participation of the private sector in ILO development cooperation should be based on the respect of values and principles of the ILO and in particular international labour standards, workers' rights and tripartism. Programmes related to the Enterprises Initiative of the ILO should involve trade unions in a more systematic way. Partnerships with the private sector should be developed based on a solid commitment and monitoring criteria to ensure transparency and responsibility, as well as an evaluation framework for results.
 23. Given the implications of the UN reform on the ILO's role, it was critical that UNDAFs covered specific world of work issues. To do so, it would be necessary to ensure the integration of DWCPs in UNDAFs and enhance joint programming.
 24. Five elements were key for the discussion: (i) the strengthening of the rights-based approach, social dialogue, collective bargaining and tripartism in development cooperation; (ii) the recognition of the role of international labour standards, social dialogue and collective bargaining in regulating labour markets and in industrial relations and their integration within framework instruments of the UN; (iii) the improvement of the capacity building of the social partners and ensuring that it responded to their needs; (iv) ensuring that partnerships with private entities were in line with selection criteria based on the norms and values of the ILO; and (v) the increased participation and visibility of the ILO in policy-level decision-making pertaining to the SDGs and international development cooperation by upholding the Decent Work Agenda and social dialogue as instruments of democratic governance.
 25. The Government member of Senegal, speaking on behalf of the Africa group, acknowledged the usefulness and timeliness of the discussion. The success of development cooperation depended on how it was crafted at the regional and national levels within the context of the African continent, with particular attention given to the informal and rural economies as well as to migrant workers.
 26. Development cooperation could only be fully effective if the envisaged reform of the UN system was based on an inclusive and participatory process, taking into account constituents' needs and priorities. Africa would act as an active partner in line with aspiration 7 of Agenda 2063 of the African Union. The achievement of SDG 8 would depend on a better repositioning of the ILO in UNDAF planning exercises, taking into account the views of the tripartite constituents.

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27. The consolidation of tripartism and normative action would place the ILO at the heart of UN reform and would give the international community the opportunity to realize the Decent Work Agenda. The ILO should therefore seize the opportunities offered by the 2030 Agenda to promote the ILO Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization, 2008 (Social Justice Declaration). Development cooperation must rely on the contribution of technical and financial partners as well as innovative mechanisms and non-traditional donors, on a bilateral or multilateral basis, including South–South cooperation. In 2017, ILO constituents in the African region had adopted a framework for action for South–South cooperation for decent work in the same spirit as the priorities set out in the Addis Ababa Declaration. Workers and employers were important actors in the implementation of the Decent Work Agenda and the development of public–private partnerships.
28. The Government member of Australia, speaking on behalf of the Asia and Pacific group (ASPAG), noted that the ILO had a central role in implementing the SDGs, particularly SDGs 8 and 5, and that the group supported the ILO’s engagement in UN development system reforms to pursue greater policy coherence. Development cooperation was strategic and should be responsive to the needs of recipients. A strategy for effective development cooperation needed to be inclusive and respond to the needs of all constituents. The group supported the proposed shift in focus from short-term, project-based opportunities to a more programmatic approach to make cooperation more effective. The joint ILO–International Finance Corporation (IFC) Better Work programme was a strong example in that regard and its lessons were replicated in other settings. South–South and triangular cooperation was an important means to achieve the SDGs and should be expanded to become an integral part of the objectives and capacity-building efforts of the ILO.
29. The Government member of Bulgaria, speaking on behalf of the European Union (EU) and its Member States, indicated that Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia aligned themselves with the statement. The speaker noted the changes in the global framework for ILO development cooperation that had occurred since the last Conference discussion in 2006, and recalled that the European framework had also evolved with the adoption of the European Consensus on Development in 2017 and the commitment to provide 0.7 per cent of GNI as ODA within the time frame of the 2030 Agenda. The partnership between the EU and the ILO was strong; and the EU and its Member States were the largest donor to the ILO. The ILO’s Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy (MNE Declaration) was one important tool for achieving the AAAA. Creating decent jobs for populations living in poverty, particularly for women, youth and persons with disabilities, was essential for inclusive and sustainable growth. The EU encouraged a strong gender equality focus in all of the ILO’s work.
30. The EU promoted a favourable and just economic environment and inclusive economic transformation that created decent jobs and opportunities for eliminating poverty while also supporting social protection and global transitioning into a low-carbon economy. There was a strong commitment to promote core labour standards, in particular target 8.7 of SDG 8 to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including inside global supply chains. She expressed strong support for the UN reform, which was a key priority of the EU. Increased integration, coherence, transparency and accountability were needed in the process; an independent and empowered Resident Coordinator was instrumental in the achievement of those aims. The UN reform would have an important impact on the policies and organization of the ILO.
31. Policy coherence within the ILO and with international financial institutions and other UN agencies was needed. In the context of the UN reform, ILO development cooperation needed to promote increased coherence in dialogue with governments on issues related to decent

work and social protection. The DWCP would be a key tool for the promotion of the fundamental principles and rights at work. The UN reform represented an opportunity for the promotion of tripartism, technical assistance for social partners at the country level enabling their engagement with the UN Development Group, as well as ILO guidance to UN Resident Coordinators and Country Teams on how to involve social partners.

32. The ILO ought to improve effectiveness and impact through better integration of results-based management practices as well as promoting comprehensive multi-stakeholder partnerships converging on common initiatives supporting the Decent Work Agenda. Recognized human rights standards, guidelines, principles, gender equality and commitments on responsible business conduct, environmental impact of investments and sustainable development, transparency and corporate social responsibility (CSR) needed to be central elements of private sector investments and built into business models. The ILO was encouraged to continue its relation with the private sector.
33. The Government member of Norway, speaking on behalf of the eight countries (Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden) contributing to the Regular Budget Supplementary Account (RBSA), stated that, in its ten years of existence, the RBSA mechanism had shown its clear strategic value. It allowed the ILO to provide quick responses to challenges which emerged, facilitate partnerships and had contributed to greater alignment with other development and humanitarian actors. The RBSA could play an important role in ensuring continuity and the scaling up of interventions for long-term sustainability. Being fully aligned with the ILO's programme and budget and with a common reporting system, it allowed more funds for actual implementation. The RBSA modalities were in line with the UN reform and an effective way of supporting the ILO's implementation of the 2030 Agenda. She called upon other countries to consider RBSA for their future support of ILO development cooperation.
34. The Government member of Belgium aligned himself with the position expressed on behalf of the EU and its Member States. He highlighted the need for the ILO to be engaged in the UN reform for more effective development cooperation, and stressed the added value of the Organization to contribute to the 2030 Agenda. In order for the priorities of the ILO to be reflected in the UNDAF, the number of priorities in each country should be focused and limited. In the future, equal emphasis should be placed on the promotion of access to decent jobs and universal social protection, in addition to social dialogue and tripartism. He recalled the Global Partnership for Universal Social Protection launched by the Government of Belgium in 2016, pointing out that the ILO was the only UN body with expertise in that area. The ILO should extend its resource base through partnerships with the private sector and innovative financing. Public-private partnerships could be an effective means to support access to decent jobs and social protection. All those actions would increase the volume of available funding and boost outcomes and impact.
35. The Government member of Turkey mentioned some of the challenges that had negatively impacted the world of work and recalled that governments were responsible for supporting and taking measures for good governance and well-functioning labour markets. He emphasized Turkey's commitment to support the achievement of the SDGs also through its Tenth Country National Development Plan (2014–18) and the subsequent one, which guided national development policies and priorities. He reaffirmed his country's commitment to support SDG 8 and sustain the other SDGs that promoted inclusive growth, in continued cooperation with the ILO. Adapting development cooperation approaches to national circumstances was important.
36. The Government member of Ethiopia supported the statement made by the Government member of Senegal on behalf of the Africa group. She acknowledged the existence of uneven development gains and persisting challenges and called for shared responsibility in

addressing them through the SDGs. Ethiopia had made progress in mainstreaming the SDGs into its development plan. International partnerships were needed to accelerate sustainable development. The ILO could play a role in incorporating priority issues into its development cooperation programmes, with due attention to their fit-for-purpose nature and national contexts.

37. The Government member of Nepal called for stronger policies, strategies and commitments at the national and international levels to respond to the changing world of work. The ILO played an instrumental role in the creation of synergy with the UN development system and member States, for the creation of decent jobs, productive employment and the attainment of social justice. The knowledge and exchanges brought about by North–South, South–South and triangular cooperation were key instruments in support of the transition to the future of work. Tripartism and social dialogue were strong vehicles for the ILO to leverage effective development cooperation and contribute to meeting several of the SDG targets, and attention should be given to the special and differentiated needs of least developed and landlocked countries. The Global Compact for Migration would not be effective in safeguarding the interests of workers without the ILO’s fundamental principles and rights at work.
38. The Government member of France fully supported the reform initiated by the Secretary-General of the UN. The ILO should adapt its modalities of intervention on the ground, participate actively in the implementation of the SDGs and take the necessary decisions to support the Resident Coordinator system, while keeping its specificities intact, which were its unique tripartite structure and social dialogue. The actions of the ILO and its development cooperation for the years to come should continue to respect those specificities, in order to accompany the environmental and economic transitions necessary to achieve the SDGs. Development cooperation was part and parcel of the mandate of the ILO in view of the assistance required by member States to apply international labour standards in law and practice. Not fulfilling that mandate would undermine the effectiveness of fundamental principles and rights at work.
39. France had concentrated its aid in Africa, where it supported the implementation of international labour standards in the informal sector, combating child labour, social protection and employment policies. Policy coherence at the international level was critical to prevent counterproductive and diverging policy actions. In view of its mandate, the ILO had a central role to play in that respect.
40. The Government member of Switzerland confirmed that the issues raised in the Office report, including resource mobilization and partnerships, and the role of the private sector were fundamental. Her Government would have expected more concrete proposals and different scenarios as a basis for decision, in particular on the consequences of the reform in financial and personnel terms. The ILO must make every effort to advance the Decent Work Agenda, by demonstrating concretely where and how it would bring added value. Further work with the ILO Centenary Future of Work Initiative, and continued efforts to ensure coherent policies were needed. Synergies with other international organizations should be sought, including with the World Bank, regional banks and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).
41. The Government member of Saudi Arabia underscored the work towards the achievement of the SDGs, as it required respect for international labour standards. It was important for countries to work within their national strategies and plans to reach those goals. Through its standard-setting, normative approach and tripartite structure the ILO presented a key added value to achieve the SDGs, in particular SDG 8. Achieving decent work and employment required looking at issues such as wages, fiscal gain, multilateral approach and synergies with other organizations.

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42. The Government member of China aligned himself with the ASPAG statement. He highlighted that it was an opportune time to discuss how development cooperation could be more effective, which was important for his Government as China was both a recipient and a donor country. Countries needed to discuss how national priorities and plans could be aligned with the efforts to promote the SDGs. It was the responsibility of the ILO to translate its expertise into added value. An increase in the level and quality of capacity building was needed.
43. The Government member of the United States recognized the 2030 Agenda as a global framework for sustainable development that can help countries work toward global peace and prosperity. She supported the call for shared responsibility in the 2030 Agenda and emphasized that all countries have a role to play in achieving its vision. Countries had primary responsibility for planning, implementation and follow-up to the SDGs, based on their individual national plans. She supported national responsibility stressed in the Agenda and the mobilization and effective use of domestic resources and partnerships with the private sector. She appreciated the emphasis of the Office report on capacity development in support of national development strategies, leveraging domestic resources, and exploring partnerships with the private sector and the recognition that the ILO could better apply results-based monitoring and management. She underscored the importance of evidence-based development cooperation. The framework provided by the SDGs and the UN reform constituted an opportunity for the ILO to further advance its comparative advantage on labour and employment-related issues. She stressed that the purpose of the current discussion was to provide the Office with guidance on the ILO's approach to development cooperation.
44. The Government member of Colombia noted the far-reaching changes at the global level in the social, economic, environmental, political and other spheres and the challenges they presented to the achievement of the objectives of the 2030 Agenda. In Colombia, such challenges were reflected at the national level in the context of the recent peace agreement with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia. The technical support of the ILO was critical to the formulation of national policy and strategy for economic development to create decent work opportunities in urban and rural settings at both the national and local levels. To help ensure effective follow-up and evaluation of the specific impacts of its support, the ILO could establish data banks to store information on good practices and successful outcomes in the areas of decent work and gender equality, which would be a useful tool to assist countries in planning their own projects and to enhance coordination with academic institutions and civil society. In Colombia, ILO guidance remained critical to the formulation of strategies to address poverty, education and environmental conservation, while taking into account other national and international priorities in the pursuit of effective development.
45. The Government member of India noted that her country believed it was essential to adopt an integrated approach on the part of national, state and local governments to the achievement of the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda, especially since 15 of the 17 SDGs related directly to activities implemented at the local level. In India, that approach had resulted in regional action plans to eliminate child labour and human trafficking, as well as projects on competitive and responsible enterprises, agricultural insurance, the India–Brazil–South Africa Facility for the Alleviation of Poverty and Hunger, and the South Asia Initiative to End Violence Against Children. Economic globalization and modernization had created multiple challenges for labour rights and the quality of work as covered under the Decent Work Agenda. It was necessary to decentralize ILO projects at the country and regional levels, with national inputs, to ensure the effectiveness of development cooperation. Partnerships, local resource mobilization and cooperation with countries from the South were essential to achieve the SDGs.
46. The Government member of Brazil highlighted the importance of multi-stakeholder partnerships and South–South cooperation. Social dialogue was essential to help

governments and social partners to work together in South–South and triangular cooperation. In order to keep pace with global trends and build on the ILO’s South–South and triangular cooperation strategy discussed by the Governing Body in March 2018, it was important to expand concepts and standards to acknowledge the diversity of emerging approaches to South–South and triangular cooperation.

47. The Government member of Mexico noted the key role of the Committee in defining the path towards implementation of the labour-related goals of the 2030 Agenda and improving ILO arrangements for development cooperation within the UN and broader international contexts. The Committee could contribute to the creation of new architecture for international cooperation in which all countries would collaborate according to their competitive advantage and would benefit on the principle of “leave no one behind”.
48. The Government member of the Russian Federation noted that the report represented a key document for the implementation of the SDGs while responding to the challenges faced in global development cooperation. The Russian Federation supported the ILO’s promotion of decent work opportunities, especially for youth, which was supported by the ILO Office in Moscow. The Russian Federation was grateful for the efforts of the ILO to support the upholding of labour standards, in particular its translation of such standards into Russian. It would continue to collaborate with the ILO at the regional level on labour standards and labour inspection.
49. The Government member of Japan noted that his country would continue to promote the realization of decent work and SDGs primarily in Asian countries, while cooperating with other partners and contributing to ILO development cooperation. The topic of effective development cooperation in support of the SDGs was key to the future of the ILO and the Committee’s discussion would provide valuable input to the forthcoming Centenary discussions at the Conference. The ILO needed to engage in wide-ranging collaboration with related partners to develop more effective and efficient means of implementation. Funding should be expanded beyond member States’ contributions to the private sector and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) while paying attention to the image and activities of the ILO. Duplication of the efforts of intergovernmental organizations should be avoided. Strong cooperation between governments, employers’ organizations and workers’ organizations was important, and the ILO was well placed to achieve that through its normative agenda, tripartite structure and social dialogue principles and practices.
50. The representative of the International Transport Workers’ Federation (ITF) stated that the ITF had recently opened a liaison office with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) in Montreal to connect international policy-making to national contexts in aviation and ensure the centrality of decent work. He called for collaboration between the ICAO and the ILO to ensure decent work in the aviation sector. International framework agreements also had the potential to promote policy coherence, embed labour standards and support social dialogue and accountability at the country level. The ITF had signed an agreement with a global logistics company operating in Asia and the Pacific, which would lead to significant investment to raise standards and safety, as well as secure ILO values and social dialogue. On financing for development, partnerships with private entities needed to ensure accountability, transparency and results, for which the ILO should have a role in upholding the criteria within the UN. The ILO should consider initiatives such as the Committee on Workers’ Capital, an international labour union network for dialogue and action on the responsible investment of workers’ capital.
51. The Employer Vice-Chairperson supported issues raised such as national ownership, the participation of the social partners in development cooperation projects, the shift from short-term projects to long-term programmes, the lack of analysis and data, the need to refocus the efforts of the ILO on a few identified priorities, and on financing. The balance between a

rights-based approach and an employment creation-based approach remained a concern for her group, as well as the inclusion of labour clauses in trade agreements. Enabling the private sector to play a key role in the implementation of SDG 8 was needed. She questioned how the private sector could be boosted if its involvement was conditioned. It was important to anchor the discussion on development cooperation in the context of the Future of Work Initiative.

52. The Worker Vice-Chairperson reiterated that standards laid the basis for human dignity. A rights-based approach and respect for trade unions were aligned with the 2030 Agenda. That would lead to social dialogue and productivity, which was the final goal of an enterprise. It was expected that the general discussion would provide for a better understanding of the need to balance the respect of rights with economic growth. Capacity building for all constituents was a key element to achieve that.

General discussion

Point 1. How can ILO development cooperation adapt to the new context with a view to best supporting constituents at national, regional and international levels in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, all the aspects of decent work they are calling for, and, in particular, SDG 8, which calls for promotion of inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work, and other relevant goals for the ILO?

53. The Worker Vice-Chairperson said that ILO development cooperation should reflect a holistic approach of inclusive and sustainable economic growth and the promotion of workers' rights was at the heart of economic, social and environmental development and multilateralism. The ILO should also take an active role in the achievement of other SDGs, in particular 1, 5, 10, 13 and 16, and apply its normative approach, social dialogue and tripartism to the SDGs, UN reform and the new generation of UNDAFs. The comprehensive framework of employment policies to promote full, decent, productive and freely chosen employment, adopted by the Conference in 2014, was important to achieve economic growth and decent work and had a significant impact on the quantity and quality of jobs. The framework should be promoted in the context of UNDAFs.
54. Concerning the efforts made by the ILO and its constituents at the national level to achieve the SDGs and ILO goals, the 88 existing DWCPs were a positive development as they advanced industrial relations, workers' rights and social progress. Their number should be increased and quality enhanced to incorporate all four strategic objectives. The social partners had a key role to play in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of ILO projects, in particular the flagship programmes. The training of local trainers was required so that they would become the main drivers of change in their country or region and thus ensure sustainability. The ILO must support constituents in the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs at the national level. In that regard, the ILO should play an essential role in strengthening their capacity to engage in social dialogue and in supporting their participation and collaboration in the development of national plans for the implementation of the SDGs. Workers' organizations must play a proactive role and open up debates at the national level on UN reform to help the ILO place the promotion of decent work and the role of tripartism at the centre.

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55. The international dimension of the Social Justice Declaration was fundamental to strengthen the role of the ILO in the multilateral system and respond to the challenge of global governance. The ILO resolution concerning decent work in global supply chains, adopted by the Conference at its 105th Session (2016), and the recently revised MNE Declaration were important instruments for promoting the work of the ILO within the 2030 Agenda.
56. The distribution of extra-budgetary resources had to be balanced across the four pillars of the Decent Work Agenda in all regions as well as in centralized projects. Building the capacity of constituents was important in order to strengthen social dialogue and tripartism, particularly in the flagship programmes, and the International Training Centre of the ILO in Turin (ITC–ILO) had a key role to play in that regard. ILO development cooperation should be aligned with the priorities of the social partners and take into account principles such as coherence, transparency, accountability, partnership, sustainability, inclusion and equality, democratic ownership and autonomy. The ongoing discussion regarding the ILO Centenary Future of Work Initiative would provide inputs for the future role of the ILO in development cooperation.
57. The Employer Vice-Chairperson highlighted key elements of the new context in which the discussion should be framed. ILO constituents shared the view that unemployment, new technologies and changing employment relationships were the most important trends that influenced ILO development cooperation. In order for the ILO to adapt to the fast-changing world of work, its development cooperation strategy should be framed in the context of the Future of Work Initiative. The challenge before the Committee was to make the ILO fit for today and relevant for tomorrow. A rethink of the ILO’s development cooperation strategy would be required to facilitate its adaptation to the new way of working of the UN Country Teams and ensure that the comparative advantage of the ILO, in particular on employment promotion through social dialogue, was reflected in UNDAFs.
58. Against that background and given the value which the ILO added in comparison to other UN agencies, the ILO’s development cooperation strategy should favour an approach based on employment promotion as a relevant overarching framework to tackle the colossal labour market challenges faced worldwide and to support SDG 8.
59. The technical aspects of development cooperation would need to shift in order to address the needs of employers and enterprises and help create an environment conducive to sustainability and growth. An employment-based approach that recognized the role and potential of the private sector as an engine for inclusive and sustainable economic growth should be promoted. Operational aspects of ILO development cooperation included effective utilization of new modalities such as public–private partnerships.
60. With regard to the role of the constituents in development cooperation and the UN reform, member States were in the driving seat. It would be critical for employers as the voice of business to have a seat at the UN table to provide the perspective and expertise of the private sector and to participate in policy dialogue at the highest level. At the national level, member States should foster and champion enabling environments for employment promotion. Democratic and representative employers’ organizations should be the voice of businesses, especially on the ground.
61. ILO development cooperation needed to be focused on effectiveness, as well as results and impact. The Employers’ group attached great importance to the achievement of results and accurate reporting based on comprehensive and reliable data. Effective capacity development should depend on rigorous and results-based monitoring and management. Urgent action would need to be taken regarding the determination of performance-based objectives and targets as well as to assess and prioritize capacity-building needs. In order to encourage an enabling environment for sustainable enterprises, the ILO’s development

cooperation strategy should also address the challenge of informality in SMEs through fair regulation and integrated strategies.

62. A balanced, needs- and demand-driven approach that placed an equal emphasis on the economic and rights dimensions of decent work was required. In that respect, the institutional and organizational capacity of ILO constituents should be strengthened with technical knowledge and financial support in order for them to play an effective role at the national level, especially addressing the decline in funding for employers' organizations.
63. Finally, the Employer Vice-Chairperson highlighted the critical juncture for the ILO to remain relevant for the future.
64. The Government member of Senegal, speaking on behalf of the Africa group, said that the ILO should adapt its development cooperation activities following on from the 2008 economic crisis which had exacerbated global inequalities and increased unemployment and poverty. Africa should remain a priority for ILO development cooperation. The ILO should support regional and national policies and focus on three main issues: (i) the informal economy, which accounted for nearly 55 per cent of sub-Saharan Africa's gross domestic product; (ii) the rural economy, which had a strong potential for the creation of decent jobs; and (iii) labour migration for which the ILO's cooperation activities should focus on finding durable solutions to unregulated migration. The strategies defined in the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063 of the African Union were intended to establish better conditions for migration, the mobility of workers, the promotion of inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. Furthermore, the digital economy had strong potential for the creation of productive and decent employment. Finally, South-South cooperation, for instance on the green economy and with Latin America, could be beneficial for the African region.
65. The Government member of Bulgaria, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, indicated that Bosnia and Herzegovina, Norway and Serbia aligned themselves with the statement. The speaker stated that there was a need to align the ILO's development cooperation strategy with the 2030 Agenda and that there were three key elements for achieving that. First, the ILO needed to focus on its core priorities and mandate in order to achieve the most relevant SDG targets. Second, it needed to contribute to SDGs that were cross-cutting in nature (in particular SDGs 1, 5 and 17) and others that were interlinked with the ILO's mandate and pivotal to the achievement of the pledge to "leave no one behind"; capacity and outreach to strengthen internal ILO coherence and cross-agency cooperation were key in that respect. Third, it needed to provide specific expertise to help constituents achieve the SDGs; in order to achieve that, the ILO should re-examine its relevance to ensure that it could deliver its development cooperation mandate, especially in the Global South. The research capacity and knowledge base of the ILO should be made easily available so as to provide solid analysis on socio-economic issues and trends and high-quality technical advice to constituents, particularly in times of crisis and disaster. Disaggregating ILO data was important, including by disability. Innovative methods for collecting and working with open and big data could be explored, particularly when linked to the four strategic objectives of the Decent Work Agenda. The 2030 Agenda and ILO priorities were fully compatible and reinforced one another and the ILO's new development cooperation strategy would be a key tool in pursuing the achievement of both.
66. The Government member of the United States stated that the ILO should use its comparative advantage and expertise to support its member States in their efforts to achieve the SDGs. The ILO can lend its experience on key issues, such as promoting the fundamental principles and rights at work and advancing occupational safety and health. It can assist its constituents to build their own institutions' capacities. Effective labour law enforcement was critical to achieving SDG targets such as those related to addressing child labour, forced labour and

the promotion of safe working environments. Assistance to build and maintain effective labour inspectorates was an area that required greater attention. Greater operational agility and flexibility was important to increase the effectiveness of ILO development cooperation. While the sustainability of results and scaling up effective practices to enhance impact should be overarching goals and an overall shift to a more programmatic approach was appropriate, specific short-term project-based activities could still have a place in ILO development cooperation. It was important to demonstrate effectiveness and use agile management structures able to quickly adapt to programmatic needs. The ILO should become the go-to source for evidence that would be based on rigorous data collection and top-notch evaluation practices. The ILO should use evaluation findings to inform future actions.

67. The Government member of Algeria expressed his support for the statement made by the Government member of Senegal on behalf of the Africa group. The achievement of the SDGs required a new approach to cooperation. The ILO had addressed agenda items relevant to development cooperation in other instances such as during the 95th Session of the Conference in 2006 and at the 332nd Session of the Governing Body in March 2018. The ILO had the relevant tools for development cooperation and it should make use of instruments developed by other entities in the context of the revitalization of the Decent Work Agenda and DWCPs.
68. The Government member of the Philippines highlighted the support from the ILO which had helped the country achieve important decent work goals, notably on social dialogue. The Philippines had placed decent work at the centre of its national Eight-Point Labor and Employment Agenda that pursued inclusive and sustainable development. The resolution on advancing social justice through decent work adopted during the 105th Session of the Conference in 2016 provided ILO guidance to effectively assist its Members in their efforts to achieve the full potential of the Social Justice Declaration. The ILO should continue the implementation of the priority areas for action under the aforementioned resolution.
69. The Government member of Indonesia said that his country was actively involved in discussions on the SDGs in international, regional and national forums. The country's national development programmes promoted inclusive and sustainable economic growth, with an impact on job creation, as well as the realization of decent work for all in line with SDG 8. Addressing the impact of technological development and digitization on the world of work, including job shifting, new skills and the transformation of industrial relations, could be part of the achievement of SDG 8. The achievement of the SDGs could be further enhanced through more productive and harmonious partnerships among governments, workers and employers. That could be realized, among other methods, through constructive and productive social dialogue, especially to address employment challenges.
70. The Government member of India stated that the international community needed to collaborate and create synergies for policy development, capacity building, financial pooling and technical assistance to facilitate the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. The opportunities and challenges presented by new technologies also required consideration. Progress made so far included the shift from the concept of technical assistance to development cooperation, the increase in transparency and accountability and the design of a funding compact. The need to combine public and private financing for least developed countries and fragile States should not compromise the interests of regular donors. New forms of financing for development should ensure effectiveness and accountability and target specific outcomes. Multi-stakeholder partnerships allowed for policy coherence and the division of responsibility, while complementary modalities such as South-South cooperation recognized countries' specific needs for contextual responses. Effective development cooperation called for project decentralization and diversified and decentralized resource mobilization for increased predictability and convergence of efforts.

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71. The Government member of Iraq said that, despite the challenges presented by terrorism and the drop in oil prices, Iraq had launched its 2018–20 development plan, which was aligned with both the SDGs and the ILO’s objectives. Its collaboration with the ILO had been fruitful for the development of national employment policies, the reform of labour legislation, the establishment of a database for employment opportunities and the reinforcement of social dialogue. Continued support was needed for the development of a national development strategy aimed at achieving full employment and growth through the Decent Work Agenda as a way to address the consequences of terrorism in his country, such as the flow of refugees and destroyed infrastructure.
72. The Worker Vice-Chairperson noted that the converging views expressed so far on the 2030 Agenda, with the emphasis on rights, capacity development and social dialogue, were promising for reaching consensus.

Point 2. The ILO offers a particular added value through its normative agenda, tripartite structure and social dialogue principles and practices. In view of the rights-based approach of the 2030 Agenda, what could be done to strengthen the link between this ILO added value and development cooperation and in particular how could ILO development cooperation assist in effectively addressing gaps at national level, in the ratification and implementation of international labour standards as well as in social dialogue and tripartism?

73. The Employer Vice-Chairperson stated that the ILO’s expertise on labour was its value added to economic growth and transformation. As the lead source of technical expertise on labour, the ILO should prioritize employment promotion through social dialogue. Employment promotion development programmes were instrumental in the design of policies conducive to job creation, enhancing skills development, supporting SMEs and the formalization of the economy. Given that productive employment and decent work were core deliverables of the AAAA, the ILO needed to better understand how business worked, business issues and challenges, and should build on the good results of its Enabling Environment for Sustainable Enterprises programme and provide appropriate resources.
74. Development cooperation activities and strategies should promote gender equality, address issues of skills mismatch, be disability-inclusive and include partnerships with companies and technical and vocational education training in order to enable youth to enter the labour market. Social dialogue was essential for both labour relations and social harmony and resilience; it should not be based on a single, supply-driven approach but should reflect the diversity of constituents, cultures, traditions, legal systems, relationships and expectations. There was no single model that should be promoted as superior over others.
75. There was a challenge to maintain and promote the value of the tripartite approach, especially in the context of changes impacting business and the workplace. The ILO should refrain from considering one-country-driven initiatives that lacked the support of the national constituents and providing supply-driven approaches for developing countries. The ILO was best placed to promote social dialogue through development cooperation if all constituents needed to be on board.
76. The support of the ILO for strengthened workers’ and employers’ organizations should be central to its development cooperation strategy. The future of tripartism in the ILO depended

on its ability to commit the necessary resources and demonstrate its value to its constituents, including by its support for the SDG implementation process, capacity building and the increased involvement of employers and workers in decision-making. A more holistic and long-term approach was needed, which included organizational and institutional capacity development.

77. The ILO should consider national contexts, establish demand-driven and needs-based priority areas and promote social dialogue, in particular the strengthened participation of employers' organizations. The normative action was at the core of the ILO's mandate but should not be the panacea for all challenges. The ILO could improve the links between its supervisory bodies and its development cooperation activities in a balanced way that would be aligned with the outcomes of the Standards Initiative. Employers were concerned that the limited findings of a research paper on labour provisions in international trade were cited as "facts" in paragraph 70 of the Office report. Calls made in the report to promote those findings through ILO development cooperation were worrying.
78. The Worker Vice-Chairperson said that it was important for the ILO to continue its mission to develop, adopt and monitor international labour standards in an increasingly globalized economy in order to ensure inclusive and sustainable growth and social justice, in particular the fundamental principles and rights at work. The ILO should utilize its DWCPs as an essential contribution to the achievement of the SDGs and the design of UNDAFs. UN Resident Coordinators should receive training from the ITC-ILO and other UN institutions to ensure that development cooperation programmes, including UNDAFs, recognized the importance of international labour standards. The ILO's DWCPs should promote the ratification and application of core ILO Conventions while taking into account the feedback of the supervisory bodies.
79. The Office needed to dedicate adequate resources to development cooperation activities and the strengthening of the capacity of constituents, and should establish closer collaboration with tripartite constituents in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of ILO programmes.
80. A new strategic approach to development cooperation activities was needed, giving the normative role of the ILO greater visibility within the UN system and incorporating the four strategic objectives of the Decent Work Agenda, especially in the context of the Second High-level UN Conference on South-South Cooperation, to be held in Argentina in 2019.
81. The Government member of Senegal, speaking on behalf of the Africa group, encouraged the ILO to seize the opportunities offered by the 2030 Agenda to promote the Social Justice Declaration, DWCPs and their effective implementation. The adoption of international labour standards facilitated their inclusion in trade agreements at the bilateral, multilateral and national levels. Such standards, once taken into account in the elaboration of national plans, would contribute to combating unemployment, growing inequality, poverty and social exclusion. He called for the strengthening and modernization of the supervisory system and welcomed initiatives that were under way. The MNE Declaration was a successful example of tripartite achievement and represented an opportunity to improve respect for rights in the workplace. For the successful implementation of development cooperation programmes, the ILO should ensure prior consultation with the social partners on policy design and constituents should receive regular training on international labour standards and be made aware of their scope. The experiences of social dialogue, the measurement of trade union representativeness, collective bargaining and social stability pacts should be the subject of knowledge sharing between constituents.
82. The Government member of Bulgaria, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, indicated that Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia aligned themselves

with the statement. The speaker stated that employment-based and rights-based approaches were mutually reinforcing. The ILO should strengthen the link between its normative work and its development cooperation, by working towards the goal of universal ratification of all fundamental Conventions. She was concerned that 126 ratifications were still required from 45 member States before that goal could be attained. The Office should keep that fact in mind when preparing its development cooperation strategy.

- 83.** The findings and recommendations of the ILO supervisory system should be given more importance in identifying and designing intervention strategies, as they could contribute to forging a common goal and vision at the country level for all UN agencies and could be used as a primary reference for action. That required the ILO to engage closely with UN Resident Coordinators and other UN agency staff for them to become prime advocates of the ratification of ILO Conventions. The ILO's development cooperation strategy should pay particular attention to capacity building in non-ratifying member States. Participation in national-level dialogue required presence and the Office should find innovative ways to enhance presence in the Global South countries where the need was greatest. Traditional and untraditional partnerships, virtual communication solutions, mobile policy units, adequate travel budgets, as well as a stronger UN Resident Coordinator system were essential.
- 84.** The Office should seek synergies and wider outreach with other stakeholders to mainstream the Decent Work Agenda. In that context, the ILO could ensure that workers were involved in policy formulation and dialogue between government and private sector investors. The DWCPs should be the main tool of the ILO at the country level to promote social dialogue and tripartism and more DWCPs should include activities related to the promotion of the fundamental principles and rights at work. The ILO must operationalize a better communication strategy about its work and its added value through its normative agenda, tripartite structure and social dialogue principles and practices.
- 85.** The Government member of Canada called for investment to strengthen statistical capacity at the country level to achieve the SDGs and to facilitate evidence-based policy advice and planning. Comprehensive evaluation and monitoring of development cooperation were key to facilitate informed decision-making, while ownership and the enhanced integration of social dialogue and tripartism were beneficial for development cooperation. DWCPs were useful in responding to national situations and priorities. Integrating labour in a more holistic approach to development and creating synergies with development agencies would further support progress towards the 2030 Agenda. The ILO should continue to research, analyse and promote the impact of trade and labour linkages, in particular in relation to improvements in fundamental principles and rights at work. Free trade agreements that incorporated labour provisions could contribute to long-term sustainable and inclusive economic growth by ensuring that the benefits of trade were shared more broadly. Canada was collaborating with the ILO on capacity building to help its partner countries to meet their labour commitments in free trade agreements.
- 86.** The Government member of India recalled that the ratification of ILO Conventions by member States was a voluntary exercise. That was the case for the ratification by India of the two core ILO Conventions concerning child labour – the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), and Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182). The ILO should continue to provide support on ratification and implementation of international labour Conventions and on gap analysis to understand issues hindering their ratification. Social dialogue mechanisms needed to adapt to changes brought about by globalization, technological revolutions and the rise of non-standard forms of employment. The ILO should continue to provide support to its tripartite members to better understand the impact of those changes. However, it should be careful when expanding social dialogue to other Members not to adversely affect the traditional tripartism.

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87. The Government member of the United States attached great importance to the work of the supervisory bodies of the ILO. She supported ILO development cooperation aimed at assisting countries to address recommendations made to them by the supervisory bodies, including through DWCPs. The ILO could promote understanding and coordination on international labour standards between labour ministries and the ministries responsible for national budget and resource allocation. The ILO could promote greater understanding throughout governments on the socio-economic impact of international labour standards on workers and businesses. The ILO needed to strengthen its relationships with other international organizations and sensitize them to international labour standards, as they needed to be aware of the country's commitments in relation to ratified ILO Conventions.
88. The Government member of China stated that key aspects for development cooperation included the principle of "leaving no one behind", notably by mainstreaming gender in development cooperation programmes, but also by ensuring adequate coverage of persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. Development cooperation had to be furthered as a public good through increasing ODA and complementing it with South–South and triangular cooperation. Integrated funding modalities leading to increased UN system funds were required, as was integration of DWCPs in UNDAFs and the promotion of public–private partnerships.
89. The Government member of Iraq said that his country was experiencing difficult times and that youth and persons with disabilities had difficulty finding access to decent work. His country would support measures, such as the application of international labour standards, to help itself move on.
90. The Government member of the Syrian Arab Republic said that his country had applied community-driven participatory methods that included the collaboration of different sectors to achieve all the SDGs. He stated that in order to close the gap at the national level, capacity building was key to understanding international labour standards. He asked the ILO to provide assistance for the needed ratification of Conventions.
91. The Government member of the Philippines concurred with the Government member of Canada that the interconnectivity between the added value of the ILO and development cooperation had to be strengthened by utilizing an evidence-based analysis of the progress and situation with regard to the critical areas of decent work and challenges at the national level. That would facilitate the identification of gaps for the key labour market indicators as well as ways to fill them, and would also allow the establishment of a baseline for monitoring purposes. Decisions about ILO priorities would be supported based on identified decent work deficits and the priorities of constituents. With such an analysis, potential duplication between the work of the ILO and other UN entities would be addressed. Increased efforts to gather data of a broader nature could also complement the DWCPs. Collaboration with other institutions, such as the World Bank, could be helpful in that regard.
92. The Employer Vice-Chairperson said that she was pleased that Government members had echoed many of her group's statements, including the need for economic stability as a basis for development and an enabling environment for enterprises, as well as the need for capacity building for accurate policy formulation and the achievement of the SDGs. She agreed with the need concerning the alignment of national strategies with development cooperation. It was important to support research that would inform international agreements such as trade agreements. Employment promotion and social dialogue had to be considered in the varying country contexts.
93. The Worker Vice-Chairperson said that the discussion had highlighted that there was no "one-size-fits-all" option and that the rights-based approach was an excellent strategy to support workers' rights. He agreed with the statement made by the Government member of

Bulgaria that the two proposed approaches – a rights-based approach and employment promotion – were not contradictory but complementary. Those complementary elements pointed towards convergence on key points. Key areas that required further work included the ratification of Conventions relating to freedom of association and collective bargaining, better integration of international labour standards into DWCPs and capacity building for UN Resident Coordinators on international labour standards.

Point 3. Considering the reforming UN at the country level, how can ILO development cooperation best support its constituents in facilitating policy coherence and in mainstreaming decent work into national development strategies and budgets? How can the DWCPs be strategically used as a demand-driven vehicle for the effective involvement of ILO constituents in mainstreaming the integrated Decent Work Agenda and gender equality into national development planning and UN Development Assistance Frameworks?

94. The Worker Vice-Chairperson noted that while the 2030 Agenda represented an ambitious multilateral strategy to achieve global prosperity, sustainability and social justice, his group was concerned that the approach to the UN reform should not reduce the scope of activity of the UN system, in particular the ILO's work regarding rights-based employment, social protection and social dialogue. Key elements that needed to be preserved included the tripartite structure and normative mandate of the ILO, labour-related funding and programmes and ILO country and regional offices.
95. The role of international labour standards, social dialogue and collective bargaining must be recognized in UN instruments, in particular UNDAFs. The ILO had to be actively engaged in them to ensure adequate reflection of labour issues and the integrity and effectiveness of DWCPs. To facilitate the adoption of relevant economic and social policies at the national level, it was important that those instruments supported comprehensive employment policy frameworks in keeping with the resolution concerning the second recurrent discussion on employment adopted by the Conference in 2014.
96. Within the new strategic approach of the ILO to development cooperation, DWCPs should function as policy documents to guide ILO activities and ensure their coherence with the four strategic objectives of the ILO and the SDGs, especially SDGs 1, 3, 5, 10 and 16. Governments, and in particular their ministries of finance, local governments, the ILO and employers' and workers' organizations should all participate fully in the DWCP process, including through the allocation of resources.
97. Constituents should be fully represented and played a key role in UNDAFs. The ILO, with the support of UN Resident Coordinators, should promote social dialogue in countries where it was not recognized and strengthen the institutional capacity of its constituents to play an active role in it. An ILO strategy was needed to advance a culture of "social rights" within the reformed UN development system, with an expanded role for the social partners and wider recognition of social dialogue. Tripartism should become a key governance tool for the real economy and globalization through the integration of decent work in economic and social policies.

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- 98.** Further efforts were needed to expand the visibility and influence of the ILO by producing academic studies on the impact of the right to organize, collective bargaining and comprehensive employment policies.
- 99.** The Employer Vice-Chairperson stated her group's support for a strong UN system. Reforming the UN provided greater outreach opportunities for the ILO and its constituents to global and national policy-makers. A key challenge of the reform was to ensure the preservation of the core ILO principle of tripartism by fully integrating it in UNDAFs. In addition, the reformed UN Country Teams and Resident Coordinator systems should safeguard the ILO's autonomy and utilize the ILO's comparative advantages. The ILO should improve the responsiveness, efficiency and effectiveness of its field structure in light of the new UN Country Team configuration. It was critical that partnerships with the private sector prioritized representative voices of business, such as the International Organisation of Employers (IOE) and its member federations. The UN Global Compact as a "UN office" did not contain the necessary mechanisms to develop policies and therefore could not speak for businesses.
- 100.** To optimize policy coherence, the ILO should ensure that ministries of labour fully participated in policy-making and expanded their engagement with ministries of finance, foreign affairs and planning. ILO initiatives should be internally coherent to foster office-wide synergies, including by closely integrating its activities with the wider development cooperation activities of the SDGs. The importance of policy coherence had been highlighted by the Conference in 2016 as part of the review of the impact of the Social Justice Declaration, and it would be critical in framing the new generation of UN Country Teams. Since UNDAFs had the potential to improve policy coherence at the national level, it was critical that DWCPs were aligned with them and their relevance, ownership and impact enhanced. There was a need for a forward-looking reassessment of the DWCPs to improve their relevance, national ownership and impact.
- 101.** Governments had a responsibility to create an enabling environment for the private sector and would need to build strong partnerships with businesses if the SDGs were to be achieved. It was important for constituents to be closely involved in project design and implementation, as recommended by meta-analysis of several ILO project evaluations. Employers viewed DWCPs as conceptual rather than results-based documents and believed that there was a need for the ILO to shift, with the effective participation of the social partners, from a project- to a programme-based approach that focused on outcomes and impact.
- 102.** The Government member of Senegal, speaking on behalf of the Africa group, stated that the budgets of ministries of labour could not adequately respond to decent work needs. In view of the fragmentation of governmental entities responsible for the promotion of decent work, ILO support was required to ensure greater policy coherence, improved coordination and increased economies of scale during the planning of country interventions. DWCPs were central in that respect. Ministries of labour should play an enhanced coordination role to bring together multiple government bodies and tripartite actors. As part of the UN reform, Resident Coordinators should possess an advanced knowledge of the ILO to enable consultations with employers' and workers' organizations.
- 103.** It was key that ILO assistance was also extended to governments during the elaboration of national budgets and that awareness was raised about decent work among ministries and national administrations. Specific strategies to attract investors through fiscal reforms or trade agreements should be developed so that foreign direct investment (FDI) contributed to job creation in specific sectors, including through public-private partnerships. Collaboration with other UN entities and alignment with regional economic plans was critical in that regard.

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- 104.** The Government member of Bulgaria, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, indicated that Albania, Montenegro and Serbia aligned themselves with the statement. She reiterated that the EU and its Member States were strong supporters of the UN reform, including the repositioning of the UN development system. The ILO was expected to fully support the Secretary-General's reform agenda as a key implementing partner. To support policy coherence, decent work should be embedded in UNDAFs through the participation of the social partners, and extended to cover national development strategies and budgets. The ILO had to contribute towards the expanded cost-sharing mechanism and strengthen the capacity of UN Resident Coordinators and UN Country Team agencies to engage with the social partners and achieve decent work results, including through innovative partnerships and joint UN programmes. It was recommended that the ILO conducted a renewed review of its field operations to ensure their effectiveness, including through enhanced staff mobility and ad hoc deployment of staff to respond to emerging needs. UN reform was considered as an opportunity to promote tripartism. In order to mainstream the Decent Work Agenda, attention had to be paid by the ILO to vulnerable populations, poverty reduction, decent work for youth and persons with disabilities. It also implied the promotion of economic opportunities and job creation for refugees and in refugee-hosting countries. A strong focus on gender equality and social inclusion was needed in the development cooperation strategy.
- 105.** The Government member of Australia, speaking also on behalf of the Government members of China, New Zealand, Norway, United Kingdom and the United States, commended the ILO's efforts to place gender issues in the mainstream of development cooperation programmes, such as in the Better Work programme. The progress made in the implementation of the ILO Action Plan for Gender Equality was encouraging and the ILO could further embed the issue of gender equality in its operations. Disability should also be mainstreamed in the medium term across ILO development cooperation initiatives, specifically in the development of the new strategy. Disability was a cross-cutting driver to achieving decent work for all. While much remained to be done, the work of the ILO in that respect was reflected in the ILO Global Business and Disability Network and through its membership of the Global Action on Disability Network. She supported the efforts and call to action made by the Government of Kenya together with the United Kingdom and the International Disability Alliance, which would be jointly hosting a Global Disability Summit in July 2018.
- 106.** The Government member of Norway strongly supported the UN reform efforts and acknowledged the flexibility shown by UN member States in reaching an agreement on the draft UN resolution on the repositioning of the UN development system. Key to the reform was the role of UNDAFs as the main instruments for planning and implementing UN development activities, and the establishment of an independent Resident Coordinator. It was particularly important for the ILO to reach a clear understanding, with all parties, on how its tripartite structure could be both protected and promoted through the new structures and UNDAFs. UN reform should be considered as an opportunity to bring social dialogue into the mainstream of development planning and implementation, as the social partners were too often excluded from local and national development processes. The ILO needed to work with other UN partners with a normative mandate to ensure that future Country Teams were enabled to fulfil the UN's normative functions, including the universal ratification and implementation of the eight ILO fundamental Conventions. The ILO should also critically assess how its operations at the country level could contribute to the pooling of resources, including logistical and office services.
- 107.** The Government member of Algeria noted that the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the AAAA and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 provided a useful framework to guide the work of the ILO and its future development cooperation strategy. The adaptation and extension of the Partnership for Action on Green Economy to other countries would be useful and could be considered as a channel for development assistance.

The tripartite nature of the ILO and the instruments at its disposal meant that the ILO would be very well placed to fulfil a leading role in such an initiative. Moreover, ILO influence in the High-Level Committee on Programmes should be harnessed to further promote the mandate of the Organization.

- 108.** The Government member of Mozambique appreciated the shift from technical assistance to development cooperation. He noted that in the past, projects implemented with ILO assistance had not been aligned with national priorities and lacked the involvement of other UN agencies. The ineffectiveness of some projects was a result of a lack of mobilization of funds by the ILO and weak national ownership. There had been a marked change in 2015 when the ILO and the Government opted to incorporate strategies to promote decent work in the national employment policy, involving all public institutions and the social partners. He highlighted the experience of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) regional forums for best practices as a key contribution to development cooperation. In conclusion, employment should be central not only to the ILO and other UN agencies but also to IMF and World Bank programmes.
- 109.** The Government member of Sri Lanka said that the tripartite nature of the ILO was key to the achievement of the SDGs. Social dialogue could play a major role in mainstreaming decent work in national development plans. The ILO should develop a network of ministries to help advocate decent work, which would need to be adjusted to countries' changing priorities and aligned with national policies. The ILO should provide countries with technical assistance in data collection and analysis to provide for evidence-based policy making and the reduction of knowledge gaps.
- 110.** The Government member of the United States encouraged the ILO to continue to play an active role in the UN reform process at the highest level and within UN Country Teams. It was important to promote understanding of employment and labour issues, including in countries where the ILO did not have an office. In countries in which the tripartite partners have negotiated a DWCP, the ILO should bring that understanding to the table in national development and UNDAF processes. The ILO's response to national priorities should be premised on evidence-based programmes to demonstrate outcomes, which contributed to national strategies. Shifting from pilot projects to the scaling up of approaches that had proven to be effective was needed. It was critical for the ILO to demonstrate the impact of its programmes and projects through rigorous evaluations. The findings of evaluations needed to be integrated across the spectrum of the ILO's work.
- 111.** The Government member of the Republic of Korea said that the ILO had made a substantial contribution to the SDGs and to the implementation of development policies at the national level through the DWCP and within the UNDAF. The multilateral partnership of the GPEDC collaborated with different stakeholders to enhance the effectiveness of development cooperation and the ILO could strengthen its ties with the GPEDC. Since 2004, the Korea–ILO Partnership Programme had striven to improve the linkage with DWCPs in its implementation process and enhance performance assessment. It was important to secure policy coherence at the national level, prevent project fragmentation and improve performance-based assessment in order for DWCPs to contribute effectively to UNDAFs. In that regard, ILO regional offices played a key role in reflecting the needs and priorities of countries in the design and resource allocation of development cooperation projects.
- 112.** The Government member of Mexico noted that collaboration with UN resident agencies was a priority in the development of joint programmes. An analysis of the impact of national trends, demographic changes, technology, informality and climate change should be incorporated in DWCPs and UNDAFs in order to contribute to SDG 8. Addressing the AAAA and the 2030 Agenda required partnerships between the public and the private sectors for a transition towards sustainable development models, with an integrated approach

addressing economic inequalities, deterioration of ecosystems and technological and demographical changes. Against that backdrop, the Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation had established the Alliance for Sustainability, a platform for strategic collaboration between the public and private sectors for international development cooperation projects for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

- 113.** The Government member of the Philippines said that alignment with national development plans and UNDAFs provided clarity in relation to the ILO's work on the SDGs, easier collaboration with the UN and other partners and therefore created greater efficiency and effectiveness. It also opened access to broader sources of funding for ILO constituents. The interrelated and interconnected nature of the SDGs echoed the four mutually supportive strategic objectives of the Decent Work Agenda, which were key to addressing the challenge of policy coherence. The UN system, in particular UN Country Teams, had to seek joint priorities and modes of implementation. The ILO was well placed to contribute across the full range of SDGs.
- 114.** The Government member of the Syrian Arab Republic highlighted the repercussions of his country's current situation with regard to workers' rights and decent work. It was important to address the specific needs of Syrian refugees in Jordan and Lebanon, many of whom were living in poor conditions and with their labour rights denied. His Government had made efforts towards the facilitation of the return of workers, and labour policies in that regard were being established.
- 115.** The Government member of Iraq said that the UN and the ILO played complementary roles, as reflected in human rights treaties. In particular, there was a significant link between the work of the ILO and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which established the basis for achieving social justice in the world of work. The Social Justice Declaration offered protection against the risks of unregulated globalization. The broad implementation of those principles through targeted efforts should be ensured. His country fully supported the SDGs, particularly SDGs 3, 5 and 16, and considered that the best approach to address needs at the national level would be to increase exchanges and mutual support among ILO regional offices, and to encourage national tripartite dialogue. To that end, the involvement of the private sector would be extremely important. There was a need to boost capacity in the interest of fostering economic development, decent work and economic growth.
- 116.** The Government member of New Zealand welcomed the inclusion of the just transition to environmental sustainability as a cross-cutting policy driver in the ILO's Programme and Budget for 2018–19, along with the launch of the Green Initiative, as a recognition of the importance of climate change in the context of the SDGs. Just transition required long-term planning and immediate action to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. Policy coherence was critical to ensure that technological development would lead to inclusive and sustainable economic growth. An integrated approach covering sustainable enterprises, skills development and social protection would be required, as well as cooperation and partnership among all levels and all actors. New Zealand supported the continuation of the ILO's efforts and leadership to adjust to the future of work through a just transition.
- 117.** The Government member of Argentina recalled the importance of the 2030 Agenda and the key role of the ILO through its international labour standards, its tripartite structure and the universal nature of the Decent Work Agenda. His country supported the ILO's efforts for greater integration in order to achieve the SDGs and had started to adapt the SDG targets to the national context through participatory, people-centred and efficient policies. His country attached particular importance to complying with the targets related to the achievement of decent work, quality youth employment, safe and secure working environments and the eradication of forced and child labour. Although committed to achieve all of the SDGs,

Argentina considered decent work as an essential pillar of sustainable development. Compliance with SDG 5 was also deemed critical to create the conditions for women to benefit from economic transformation and growth. The achievement of the SDGs called for additional resources and the development of strategic and long-term alliances with multiple stakeholders. UNDAFs would be the most important tools to ensure increased relevance, impact and sustainability of capacity development activities. Development cooperation would only be effective if the State assumed responsibility for retaining and sustaining the capacity developed.

- 118.** The Government member of India underscored the relevance of DWCPs and the importance of their planning, monitoring and evaluation with the involvement of different ministries. The alignment between DWCPs and UNDAFs was critical to both increase the level of engagement among partners and identify resource gaps. More care should be given to national priorities and strategies to build and reinforce DWCPs. Training programmes for social partners and the sharing of knowledge and practices could contribute to mainstreaming decent work into national policies and strategies.
- 119.** The Government member of Canada supported the UN reform to reduce overlaps between the roles and responsibilities of the UN development system and a results-oriented mandate for coherence and collaboration. UN leadership capacity was critical to enable strengthened integration of cross-cutting themes, such as gender equality and climate change. The realignment of the functions of UN Country Teams and Resident Coordinators and of UNDAFs to be the central instruments for UN development system efforts at the country level was important to ensure coherence and integration in programming. Gender equality and the empowerment of women needed to be at the centre of policies and efforts.
- 120.** The Government member of Ghana supported the Africa group's statement and reiterated that SDG 8 was central to the SDGs. Robust DWCPs, effectively mainstreamed into national development plans, were an effective way to advance decent work and contribute to the SDGs' commitment of leaving no one behind. Capacity building, strengthened labour administration and labour market information to support informed policy decisions were critical aspects for the implementation of the SDGs. The lack of productivity measurement tools should be addressed by the ILO as productivity gains could strengthen domestic private and public investments towards the financing of the SDGs.
- 121.** The Government member of Lebanon underscored that the Syrian refugee crisis in Lebanon presented serious repercussions, in particular on employment and livelihoods. She explained that the situation could not be solved by the Government alone and that collaboration with the UN development system and other actors was crucial. Such collaboration required not only resources but also strengthened technical capacity.
- 122.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson noted the points of convergence coming out of the discussion, such as the centrality of tripartism, social dialogue and decent work in the UN reform process, the need to engage social partners in UNDAFs, the importance of policy coherence among various ministries and within the UN system, as well as the need to strengthen the capacity of UN Resident Coordinators to uphold ILO principles and instruments.
- 123.** The Employer Vice-Chairperson highlighted the opportunity presented by the UN reform for the promotion of decent work and the need to integrate labour issues in national development plans and UNDAFs. Employment promotion, including in collaboration with international financial institutions, and the role of the private sector were important for the achievement of the SDGs. DWCPs should be opened up to other government entities, and their performance and impact on livelihoods continuously monitored and measured.

Point 4. In the context of the financing for development, partnerships and innovative funding trends – also being promoted in the UN reform – what are the roles and responsibilities of governments, employers’ and workers’ organizations and the Office in ensuring the achievement of decent work outcomes at national level at large? What would be the optimal combination of partnerships and modalities, including with business and civil society for adequate funding of an effective and accountable ILO development cooperation?

124. The Employer Vice-Chairperson noted that in the context of SDG 17 on partnerships, the private sector played a key role in development cooperation. Public–private partnerships, multi-stakeholder platforms and business networks had all successfully advanced the ILO’s Decent Work Agenda in support of the SDGs by providing expertise and new products, technologies and services, as well as cost-sharing and in-kind contributions. Therefore, the ILO’s public–private partnerships policy needed to be strengthened with a focus on building the capacity of employers’ organizations, and a comprehensive multi-stakeholder partnerships strategy should be adopted to build long-term, integrated and multifaceted partnerships with the private sector. In addition, a greater emphasis on results-based management and monitoring and performance-based objectives was needed to retain and expand the ILO’s partnership base.
125. New SDG initiatives, such as Alliance 8.7, the Global Initiative on Decent Jobs for Youth and the multi-stakeholder partnership for SDG target 1.3, should establish clear objectives, buy-in from constituents and ensure better responsiveness to countries’ needs to ensure coherence and avoid duplication. Dedicated business networks, such as the Child Labour Platform, the Global Business Network for Social Protection Floors, the ILO Global Business and Disability Network and Global Business Network on Forced Labour and Human Trafficking, had demonstrated how to effectively share knowledge and good practices. The ILO should expand its collaboration with other agencies, including the World Bank, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), whose business model was exemplary for development cooperation. Such collaboration was necessary for pooling synergies for the promotion of job creation, lifelong learning and formalization.
126. A conducive business environment, especially for SMEs, was critical given the enormous financial contribution of the private sector to national development, both directly through taxation and indirectly through wages. FDI needed to be promoted as a crucial source of financing and the ILO should support policy solutions that optimized the positive effects of FDI. Competition for resources among UN agencies should not lead the ILO to compromise on the core principles of social dialogue and tripartism. The ILO’s share of resources for development cooperation was relatively small and often too widely dispersed to have a significant impact.
127. Governments should increase national funding to the DWCPs, which should be reassessed to reflect national priorities. The ILO must demonstrate a greater agility and capacity to deliver, with evidence of results achieved, in order to attract increased resources for development cooperation, including from UN pooled funds and joint programmes. That could be achieved through the ILO flagship programmes, which were intended to demonstrate impact and collaboration with constituents but needed to be adequately funded in a manner that was complementary to other priority outcomes. The ILO should influence the design of, and participate in, the funding compact foreseen by the UN reform and seek

innovative financing mechanisms and solutions, including technology-based approaches and tax incentives to foster private investment.

- 128.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson said that governments could save large numbers of citizens and workers from poverty and inequality by respecting the ILO's standard-setting framework and putting into practice the Decent Work Agenda and social protection systems. ODA, in particular the commitment to earmark 0.7 per cent of GNI for development cooperation, remained a key resource for implementing the 2030 Agenda. The private sector also had a key role to play in the implementation of the SDGs, in terms of respect for trade union and labour rights, decent wages, input to social protection systems and respect for occupational safety and health and for environmental standards. The normative framework of the ILO, the revised MNE Declaration and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights were examples of important tools that guided private enterprises to contribute to the SDGs. However, tax evasion by the main multinational enterprises had diverted enormous sums from ODA and thereby from the implementation of the Decent Work Agenda and social protection systems. The role of the ILO was important in ensuring the incorporation of labour provisions in trade agreements and in facilitating the engagement of social partners in trade, investment and multilateral financial policy. Although the sums involved gave cause for reflection – only 1 per cent of required global development resources were available within the UN system, 1.3 per cent of which represented ILO resources – that was not a reason to privatize development or compromise on the SDGs.
- 129.** The ILO should work with enterprises to improve conditions of work in keeping with ILO Conventions and Recommendations. Public–private partnerships should be redefined not only to obtain funds for development cooperation but also to guarantee decent work and social dialogue, including across national borders and throughout the supply chain of private entities. The core values, normative mandate and tripartism of the ILO, and inclusion of the social partners, should be taken into account when designing public–private partnerships and South–South and triangular cooperation programmes. It was important for the Office to strengthen its internal governance procedures and to centralize all requests at headquarters for the selection of private entities under public–private partnerships, in consultation with the Bureau for Workers' Activities (ACTRAV) and the Bureau for Employers' Activities (ACT/EMP). Such strategically realigned public–private partnerships would strengthen the mandate and effectiveness of the ILO at the national and international levels and in the multilateral context.
- 130.** The ILO should be an important player and promoter in the regulatory process for the new private sector financing mechanisms advocated by the UN reform and should have a set of criteria for engagement. Where new financing mechanisms were used to support development cooperation programmes with private entities, governments should ensure that principles and criteria of engagement were established that included and respected the rights of the social partners and ensured responsible governance, transparency and results-based frameworks for evaluation. There was a risk of conflict of interest in the use of public–private partnerships for the financing of infrastructure and public services, with potential negative impacts on universal access and quality of services.
- 131.** The ILO should expand its engagement and visibility in international development cooperation policies, such as with regional and global UN bodies, the Forum on Financing for Development and the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. While maintaining its core tripartite values, the ILO should actively seek alliances with other relevant actors, including civil society, and support social dialogue, freedom of association and collective bargaining as a means of implementing the SDGs. A roadmap was needed for the ILO's involvement in the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development of the UN General Assembly to be held in 2019, where SDG 8 was to be reviewed.

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- 132.** The Government member of Senegal, speaking on behalf of the Africa group, noted the importance of partnerships and funding to achieve the aspirations of Agenda 2063 and stated that financing should be addressed at two levels. At the first level, it was necessary to strengthen domestic resource mobilization, with more efficient public expenditure systems, as well as financial and technical support to reinforce industrial and private sector development including the growth of trade. The Africa Action Plan for Development Effectiveness included principles and mechanisms for national resource mobilization, sovereign strategic funds through capital markets, and platforms and reinforced capacities to foster public–private partnerships. His group suggested defining tailored domestic resource mobilization and cooperation models, enhancing social and microfinance institution participation in financing, mobilizing resources from the diaspora, supporting countries in establishing partnerships for investments leading to job creation while fostering corporate social responsibility, social partners’ participation in the development of innovative programmes for economic growth, and attracting private investment for development cooperation. ILO support for a programme for the transition from the informal to the formal economy was requested. The second level involved innovative mechanisms as a means of fostering development cooperation. For example, in 2017 constituents in the African region had adopted a framework of action for South–South cooperation and decent work.
- 133.** The principles of results-based management, monitoring and evaluation and adequate resources for labour administrations were important. Employers’ organizations had to promote the respect of rights in the private sector and in public–private partnerships. Strong and representative workers’ organizations could contribute to the development of funding strategies. The Office should take advantage of the UN reform to increase efficiency and position the Decent Work Agenda at the centre of the UNDAFs. Constituents should also be supported to reinforce their capacities to absorb resources.
- 134.** The Government member of China, speaking on behalf of ASPAG, said that he provided his comments based on principles, technicalities and operations. On principles, he regarded development cooperation as critical for the provision of public goods to reduce decent work deficits that brought positive outcomes for all and constituents had a shared responsibility for the achievement of the SDGs. On technicalities, the Office had to further engage in multi-stakeholder partnerships. South–South and triangular cooperation was a vehicle for countries to address their needs with the support of other countries from the Global South, which was complementary to North–South cooperation. The Office should make efforts for more adaptable, innovative and diverse funding, including from the private sector and domestic sources. The ILO should continue to mainstream gender and disability issues into its programmes. On operations, the Office should implement the decentralization policy and strengthen field and headquarters collaboration through global task teams. Integrating DWCPs into UNDAFs and national frameworks was a shared responsibility of the constituents and country ownership in the projects was important as well as the capacity building of constituents.
- 135.** The Government member of Bulgaria, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, indicated that Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Norway, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia aligned themselves with the statement. The group was committed to providing collectively 0.7 per cent of GNI as ODA within the time frame of the 2030 Agenda, however, it was not enough and new partnerships, innovative financing models and domestic resources were required, as referred to in the AAAA. The ILO should seek productive, inclusive, innovative and multi-stakeholder partnerships such as the ones applied in corporate social responsibility and sustainable business models. Such partnerships should be aligned with labour standards, take into account climate and environmental perspectives, as well as the outcome document of the 2018 ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development follow-up. The ILO should elaborate its partnerships and policy coherence

strategy mentioned in the Office report as a follow-up to the 2016 Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review resolution. It should increase its collaboration with other multilateral agencies, civil society organizations, financial institutions and development banks, private companies and representatives of actors in the informal and rural economy, while promoting and safeguarding the principle of tripartism and social dialogue. The ILO–IFC Better Work programme was a good example of an innovative and comprehensive partnership.

- 136.** The ILO should continue to engage with donors for an increase in flexible funding modalities such as RBSA, to which some EU Member States were the first to contribute. The EU supported the introduction of the 1 per cent levy from non-core contributions and doubling the contribution of the ILO to the cost-sharing arrangement for a strengthened Resident Coordinator system. The ILO development cooperation strategy should focus on results, increased policy coherence by ensuring that both DWCPs and UNDAFs promoted labour standards, strengthened joint actions with other UN agencies and assessed impact. It should also apply internationally agreed principles such as transparency, accountability, focus on results, country ownership and inclusive partnerships. It should be adaptable and responsive to changing national priorities and take into account climate and environmental issues, support gender equality, disability inclusion, non-discrimination towards LGBTI (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersexed) persons and include focus on social protection and youth employment.
- 137.** In conclusion, the ILO should involve the social partners in: (i) ensuring its work on partnerships at all levels to bring a wide range of stakeholders together; (ii) pursuing new forms of resource mobilization for flexible funding with traditional and non-traditional donors; and (iii) improving results reporting to demonstrate value for money.
- 138.** The Government member of the Philippines, speaking on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), supported any reforms in the UN and the ILO that would strengthen partnerships among tripartite constituents and improve the living conditions of workers. The ILO had an important role to play to achieve SDG 8 and could not do it alone given its limited resources and had to be supported by its tripartite constituents. In order to reallocate funds to appropriate priorities, he recommended the assessment of the work and accomplishments of the ILO in development cooperation by a third party and the monitoring by the UN of specialized agencies, including the ILO, to prevent duplication of activities.
- 139.** The Government member of the United States stated that the Office could assist its tripartite constituents in articulating the impact of decent work on development to the policy-makers of their countries, so that this was duly considered in national budget and resource allocations. The ILO should continue to improve the data provided through its Development Cooperation Dashboard. The ILO should use learning from evaluations to strengthen its activities in areas such as labour law enforcement, apprenticeship and women's economic empowerment. Resource mobilization and partnerships as well as South–South and triangular cooperation needed to be expanded. Effective partnerships with the private sector and other organizations could advance labour and employment issues.
- 140.** The Government member of Algeria supported the statement made by the Government member of Senegal on behalf of the Africa group. He observed the emergence of new approaches towards financing for sustainable development and resource mobilization that included private sector financing. Algeria funded a South–South cooperation programme on social protection and social dialogue as part of new approaches towards development financing.
- 141.** The Government member of Switzerland supported pooled operational services among the UN agencies in the field. The physical presence of the ILO in each region was not necessary

but the tripartite structure had to be ensured. The ILO should intensify its cooperation with the private sector to diversify its sources of funding and develop scenarios to increase voluntary contributions by 2030. It was the responsibility of governments to create enabling conditions for promoting employment and inclusive growth and to include labour provisions in trade agreements. The ILO should be more active on issues linking trade and cooperation.

- 142.** The Government member of Egypt supported the statement made by the Government member of Senegal on behalf of the Africa group. Promoting investment, including local investment, through the adoption of necessary legislation was important. Guarantees were required for investors and SMEs so that wages could be raised and labour provisions had to be included in trade agreements. Public-private partnerships, including with civil society organizations, should be part of the ILO's strategy on development cooperation.
- 143.** The Government member of the Syrian Arab Republic mentioned that all parties needed to be involved in effective development cooperation. An ILO study conducted on the situation of Syrian workers in Lebanon illustrated that Syrian workers were in competition with Lebanese workers for jobs in the construction and farming sectors. In 2007, the Syrian Arab Republic had adopted cooperation agreements with Lebanon to ensure that workers from both countries enjoyed similar working conditions. Decent work and the protection of workers' rights were important. He supported the statement made by the Government member of China.
- 144.** The Government member of Brazil spoke about the role and responsibilities of both the ILO's constituents and the Office in fostering partnerships and providing adequate funding for ILO development cooperation. Capacity building and strengthening local institutions to promote the Decent Work Agenda was important. There were opportunities of trilateral cooperation between Brazil, the ILO and third countries, especially to eliminate child labour. An example of success was the South-South cooperation for the promotion of decent work in cotton-producing countries in Africa and Latin America. An improved coordination of field operations with other international organizations was required to implement both the 2030 Agenda and the UN reform and ensure increased coherence between field activities and national policies. ILO development cooperation needed to focus on key priorities, safeguard gender equality and use the MNE Declaration in its cooperation with the private sector. The ILO should play an important role in the Second High-level UN Conference on South-South Cooperation taking place in Argentina in March 2019. Caution should be observed while considering recommendations from reports of the supervisory system of the ILO in the context of the ILO's development cooperation so as not to impose conditionalities unduly. There were limitations in promoting the Decent Work Agenda by using solely a rights-based approach; it had to be combined with an employment-based approach. Tackling youth unemployment as well as other forms of discrimination in labour markets, especially discrimination against women as well as discrimination against persons with disabilities, should be an integral part of development cooperation.
- 145.** The representative of Palestine asked the Office and those present how it could achieve development when it was under the yoke of colonization and occupation. Palestine faced multiple obstacles to achieving development because of the occupation. He questioned how Gaza could be developed when it had been occupied for 12 years, the water and sea were polluted, schools were being demolished and it was being bombarded. The West Bank had blockades dividing its streets and limited access to its natural resources. The Palestinian Government was working seriously to implement decent work, despite the difficulties. Social dialogue had been institutionalized with the support of the ILO and three laws related to social dialogue, specifically on social security, minimum wages and trade union work, had been adopted.

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- 146.** The Government member of the Philippines noted that ILO constituents had a major role to play to promote public, private, national and international financing of decent work outcomes. ILO development cooperation could leverage a range of financial sources and ensure effective participation of the tripartite constituents in policy making and implementation so that decent work outcomes could be achieved at the national level. Greater cooperation between government, the social partners, civil society organizations and country offices was needed to deliver on agreed commitments. Regular reporting of the financial status of development cooperation projects could be maximized through the use of modern technologies to secure and maintain transparency. The AAAA emphasized domestic resource mobilization for the implementation of sustainable development strategies. The ILO would have to prepare for new challenges and opportunities by reinforcing the capacity of its constituents to position themselves prominently in national implementation strategies.
- 147.** The Government member of Ghana supported the statement made by the Government member of Senegal on behalf of the Africa group. He stated that financing for development and sustaining partnerships was an important determinant for effective implementation of national policies. The ILO needed to review the frameworks for accessing pooled funds and such frameworks had to be adapted to the specificities of member States. To ensure that economic growth would lead to the creation of decent jobs, governments had to work together with the social partners, the private sector, social actors, philanthropic institutions and civil societies. Collaboration between governments and the private sector through public–private partnerships and bilateral agreements would require an efficient and effective public service system that adequately responded to the growth and development of the private sector. Ghana was currently implementing a medium-term public sector reform programme to enable the private sector to thrive. Instituting strong national monitoring and evaluation systems to measure progress of programme outcomes was the responsibility of governments. Ghana was in a position to undertake that role with its newly created Ministry of Monitoring and Evaluation.
- 148.** The Employer Vice-Chairperson noted the responsibility of the Committee to make the ILO fit for purpose and capable of delivering on its mandate in the context of the SDGs and UN reform. From the perspective of employers, the conclusions of the Committee’s deliberations should include the following points: (i) ILO development cooperation should support employment promotion, an enabling environment for sustainable enterprises and SMEs and the transition to the formal economy; (ii) DWCPs had to be needs-based and demand-driven and embedded in the reality on the ground; (iii) supply-driven projects must be replaced by long-term programmes that delivered sustainable results and respected gender equality, including women’s entrepreneurship and leadership; (iv) while preserving tripartism and social dialogue, ILO influence in UN reform should be expanded to ensure the full integration of DWCPs in UNDAFs, and the field structure reviewed in the context of a reformed UN; (v) a more effective engagement of the ILO with the private sector was needed to promote investment, job creation, apprenticeship opportunities and workplace solutions, avoiding conditionalities which could discourage private sector engagement and making full use of public–private partnerships; (vi) capacity building should focus on the institutional development of constituents and be supported by well-resourced programmes for the social partners to help them to assert their role in the national SDG process; (vii) the ILO should resource development cooperation by a mix of traditional and new funding mechanisms; (viii) governments had to provide enabling conditions for social dialogue in national development planning, and the ILO should ensure the involvement of the social partners in such arrangements; (ix) policy coherence was key within the ILO as well as a clear responsibility of governments and the ILO should promote it in partnership with international financial institutions and UN agencies; and (x) the ILO should be wary of promoting labour clauses in trade agreements in the absence of reliable evidence to support it.

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149. The Worker Vice-Chairperson noted that governments and the private sector had an important responsibility in implementing the SDGs and development cooperation was necessary to complement their efforts. Decent work was critical to the well-being of workers, and South–South and triangular cooperation should incorporate social dialogue and gender equality. In addition, governments were responsible for ensuring the accountability and transparency of results, and for ensuring the inclusion of the social partners. The Workers’ group was concerned about UN reform and its implications for the future of the ILO, and hoped that the ILO would be invited to participate fully in ongoing discussions by the General Assembly on the reform of the Resident Coordinator system. International labour standards, social dialogue, the right to collective bargaining, the ILO’s tripartite structure and capacity building were all essential to the regulation of labour markets and should be fully integrated in UN frameworks and in ILO development cooperation. The ILO should also increase the needs-based capacity development of the social partners, in particular in its five flagship programmes. The ILO needed to increase its visibility and promote social dialogue as a democratic governance instrument.

Discussion of the draft conclusions

Preamble

Title

150. The title of the preamble was adopted.

First preambular paragraph

151. The first preambular paragraph was adopted.

Second preambular paragraph

152. The Employer Vice-Chairperson introduced an amendment to insert “core labour” before “standards” with a view to maintaining a focus on the fundamental principles and rights at work.
153. The Worker Vice-Chairperson did not support the amendment and considered it to be restrictive.
154. The Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, did not support the amendment and noted that it was important to take into account the entire body of international labour standards. The preamble was well balanced and did not need any further changes.
155. The Government member of Senegal, speaking on behalf of the Africa group, did not support the amendment. It was too restrictive and would exclude important technical labour standards.
156. The amendment was not adopted.
157. The Government member of Brazil, speaking also on behalf of the Government member of India, introduced an amendment to insert “, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical

Co-operation among Developing Countries (1978)” after “(Social Justice Declaration)”. The purpose of the amendment was to reaffirm the core principles on labour-related rights which were universally acknowledged. He highlighted in that regard the provisions of Article 23 of the Declaration of Human Rights and the milestone for South–South cooperation represented by the Buenos Aires Plan of Action.

- 158. The Employer Vice-Chairperson and the Worker Vice-Chairperson supported the amendment.
- 159. The Government member of China supported the amendment and observed that it added weight to the preamble.
- 160. The amendment was adopted.
- 161. The Government member of the United States, speaking also on behalf of the Government member of Canada, introduced an amendment to replace “provide relevant guidance” with “recognize the importance of decent work”; it would emphasize the importance of decent work principles in the texts cited.
- 162. The Worker Vice-Chairperson and the Employer Vice-Chairperson supported the amendment.
- 163. The amendment was adopted.
- 164. The second preambular paragraph was adopted as amended.

Third preambular paragraph

- 165. The Government member of Brazil, speaking also on behalf of the Government member of India, submitted an amendment to replace “in line with” by “, taking into account, as appropriate,”. Given that the Busan Principles and the Nairobi Outcome Document had no binding relation with the ILO, it was not appropriate to seek a strict alignment with those principles.
- 166. The Employer Vice-Chairperson supported the amendment.
- 167. The Worker Vice-Chairperson did not support the amendment; it weakened the meaning of the sentence.
- 168. The Government member of Senegal, speaking on behalf of the Africa group, pointed out that though the principles of transparency and accountability were interesting not everything in the two referenced texts was relevant. He supported the amendment.
- 169. The amendment was adopted.
- 170. The third preambular paragraph was adopted as amended.
- 171. The preamble was adopted as amended.

Part I

Title

172. The title of Part I was adopted.

Point 1

173. The Employer Vice-Chairperson introduced an amendment to insert “, among others,” after “through” in the first line. It was important to acknowledge that there were other kinds of changes occurring in the world of work in addition to those specifically mentioned.

174. The Worker Vice-Chairperson supported the amendment.

175. The amendment was adopted.

176. The Employer Vice-Chairperson introduced an amendment to replace “diffusion” by “transformation” to clarify that technology was not merely spreading in the world but was changing.

177. The Worker Vice-Chairperson supported the amendment.

178. The amendment was adopted.

179. The Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, introduced an amendment to add “Yet poverty persists.” after the first sentence. The aim was to emphasize the importance of the eradication of poverty in relation to SDG 1 and ILO development cooperation.

180. The Worker Vice-Chairperson and the Employer Vice-Chairperson supported the amendment.

181. The Government member of India did not support the amendment and said that she considered poverty to be independent from the factors listed in the first sentence.

182. The Government members of Bangladesh, Brazil and Eswatini (formerly known as Swaziland) did not support the amendment.

183. The amendment was adopted.

184. The Employer Vice-Chairperson introduced an amendment to delete “income”. The purpose was to acknowledge other inequalities besides income inequality that affected youth, women and other groups.

185. The Worker Vice-Chairperson did not support the amendment. A focus on income was necessary and SDG 10 alluded specifically to it.

186. The Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, did not support the amendment.

187. The amendment was not adopted.

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- 188.** The Government member of Senegal, speaking on behalf of the Africa group, introduced an amendment to insert “, in particular those developing in the informal economy and the rural economy.” after “labour market”. The aim was to make the text more inclusive.
- 189.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson and the Employer Vice-Chairperson supported the amendment.
- 190.** The Government members of China and Eswatini, and the Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, supported the amendment.
- 191.** The Government member of the United States proposed a subamendment, seconded by the Government member of New Zealand, for the proposed change to read as a sentence: “Access to decent work remains a challenge in the informal and the rural economy.”
- 192.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson and the Employer Vice-Chairperson supported the subamendment, as did the Government members of Australia, and Senegal, speaking on behalf of the Africa group.
- 193.** The subamendment was adopted.
- 194.** The amendment was adopted as subamended.
- 195.** The Government member of Turkey introduced an amendment to add after the last sentence “In particular, the large volume of refugees imposes huge burdens on the economies of certain countries. These burdens should be reduced through international cooperation so as to ensure a balanced and fair burden-sharing.”
- 196.** The Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, supported the principle of inserting a reference to refugees. He proposed a subamendment for the sentences to read “In particular, large numbers of refugees may place unduly heavy burdens on the economies of host countries. These burdens should be reduced through international cooperation so as to ensure more predictable and equitable burden and responsibility sharing.”
- 197.** The Employer Vice-Chairperson stated the view that given the serious and far-reaching nature of the issue, such an amendment should not be introduced at the present stage of the discussion. The issue had not been discussed earlier in the Committee’s deliberations and her group was not in a position to support the amendment.
- 198.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson supported the subamendment; it was in line with the discussion on the Employment and Decent Work for Peace and Resilience Recommendation, 2017 (No. 205), which had been held in 2017.
- 199.** The Government member of Lebanon stated that her country supported the amendment and subamendment. She introduced a further subamendment, seconded by the Government member of Jordan, to insert “and disrupt the labour market” after “host countries”, replace “These burdens should be reduced” with “These burdens should be addressed and reduced” and add “and durable solution to refugees crisis” at the end of the sentence. The large number of refugees in her country had a strong impact on the labour market and caused competition between refugees and nationals. Assistance from the international community was needed to reduce the burden and find durable solutions to refugee crises.
- 200.** The Government member of Turkey underscored that the plight of refugees in the Middle East was well known. It placed enormous responsibility on neighbouring countries and

required concrete international coordination and response. It was important that point 1 put strong emphasis on the issue in relation to decent work and labour market issues.

- 201.** The Employer Vice-Chairperson appreciated that the topic under discussion was a major issue. However, as the matter had not been addressed in the plenary of the Committee or in the Drafting Group, she considered the introduction of the topic through the amendment process to be a procedural problem.
- 202.** The Chairperson drew the Committee's attention to the last sentence of point 1 which read "Crisis situations arising from conflicts and disasters have impacted many countries, leading to forced displacement." The proposed amendment enhanced that particular sentence by focusing on a specific aspect of it, and was therefore receivable.
- 203.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson said that the further subamendment should not hold up the discussion. He supported the amendment introduced by the Government member of Turkey and the subamendment proposed by the EU and its Member States and expected both to meet broad consensus.
- 204.** The Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, said that he understood the concerns voiced by the Government members of Lebanon and Jordan. It was important, however, to keep the text balanced; it did not need any further subamendment.
- 205.** The Government member of Senegal, speaking on behalf of the Africa group, supported the subamendment proposed by the EU and its Member States, in the interest of reaching a consensus on the issue of refugees. He pointed out that the term "disrupt the labour market" in the subamendment introduced by the Government member of Lebanon was pejorative.
- 206.** The Government member of Pakistan supported the subamendment proposed by the EU and its Member States. The challenge faced by host countries such as Jordan and Lebanon was understood by all. He indicated that the further subamendment proposed by the Government member of Lebanon was in line with Recommendation No. 205 and the ILO Guiding principles on the access of refugees and other forcibly displaced persons to the labour market. He called on the Employers' group to support the amendment and the subamendment.
- 207.** The Government member of the United States did not support any amendment to the text. She shared the view of the Employers' group that this was not a feature of the plenary discussion and that the purpose of the Committee was to provide guidance to the ILO for improving the effectiveness of its development cooperation.
- 208.** The Government member of Bangladesh supported the further subamendment introduced by the Government member of Lebanon and commented that his country faced similar challenges with Rohingya refugees.
- 209.** The Chairperson declared that the further subamendment submitted by the Government member of Lebanon did not have sufficient support and therefore was not adopted. He moved the discussion to the subamendment proposed by the EU and its Member States and noted that there was adequate support.
- 210.** The Government member of the United States proposed a further subamendment to replace "international cooperation so as to ensure more predictable and equitable burden and responsibility sharing" with "responsibility sharing".

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- 211.** The Employer Vice-Chairperson seconded the further subamendment proposed by the Government member of the United States.
- 212.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson reiterated his support for the subamendment proposed by the EU and its Member States and recalled that the issue had been discussed at length over the previous two years as part of the process leading to the adoption of Recommendation No. 205. His group did not oppose the further subamendment proposed by the Government member of the United States but wished to hear the views of more Government members.
- 213.** The Government member of Pakistan did not support the further subamendment proposed by the Government member of the United States and said that it removed the essence of the text.
- 214.** The Government member of Lebanon did not support the further subamendment. She stressed that it was essential to retain the reference to “international cooperation”.
- 215.** The Government member of China recalled that the conclusions were on development cooperation hence the words “international cooperation” should be kept in the text. He supported the subamendment proposed by the EU and its Member States.
- 216.** The Government members of Bangladesh, Turkey, and France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, did not support the further subamendment.
- 217.** The Government member of the United States proposed a further subamendment to retain “international cooperation” in the sentence. It was seconded by the Employer Vice-Chairperson.
- 218.** The Government member of India proposed a further subamendment to delete “host”, as disasters could happen within countries.
- 219.** The Chairperson requested that the subamendment proposed by the EU and its Member States be addressed before further subamendments were considered.
- 220.** The Government member of Pakistan did not support the further subamendment proposed by the Government member of the United States. The correct terminology on the issue of burden and responsibility sharing should be taken from Recommendation No. 205 which had clear references to it.
- 221.** The Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, did not support the further subamendment. He stated that the initial subamendment had consensus.
- 222.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson pointed out that it was an issue for governments to address within the cooperation framework. The subamendment proposed by the EU and its Member States was balanced.
- 223.** The Government member of Turkey did not support the further subamendment.
- 224.** The Government member of China stressed that the subamendment proposed by the EU and its Member States was in line with Recommendation No. 205 and he therefore supported it.
- 225.** The Chairperson declared that the two further subamendments proposed by the Government member of the United States did not have sufficient support.
- 226.** The subamendment proposed by the EU and its Member States was adopted.

227. The amendment was adopted as subamended.

228. Point 1 was adopted as amended.

Point 2

229. Point 2 was adopted.

Point 3

230. The Government member of Senegal, speaking on behalf of the Africa group, introduced an amendment to insert “full implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and of SDG 17 is imperative. Moreover,” after “In this regard”. It was important to include a reference to the AAAA as it defined post-2015 funding for development.

231. The Worker Vice-Chairperson and the Employer Vice-Chairperson supported the amendment, as did the Government member of China.

232. The Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, supported the amendment but proposed a subamendment to remove “full”, which he viewed as not realistic.

233. The Worker Vice-Chairperson, the Employer Vice-Chairperson and the Government member of Pakistan supported the amendment.

234. The Government member of the United States supported the subamendment proposed by the EU and its Member States.

235. The subamendment was not adopted.

236. The amendment was adopted.

237. The Government member of Brazil introduced an amendment, seconded by the Government member of China, to replace “ensuring independent and transparent policies and instruments” with “the advancement of development cooperation”. The original text did not fall within the scope of conclusions on development cooperation.

238. The Worker Vice-Chairperson did not support the amendment.

239. The Employer Vice-Chairperson supported the amendment.

240. The Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, proposed a subamendment to read “ensuring independent and transparent policies and instruments and the advancement of development cooperation”. He noted that it was important to mention independent and transparent policies and instruments.

241. The Worker Vice-Chairperson and the Employer Vice-Chairperson supported the subamendment.

242. The subamendment was adopted.

243. The amendment was adopted as subamended.

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244. The Worker Vice-Chairperson introduced an amendment to delete the last sentence of the point. He considered that there was no clarity on what was meant by “innovative financing”.
245. The Employer Vice-Chairperson did not support the amendment. She stated that the deletion of the sentence would not be in line with the objectives of the general discussion. Innovative financing was crucial for the achievement of the SDGs, as were fiscal provisions.
246. The Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, did not support the amendment. He said that the ILO must find new ways to fund its development cooperation action. He added that clarification regarding innovative means of financing had been provided in the Drafting Group.
247. The amendment was not adopted.
248. The Worker Vice-Chairperson stressed the importance of a broad consensus on the issue so that the conclusions would be widely accepted. He added that a consensus had been reached in the Drafting Group and that issues related to innovative financing would be placed for discussion in the chapeau of point 9. He asked the secretariat for clarification on the procedure to be followed.
249. The Chairperson explained that the procedure accepted by the Committee and applied consistently was that if an amendment did not enjoy sufficient support, it was not adopted.
250. The Employer Vice-Chairperson stated that the social partners were accountable to each other for adherence to the correct procedures and reiterated that her group did not support the amendment.
251. The Worker Vice-Chairperson called for a positive approach, and noted his group’s good faith and respect for tripartism. They had serious concerns about innovative financing which had not been addressed, and had understood from the proceedings of the Drafting Group that they would have an opportunity to raise those concerns during the Committee’s discussion.
252. The Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, emphasized the importance of proper procedure and the need to conclude discussions efficiently.
253. The Government member of Senegal, speaking on behalf of the Africa group, urged the Committee to focus on areas of agreement rather than disagreement, and noted the need for the Workers’ group to be heard. The issue in question was covered under point 9(d), therefore perhaps compromise could be reached at that point.
254. The Employer Vice-Chairperson introduced an amendment to insert “sustainable fiscal provisions and” after “for” in the last sentence.
255. The Worker Vice-Chairperson supported the amendment.
256. The amendment was adopted.
257. Point 3 was adopted as amended.

Point 4

258. The Government member of Canada introduced an amendment, seconded by the Government member of New Zealand, to insert “raising the awareness of its constituents with respect to trade and labour linkages and” after “role of the ILO in”. The aim was to

highlight the need for the ILO to conduct research and analysis that would increase coherence and consistency in line with SDG 8 and the conclusions concerning the second recurrent discussion on fundamental principles and rights at work adopted by the Conference at its 106th Session in 2017.

- 259. The Employer Vice-Chairperson proposed a subamendment to insert “raising the awareness of its constituents by undertaking research on trade and labour” after “role of the ILO in”, as the current knowledge base found mixed results regarding trade and labour linkages.
- 260. The Worker Vice-Chairperson supported the amendment but not the subamendment.
- 261. The Government member of Brazil supported the subamendment.
- 262. The Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, supported the amendment but not the subamendment.
- 263. The subamendment was not adopted.
- 264. The amendment was adopted.
- 265. The Employer Vice-Chairperson introduced an amendment to replace “multilateral development banks” with “multilateral and regional institutions and development banks”.
- 266. The Worker Vice-Chairperson and the Government members of China, India, and France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, supported the amendment.
- 267. The amendment was adopted.
- 268. Point 4 was adopted as amended.

Point 5

- 269. The Worker Vice-Chairperson introduced an amendment to add at the end of the point “, while guaranteeing the Decent Work Agenda.”
- 270. The Employer Vice-Chairperson supported the amendment and proposed a subamendment to replace “guaranteeing” with “promoting” as a guarantee would require unrealistic supervisory requirements.
- 271. The Worker Vice-Chairperson and the Government members of China, India, Zimbabwe, France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, and Senegal, speaking on behalf of the Africa group, supported the subamendment.
- 272. The subamendment was adopted.
- 273. The amendment was adopted as subamended.
- 274. Point 5 was adopted as amended.

Part II

Title

275. The title of Part II was adopted.

Point 6

276. The Government member of Senegal, speaking on behalf of the Africa group, introduced an amendment to insert “, inter alia,” after “is based”.

277. The Worker Vice-Chairperson, the Employer Vice-Chairperson and the Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, supported the amendment.

278. The amendment was adopted.

279. The Worker Vice-Chairperson introduced an amendment to replace “des droits humains” with “des droits de l’homme” in the French text. He requested advice from the secretariat on the proposal.

280. The Employer Vice-Chairperson, the Government members of France, speaking also on behalf of the Government member of Belgium, and Senegal, speaking on behalf of the Africa group, supported the amendment.

281. The representative of the Secretary-General advised that the French term “des droits humains” was the term which had been used in international labour standards recently adopted by the Conference.

282. The amendment was adopted.

283. The Government member of Brazil introduced an amendment, seconded by the Government member of China, to insert “and gender equality” after “human rights” in order to highlight the issue of gender equality, notably in light of the Report of the Director-General to the current Conference, *The Women at Work Initiative: The push for equality*.

284. The Employer Vice-Chairperson introduced a subamendment to insert “including” before “gender equality”, to reflect that gender equality was also a human right.

285. The Worker Vice-Chairperson, the Government members of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, and Senegal, speaking on behalf of the Africa group, supported the subamendment.

286. In reply to a question raised by the Government member of the United States, the deputy representative of the Secretary-General confirmed that core international instruments on human rights covered gender equality.

287. The subamendment was adopted.

288. The amendment was adopted as subamended.

289. Point 6 was adopted as amended.

Point 7

- 290. The Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, introduced an amendment to replace “will participate in” by “has a key role to play in the implementation of” to emphasize the role the Office should play in the UN reform.
- 291. The Worker Vice-Chairperson and the Government member of Senegal, speaking on behalf of the Africa group, supported the amendment.
- 292. The Employer Vice-Chairperson did not support the amendment and reasoned that the original formulation better reflected the need for ILO involvement before the actual implementation of the UN reform.
- 293. The amendment was adopted.
- 294. The Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, introduced an amendment to insert “to grasp the” before “new opportunities”, to clarify the wording.
- 295. The Worker Vice-Chairperson and the Employer Vice-Chairperson supported the amendment.
- 296. The amendment was adopted.
- 297. The Worker Vice-Chairperson introduced an amendment to delete the final sentence of point 7 as it was superfluous.
- 298. The Employer Vice-Chairperson did not support the amendment and noted that the idea of the ILO being fit for purpose in the UN reform was an important one.
- 299. The Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, did not support the amendment.
- 300. The amendment was not adopted.
- 301. Point 7 was adopted as amended.

Part III**Title**

- 302. The title of Part III was adopted.

Point 8

- 303. The Government member of the United States, speaking also on behalf of the Government member of Canada, introduced an amendment to replace “build a global community with a shared future of decent work for all” with “promote a future with decent work for all” to tighten the wording and focus on the ILO’s role in achieving decent work for all.
- 304. The Worker Vice-Chairperson supported the amendment.

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- 305.** The Government member of China did not support the amendment and noted that the original text better emphasized the shared responsibility of achieving the SDGs, as well as the value of development cooperation in developing countries.
- 306.** The Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, did not support the amendment.
- 307.** The Government member of the United States proposed a subamendment, seconded by the Government member of Canada, to replace “future” with “shared future”.
- 308.** The Employer Vice-Chairperson supported the subamendment.
- 309.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson and the Government members of Brazil and India did not support the subamendment.
- 310.** The Government member of China, speaking on behalf of ASPAG, did not support the subamendment, noting that the original text reflected ASPAG’s aspiration for inclusive development cooperation.
- 311.** The Government member of Zimbabwe did not support the subamendment, noting the need to emphasize the shared responsibilities on development cooperation.
- 312.** The Government member of Brazil referred to the agreement that had emerged in the Drafting Group to keep the original text and did not support the amendment.
- 313.** The Government member of India also preferred to keep the original text.
- 314.** The subamendment was not adopted.
- 315.** The amendment was not adopted.
- 316.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson introduced an amendment to insert “The United Nations, the ILO and the other agencies have an essential role in monitoring the implementation of the SDGs. The unique character of the ILO, defined by its tripartite structure and its standards mandate, including its supervisory system, must be fully recognized while retaining the independence of its mandate, its Constitution, its funding and its programming.”, after “overarching SDG framework.” His group believed that it was important to reinforce the role of the ILO in the UN reform.
- 317.** The Employer Vice-Chairperson stated that her group was unclear about the intent of the amendment and suggested that it be shortened to provide greater clarity.
- 318.** The Government member of Senegal, speaking on behalf of the Africa group, said that he supported the amendment but wished to propose a subamendment to delete the last part of the sentence, “while retaining the independence of its mandate, its Constitution, its funding and its programming.”
- 319.** The Government member of China did not support the amendment or the subamendment.
- 320.** The Government member of Brazil pointed out that the topics that were added in the amendment were similar to those already in point 8(c); he did not support the amendment or subamendment.
- 321.** The Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, supported the subamendment proposed by the Africa group.

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- 322.** The Government member of the United States supported the subamendment but introduced a further subamendment, for the text to read “The United Nations, the ILO and the other agencies have a role to play in supporting countries to monitor and achieve the objectives of the SDGs. The unique character of the ILO, defined by its tripartite structure and its standards mandate, including its supervisory system, should be recognized.”
- 323.** The Employer Vice-Chairperson introduced a further subamendment to the subamendment proposed by the Government member of the United States to replace “mandate” with “role”.
- 324.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson proposed a further subamendment to insert at the beginning of the point “The ILO and other UN agencies have an important role to play in assisting countries in monitoring and realizing the objectives of the SDGs. The unique role of the ILO defined by its Constitution, its tripartite structure and its normative mandate, including its supervisory system, is fundamental to fulfilling this role and should be fully taken into account in future programming and financing.”
- 325.** The Employer Vice-Chairperson requested clarity on the text and introduced a further subamendment, deleting “and should be fully taken into account in future programming and financing” from the text proposed by the Workers’ group.
- 326.** The Government member of Brazil supported this subamendment from the Employers’ group.
- 327.** The Government member of Senegal, speaking on behalf of the Africa group, supported the subamendment proposed by the Workers’ group as it highlighted the added value of the ILO.
- 328.** The Government member of China, and the Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, supported the subamendment proposed by the Workers’ group.
- 329.** The subamendment proposed by the Workers’ group was adopted.
- 330.** The amendment was adopted as subamended.

Point 8(a)

- 331.** The Employer Vice-Chairperson introduced an amendment to insert “regions’ and” after “adapted to”.
- 332.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson and the Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, and the Government member of Senegal, speaking on behalf of the Africa group, supported the amendment.
- 333.** The amendment was adopted.
- 334.** The Employer Vice-Chairperson introduced an amendment to replace “deficits” by “challenges” to reflect the broader range of decent work issues faced by countries. Decent work deficits had already been mentioned under point 1.
- 335.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson did not support the amendment and noted that “decent work deficits” was a common ILO term. It had been used, for example, in the Conference discussion on global supply chains in 2016. He proposed a subamendment to replace “deficits” by “deficits and challenges”.
- 336.** The Employer Vice-Chairperson did not support the subamendment.

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- 337.** The Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, indicated a preference for the more specific term “deficits” but would support the subamendment proposed by the Workers’ group if there was a consensus between the Employers’ group and the Workers’ group.
- 338.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson reiterated that his group did not support the amendment and withdrew the subamendment.
- 339.** The Government members of Eswatini and Zimbabwe, and the Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, did not support the amendment.
- 340.** The Government members of Brazil, India and the United States supported the amendment.
- 341.** The amendment was not adopted.
- 342.** The Government member of Senegal, speaking on behalf of the Africa group, introduced an amendment to the French text to replace “concordance avec” with “alignement sur”.
- 343.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson, the Employer Vice-Chairperson and the Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, supported the amendment.
- 344.** The amendment was adopted.
- 345.** The Government member of Senegal, speaking on behalf of the Africa group, introduced an amendment to insert “and national development plans” after “(UNDAFs)”. DWCPs also needed to be aligned with national development plans.
- 346.** The Employer Vice-Chairperson and the Worker Vice-Chairperson supported the amendment.
- 347.** The amendment was adopted.
- 348.** Point 8(a) was adopted as amended.

Point 8(b)

- 349.** The Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, introduced an amendment to replace “the elaboration of DWCPs and UNDAFs, in coordination with UN Resident Coordinators” by “the elaboration of DWCPs, and of UNDAFs in coordination with UN Resident Coordinators” to clarify the text and protect the priorities of the ILO.
- 350.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson and the Employer Vice-Chairperson supported the amendment.
- 351.** The amendment was adopted.
- 352.** Point 8(b) was adopted as amended.

New clause after point 8(b)

- 353.** The Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, introduced an amendment to move point 8(f) to after point 8(b) for consistency and to give more importance to clause (f).

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- 354.** The Employer Vice-Chairperson proposed a subamendment to insert “and the SDGs” after “policies” in clause (f).
- 355.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson, the Government member of China, the Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, and the Government member of Senegal, speaking on behalf of the Africa group, supported the amendment and the subamendment.
- 356.** The Government member of India supported the subamendment but did not support the amendment, noting that it was more logical for clause (f) to remain where it was.
- 357.** The subamendment was adopted.
- 358.** The amendment was adopted as subamended.
- 359.** The new clause after point 8(b) was adopted.

Point 8(c)

- 360.** The Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, introduced an amendment to insert “social protection,” after “social dialogue,” as it was important to explicitly mention social protection.
- 361.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson supported the amendment.
- 362.** The Employer Vice-Chairperson did not support the amendment as there was no link observed with the other items in that section, therefore the insertion of “social protection” had no clear rationale.
- 363.** The Government members of China and Eswatini, and the Government member of Senegal, speaking on behalf of the Africa group, supported the amendment.
- 364.** The amendment was adopted.
- 365.** Point 8(c) was adopted as amended.

Point 8(d)

- 366.** Two amendments submitted by the Worker members were withdrawn. One had sought to insert “and multinationals” after “medium-sized enterprises” and the other to replace “and in providing social protection” with “the creation of decent incomes and the financing of social protection”.
- 367.** The Employer Vice-Chairperson introduced an amendment to add at the end of point 8(d) “The ILO development cooperation strategy should maximize the development potential of the private sector by promoting an enabling environment for sustainable and resilient enterprises.”
- 368.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson and the Government members of China, Eswatini, India and the United States, and the Government member of Senegal speaking on behalf of the Africa group, supported the amendment.
- 369.** The amendment was adopted.

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- 370.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson introduced an amendment to insert at the end of point 8(d) “Moreover, the ILO Declaration on Multinational Enterprises (2017) and the Conclusions concerning the promotion of sustainable enterprises (2007) constitute useful tools.” The two instruments reinforced the importance of the private sector.
- 371.** The Chairperson noted that the title “ILO Declaration on Multinational Enterprises (2017)” was not correct. The correct title “Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy” would be inserted in the text by the secretariat.
- 372.** The Employer Vice-Chairperson, and the Government member of Senegal, speaking on behalf of the Africa group, supported the amendment.
- 373.** The amendment was adopted
- 374.** Point 8(d) was adopted as amended.

Point 8(e)

- 375.** The Government member of Senegal, speaking on behalf of the Africa group, introduced an amendment to insert “, workers in the informal and rural economy” after “youth”.
- 376.** The Employer Vice-Chairperson, the Worker Vice-Chairperson, and the Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, supported the amendment.
- 377.** The Government member of the United States proposed a subamendment, supported by Government members of France, speaking on behalf of the EU, and Senegal, speaking on behalf of the Africa Group, to add at the end of point 8(e) “The ILO should support efforts to promote access to decent work for the working poor and workers in the informal and rural economies.” The intention was to clarify the text to address issues concerning the working poor and workers in the informal and rural economies.
- 378.** Responding to a request for clarification from the Employer Vice-Chairperson as to whether the term “working poor” was used by the ILO, the deputy representative of the Secretary-General explained that the term was used by the ILO but that there was no set definition.
- 379.** The Employer Vice-Chairperson, the Worker Vice-Chairperson and the Government member of China supported the subamendment.
- 380.** The subamendment was adopted.
- 381.** The amendment was adopted as subamended.
- 382.** An amendment submitted by the EU and its Member States to insert “, the working poor” after “youth” was withdrawn.
- 383.** The Government member of Senegal, speaking on behalf of the Africa group, introduced an amendment to insert “disadvantaged” after “other”.
- 384.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson, the Employer Vice-Chairperson and the Government members of China, and France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, supported the amendment.
- 385.** The amendment was adopted.

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- 386.** The Employer Vice-Chairperson introduced an amendment to replace “excluded from the labour market and not benefiting from adequate social protection” with “by creating conditions and environments for employment and income opportunities”.
- 387.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson did not support the amendment and proposed a subamendment to add “by creating conditions and environments for employment and income opportunities” at the end of the sentence after “social protection”.
- 388.** The Employer Vice-Chairperson, the Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, and the Government member of Senegal, speaking on behalf of the Africa group, supported the subamendment.
- 389.** The subamendment was adopted.
- 390.** The amendment was adopted as subamended.
- 391.** Point 8(e) was adopted as amended.

Point 8(f)

- 392.** The Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, introduced an amendment to delete point 8(f) as its content had been moved to a new clause after point 8(b) through an earlier amendment.
- 393.** The Employer Vice-Chairperson and the Worker Vice-Chairperson supported the amendment.
- 394.** The amendment was adopted.
- 395.** As a consequence, two amendments fell. The first, submitted by the Africa group, had sought to delete “other”; and the second, submitted by the Employer members, had sought to insert “and the SDGs” after “policies”.

Point 8(g)

- 396.** An amendment submitted by the Government member of Cameroon to insert “and pragmatic” after “programmatic” in the heading and to replace “a longer-term programmatic and focused approach,” by “a programmatic and pragmatic approach, that integrates the DWCPs into the economic adjustment reform programmes of donors and other aid and development support bodies. This cooperation must also be included in a longer-term and focused approach,” was not seconded and thus fell.
- 397.** Point 8(g) was adopted.

Point 8(h)

- 398.** The Government member of Brazil, speaking also on behalf of the Government member of India, introduced an amendment to add at the end of the point “, while reinforcing national capacities of institutions responsible for receiving and providing development cooperation”. It was important to adequately recognize the role and responsibility of national institutions involved in development cooperation.
- 399.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson and the Employer Vice-Chairperson supported the amendment, as did the Government member of China, and the Government members of

France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, and Senegal, speaking on behalf of the Africa group.

400. The amendment was adopted.

401. Point 8(h) was adopted as amended.

Point 8(i)

402. The Employer Vice-Chairperson introduced an amendment to add “through social dialogue” after “responsibility” with a view to bringing clarity to the point. Social dialogue was very important in the process of enhancing transparency and shared responsibility.

403. The Worker Vice-Chairperson supported the amendment.

404. The Government member of Malaysia, and the Government member of Senegal, speaking on behalf of the Africa group, supported the amendment.

405. The amendment was adopted.

406. Point 8(i) was adopted as amended.

Point 8(j)

407. The Employer Vice-Chairperson introduced an amendment to insert “core labour” after “and” in the last line.

408. The Worker Vice-Chairperson considered the term “core labour” too restrictive and proposed a subamendment to replace “core” with “relevant”. The term had been used previously in a similar context.

409. The Government member of the United States did not support the proposed amendment or subamendment and preferred the original text, which covered all standards, including those on occupational safety and health.

410. The Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, said that the issue had already been discussed in the Drafting Group and noted that the whole body of standards should be promoted. He did not support the amendment or subamendment.

411. The Government member of China supported the amendment. He found it consistent with the recognition of the ILO’s core values, also mentioned in the point.

412. The Government member of Senegal, speaking on behalf of the Africa group, recalled that the Committee had already had a similar debate. It was important to keep the original text.

413. The Chairperson recalled that there had been a similar proposal from the Employers’ group on the second preambular paragraph, which had not been adopted.

414. The Employer Vice-Chairperson withdrew the amendment.

415. Point 8(j) was adopted.

Point 8(k)

- 416. The Worker Vice-Chairperson submitted an amendment to delete “and financing” after “partnerships”.
- 417. The Employer Vice-Chairperson did not support the amendment. It was important to retain the financing element as per the original text since the 2030 Agenda was built around partnership and financing.
- 418. The Government member of Senegal, speaking on behalf of the Africa group, proposed a subamendment to retain the original text and insert “respecting the principles of transparency and accountability” after “and financing”.
- 419. The Worker Vice-Chairperson supported the subamendment.
- 420. The Employer Vice-Chairperson said that the element of transparency was already covered in point 8(i) and there was no need to mention it again. She did not support the subamendment.
- 421. The Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, supported the subamendment.
- 422. The subamendment was adopted.
- 423. The amendment was adopted as subamended.
- 424. The Government member of India, speaking also on behalf of the Government member of Turkey, introduced an amendment to replace “regional and national” by “regional, national and local”. The purpose of the amendment was to emphasize the cultural and social differences that existed at the local level for countries such as India with a multi-ethnic diversity and federal structure.
- 425. The Employer Vice-Chairperson and the Worker Vice-Chairperson supported the amendment.
- 426. The Government members of Bangladesh, Brazil, China and the United States, and the Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, supported the amendment.
- 427. The amendment was adopted.
- 428. Point 8(k) was adopted as amended.

Point 8(l)

- 429. Point 8(l) was adopted.
- 430. Point 8 was adopted as amended.

Part IV

Title

- 431. The title of Part IV was adopted.

Point 9

Chapeau

- 432.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson introduced an amendment to insert at the beginning of the point “The Office of the ILO should identify the opportunities and risks associated with the use of all tools for innovative development financing and report on them to the Governing Body for discussion and decision.”
- 433.** The Employer Vice-Chairperson did not support the amendment. The proposed amendment was introducing conditionality that would take away the spirit of the document, as the conclusions were intended to provide guidance to the approach of the ILO as a whole.
- 434.** The Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, introduced a subamendment to replace “the use of all tools for innovative development financing” by “forms of innovative finance mechanisms that are new to the ILO”.
- 435.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson and the Government members of Brazil and China supported the subamendment.
- 436.** The Employer Vice-Chairperson did not support the subamendment. The proposed text introduced restriction, conditions and reservations on financing for the SDGs whereas the ILO needed to be more aggressive and innovative in that regard.
- 437.** In order to facilitate the discussion and enable the Committee to reach consensus, the Chairperson suggested deleting “and report on them to the Governing Body for discussion and decision” from the text proposed by the EU and its Member States.
- 438.** The Employer Vice-Chairperson said that she had no issue with the content suggested by the Chairperson but found it odd to include such text in the chapeau of point 9. She queried whether the proposed text could be included as a new clause after clause (d) in point 9(1).
- 439.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson recalled that the subamendment proposed by the EU and its Member States had received wide support. In a spirit of consensus, his group would agree to move the subamended text to after point 9(1)(d) provided the Employers’ group would be amenable to the deletion of point 9(3)(c), proposed in a subsequent amendment.
- 440.** The Employer Vice-Chairperson agreed to the proposal made by the Worker Vice-Chairperson.
- 441.** The amendment was adopted as subamended.

Point 9(1)

Chapeau

- 442.** The chapeau was adopted.

Point 9(1)(a)

- 443.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson introduced an amendment to replace “for its unique value added, in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and” by “the tripartism, normative action and social dialogue which constitute the unique value added of the ILO in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and in”. The purpose was to highlight the added value of the ILO and make the text consistent with the previous wording on the topic.

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444. The Employer Vice-Chairperson did not support the amendment as it omitted the other significant values added of the ILO.
445. The Government member of Senegal, speaking on behalf of the Africa group, supported the amendment as it made the meaning more specific.
446. The Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, did not support the amendment as it repeated text included elsewhere in the conclusions.
447. The Worker Vice-Chairperson reiterated that the intention of the amendment was to specify the special value of the three components cited in the amendment.
448. The Employer Vice-Chairperson pointed out that the values of the ILO should not be confined to social dialogue, standard and tripartism. Although those values were indeed important, they should be broadened to include others.
449. The Government member of the United States proposed a subamendment, seconded by the Government member of New Zealand, to read “for its unique value added, including tripartism, normative action and social dialogue”.
450. The Worker Vice-Chairperson and Employer Vice-Chairperson supported the subamendment.
451. The Government member of China, and the Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, supported the subamendment.
452. The subamendment was adopted.
453. The amendment was adopted as subamended.
454. The Government member of India, speaking also on behalf of the Government member of Turkey, introduced an amendment to replace “regional and national” by “regional, national and local”. It was important to be consistent throughout the text regarding ownership at the local level, especially in countries which had a federal structure.
455. The Employer Vice-Chairperson and the Worker Vice-Chairperson supported the amendment.
456. The amendment was adopted.
457. Point 9(1)(a) was adopted as amended.

Clause 9(1)(b)

458. The Worker Vice-Chairperson introduced an amendment to replace “strengthen the capacities of its constituents” by “use the flagship programmes and other initiatives to strengthen the specific capacities of each constituent in social dialogue,” to emphasize the key role of the ILO’s flagship programmes.
459. The Employer Vice-Chairperson did not support the amendment because the focus on the ILO’s flagship programmes limited the scope of capacity building.
460. The Government member of Zimbabwe said that he did not support the amendment for the same reason.

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- 461.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson pointed out that the amendment was not restrictive as it also mentioned “other initiatives”.
- 462.** The Government member of Senegal, speaking on behalf of the Africa group, did not support the amendment as he felt the original text was more encompassing.
- 463.** The amendment was not adopted.
- 464.** An amendment submitted by the Worker members to delete the last sentence of the clause was withdrawn.
- 465.** Point 9(1)(b) was adopted.

Point 9(1)(c)

- 466.** The Government member of Brazil, speaking also on behalf of the Government member of India, introduced an amendment to add “, upon request” at the end of the clause to provide clarity.
- 467.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson did not support the amendment.
- 468.** The Employer Vice-Chairperson supported the amendment.
- 469.** The Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, did not support the amendment.
- 470.** The amendment was not adopted.
- 471.** Point 9(1)(c) was adopted.

Point 9(1)(d)

- 472.** An amendment submitted by the Worker members to delete “innovative finance modalities and” was withdrawn.
- 473.** Point 9(1)d was adopted.

Point 9(1)(e)

- 474.** The Government member of Brazil submitted an amendment, seconded by the Government member of India, to add at the end of the clause “, taking into account the preparation and results of the Second High-level United Nations Conference on South–South Cooperation, to be held in 2019”. During the meeting of the ILO’s Governing Body in March 2018, the importance of the forthcoming Buenos Aires conference on South–South and triangular cooperation had been highlighted. The amendment aimed to add value to the paragraph while providing guidance to the ILO.
- 475.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson and the Employer Vice-Chairperson supported the amendment.
- 476.** The Government member of the United States did not support the amendment, stating that it was not possible to pre-empt the results of a conference that had not yet taken place.
- 477.** The Government member of Senegal, speaking on behalf of the Africa group, did not support the amendment.

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478. The Worker Vice-Chairperson and the Employer Vice-Chairperson said that they would follow the majority.
479. The Government member of China introduced a subamendment to replace “preparation” and “Second High-level United Nations Conference on South–South Cooperation, to be held in 2019” by “senior-level events on South–South cooperation”.
480. The subamendment was not seconded.
481. The amendment was not adopted.
482. Point 9(1)(e) was adopted.

Point 9(1)(f)

483. Point 9(1)(f) was adopted.

Point 9(1)(g)

484. The Government member of Brazil speaking also on behalf of the Government member of India, introduced an amendment to add at the end of the clause “, upon request”. It provided clarity to the circumstances of the support provided to member States and removed the idea of conditionality to benefit from ILO development cooperation that was dependent on recommendations from the supervisory bodies.
485. The Worker Vice-Chairperson did not support the amendment.
486. The Employer Vice-Chairperson supported the amendment, as did the Government member of Senegal, speaking on behalf of the Africa group.
487. The amendment was adopted.

New clauses after point 9(1)(g)

488. The Worker Vice-Chairperson introduced an amendment to add a new clause to read “promote, at DWCP and UNDAF level, the global framework of employment policies to promote full, decent, productive and freely chosen employment, which was adopted at the ILO in 2014;”. The amendment had been submitted as decent work, job creation and freely chosen employment were important instruments to achieve the SDGs.
489. The Employer Vice-Chairperson introduced a subamendment to replace “global framework of employment policies” by “comprehensive employment policy framework” and delete “which was adopted at the ILO in 2014;”. As the discussions on that topic had been ongoing since 2014, she did not want to restrict it to that particular year.
490. The Worker Vice-Chairperson did not support the subamendment. The original wording of the amendment had been negotiated in a tripartite framework and he felt it was important to keep it as development cooperation was being discussed.
491. The Government member of the United States requested clarification from the secretariat as to whether the “comprehensive employment policy framework” referred to the second recurrent discussion at the 103rd Session of the Conference in 2014.
492. The deputy representative of the Secretary-General confirmed that the conclusions concerning the second recurrent discussion on employment adopted by the Conference at its

103rd Session in 2014 referred to the “comprehensive employment policy framework to promote full, decent, productive and freely chosen employment”.

- 493.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson noted that it was fully in line with the amendment he had submitted in French.
- 494.** The Government member of the United States said it was important to keep to the exact terminology.
- 495.** The deputy representative of the Secretary-General clarified that the confusion arose from the English translation; the French translation was correct. The English translation should be “comprehensive employment policy framework”.
- 496.** The Government member of the United States introduced a further subamendment, seconded by the Government member of Canada, to read “the comprehensive employment policy framework to promote full, decent, productive and freely chosen employment, adopted during the International Labour Conference recurrent discussion on employment in 2014”.
- 497.** The Employer Vice-Chairperson supported the further subamendment on the condition that the correct title was used.
- 498.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson supported the further subamendment.
- 499.** The Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, supported the further subamendment.
- 500.** The further subamendment was adopted.
- 501.** The amendment was adopted as subamended.
- 502.** The Government member of the United States, speaking also on behalf of the Government members of Canada and New Zealand, introduced an amendment to add a new clause to read “assist member States to strengthen the capacities of labour administration and other institutions involved in the monitoring and enforcement of national labour laws;”. It was necessary to acknowledge the importance of the enforcement of labour laws.
- 503.** The Employer Vice-Chairperson, the Worker Vice-Chairperson, the Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, and the Government member of Senegal, speaking on behalf of the Africa group, supported the amendment.
- 504.** The amendment was adopted.

Point 9(1)(i)

- 505.** The Employer Vice-Chairperson introduced an amendment to add in the last line “, including through an enabling environment for sustainable enterprises”, after “formal economy”.
- 506.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson did not support the amendment.
- 507.** The Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, did not support the amendment.
- 508.** The amendment was not adopted.
- 509.** Point 9(1)(i) was adopted.

- 510.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson introduced an amendment to add a new clause to read “Strengthen DWCPs to support the achievement of decent work in global supply chains, particularly in the multinational enterprises involved in PPPs with the ILO;”. He referred to the 2016 Conference conclusions concerning decent work in global supply chains and said that DWCPs were instruments that could improve working conditions in global supply chains. Development cooperation initiatives in global supply chains in the framework of public–private partnerships could provide examples of good governance for multinational enterprises.
- 511.** The Employer Vice-Chairperson opposed the amendment as the demand-driven nature of DWCP should be based on needs prioritized by constituents on the ground through social dialogue. There were a wide range of decent work challenges and global supply chains should not be singled out. It was important to look at global supply chains in a broader context. She pointed out that the conclusions concerning decent work in global supply chains adopted by the Conference at its 105th Session in 2016 should be seen as the guidance document on the matter.
- 512.** The Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, said that it was important that the issue of global supply chains was given particular attention in the framework of ILO development cooperation. He did not consider it necessary to link it to DWCPs and public–private partnerships and proposed a subamendment to read “Support decent work in global supply chains, in particular with multinational enterprises”.
- 513.** The Employer Vice-Chairperson did not support the subamendment as it confined the context even more and only focused on multinational enterprises.
- 514.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson supported the subamendment.
- 515.** The Employer Vice-Chairperson introduced a further subamendment to delete “in particular with multinational enterprises”. Referring to the 2016 conclusions concerning decent work in global supply chains and the MNE Declaration, she argued that it was not appropriate to give undue focus to multinational enterprises.
- 516.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson did not support the further subamendment and reiterated his support for the subamendment introduced by the EU and its Member States. He argued that the debate on the issue should be closed as majority support had been reached.
- 517.** The Employer Vice-Chairperson responded that new topics were being introduced into the text that had not come up during the earlier discussion in the Committee and were now being introduced as amendments. The proposed amendment had far-reaching implications for enterprises and restricted the role of multinational enterprises and public–private partnerships. Its adoption would have severe consequences for the support of the Employers’ group for the text.
- 518.** The Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, said that in an effort to find consensus he would propose a further subamendment to read “Support the implementation of decent work in global supply chains including with multinational enterprises”.
- 519.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson supported the further subamendment.
- 520.** The Employer Vice-Chairperson reiterated that she would first like to have confirmation that the issue had been addressed earlier in the Committee.

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- 521.** The Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, indicated that in the opening statement of the EU and its Member States explicit reference had been made to global supply chains.
- 522.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson stated that Report IV mentioned supply chains several times. He noted that, in their opening statement, the Workers' group had called for partnerships with private entities, including enterprises and multinational enterprises, to reinforce the ILO's mandate and scope of action. He said that private sector partners of the ILO should commit to improve labour conditions in supply chains.
- 523.** Based on the information provided by the secretariat at his request, the Chairperson confirmed that the issue had been discussed earlier during the work of the Committee and that amendments were therefore receivable. A decision was needed on the proposed amendments in order to move forward.
- 524.** The Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, reiterated he had suggested replacing "in particular" with "including".
- 525.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson supported the further subamendment.
- 526.** The Employer Vice-Chairperson said that the conclusions were supposed to provide guidance to the ILO in the area of development cooperation, not global supply chains. She voiced her concern that any topic could be included in the conclusions, even if it had not been discussed substantively by the Committee. Her group was not satisfied with the proposed wording and the direction the conclusions were taking. However, in order to move forward, they would accept the further subamendment.
- 527.** The further subamendment was adopted.
- 528.** The amendment was adopted as subamended.
- 529.** The new clause after point 9(1)(i) was adopted.

Point 9(1)(j)

- 530.** The Employer Vice-Chairperson introduced an amendment to insert "initiating or" after "in" in the first line to encourage member States to initiate the collection and dissemination of data in case there was no system in place.
- 531.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson supported the amendment.
- 532.** The Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, supported the amendment.
- 533.** The Government member of Senegal, speaking on behalf of the Africa group, supported the amendment.
- 534.** The amendment was adopted.
- 535.** The Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, introduced an amendment to insert "disaggregated" after "dissemination of". Disaggregated data should be available to member States in order to fulfil the "leaving no one behind" principle of the SDGs.

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- 536.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson and the Employer Vice-Chairperson supported the amendment.
- 537.** The Government member of Senegal, speaking on behalf of the Africa group, supported the amendment.
- 538.** The amendment was adopted.
- 539.** The Employer Vice-Chairperson proposed an amendment to insert “economic and” after “of” to expand the scope of the data and statistics collected.
- 540.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson supported the amendment.
- 541.** The amendment was adopted.
- 542.** The Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, introduced an amendment to insert “, including by gender and disability,” after “statistics”, emphasizing that statistics and collected data should take into consideration those important dimensions.
- 543.** The Employer Vice-Chairperson and the Worker Vice-Chairperson supported the amendment.
- 544.** The Government member of Brazil, and the Government member of Senegal, speaking on behalf of the Africa group, supported the amendment.
- 545.** The amendment was adopted.
- 546.** Point 9(1)(j) was adopted as amended.

Point 9(1)(k)

- 547.** Point 9(1)(k) was adopted.

Point 9(1)(l)

- 548.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson introduced an amendment to delete the clause. He noted that it was not clear why the ILO should adapt its field structure to the UN system.
- 549.** The Employer Vice-Chairperson did not support the amendment. During the discussion, the Committee had agreed on the need to make the ILO fit for purpose in the reformed UNDS and for the successful achievement of the SDGs. She recalled that the ILO was present only in around 40 countries out of 187 member States and stressed the need to revise its field structure along with its strategy in order to be more effective.
- 550.** The Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, did not support the amendment and stressed the importance of maintaining the clause.
- 551.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson explained that the amendment sought to delete a sentence that was difficult to understand especially in the context of the UN reform. But if the Committee did not think that the clause represented an issue, then the Workers’ group would agree to keep it. He withdrew the amendment.
- 552.** Point 9(1)(l) was adopted.

Point 9(1)(m)

553. Point 9(1)(m) was adopted.

554. Point 9(1) was adopted as amended.

Point 9(2)

Chapeau

555. The Employer Vice-Chairperson introduced an amendment to replace “and” by “in consultation with” after “Governments” as the following clauses described government action.

556. The Worker Vice-Chairperson, and the Government member of Senegal, speaking on behalf of the Africa group, supported the amendment.

557. The Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, did not support the amendment as it would reduce the role of the social partners.

558. The amendment was adopted.

559. The Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, introduced an amendment to replace “may consider” by “should” to better align and improve the coherence of the guidance to governments with that of the ILO.

560. The Worker Vice-Chairperson and the Employer Vice-Chairperson supported the amendment.

561. The Government member of the United States proposed a subamendment, seconded by the Government member of Australia, to add “consider” after “should” in order to make it less prescriptive.

562. The Worker Vice-Chairperson did not support the subamendment.

563. The Employer Vice-Chairperson stated that it was up to governments to decide their level of commitment.

564. The Chairperson stressed that the text as currently amended was placing more emphasis on the role of governments. He recalled that the original document had in mind specific roles for each of the constituents.

565. The Employer Vice-Chairperson responded that the social partners would play a role towards the achievement of the SDGs, however the points raised under point 9(2) were actions under the direct responsibility of governments, which should be carried out in consultation with the social partners.

566. The Government member of China voiced support to keep the word “should” in order to indicate clear actions towards the achievement of the SDGs.

567. The Government members of Brazil, Eswatini, India, Zimbabwe, and the Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, supported the subamendment.

568. The amendment was adopted as subamended.

New clause before point 9(2)(a)

- 569.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson introduced an amendment to add a new clause to read “Promote and facilitate, at the global, regional and national levels, the integration of the Decent Work Agenda into the 2030 Agenda;”.
- 570.** The Employer Vice-Chairperson observed that the Decent Work Agenda was already integrated in the 2030 Agenda; moreover, there was already a specific reference to the same issue in point 9(1)(a).
- 571.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson withdrew the amendment.

Point 9(2)(a)

- 572.** The Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, introduced an amendment to the English version to replace “enhancing” by “strengthening”.
- 573.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson, the Employer Vice-Chairperson, and the Government member of Senegal, speaking on behalf of the Africa group, supported the amendment.
- 574.** The amendment was adopted.
- 575.** The Government member of India, speaking also on behalf of the Government member of Brazil, introduced an amendment to delete “, including the role of the ILO with IFIs, and align with relevant financing modalities”. IFIs provided little scope for social dialogue and their programmes were often not compatible with ILO activities.
- 576.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson and the Employer Vice-Chairperson did not support the amendment.
- 577.** The Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, did not support the amendment. It was important to enhance policy coherence between the ILO and IFIs.
- 578.** The Government member of China supported the amendment.
- 579.** The amendment was not adopted.
- 580.** Point 9(2)(a) was adopted as amended.

Point 9(2)(b) and (c)

- 581.** Point 9(2)(b) and (c) was adopted.
- 582.** Point 9(2) was adopted as amended.

Paragraph 9(3)

- 583.** The Government member of France, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, introduced an amendment to replace “may consider” by “should”.
- 584.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson and the Employer Vice-Chairperson supported the amendment.

585. The Government member of the United States did not support the amendment as it proposed over-prescriptive language with which to address governments regarding their support for the RBSA.

586. The Government member of India did not support the amendment as “may” was the appropriate term to use in the context.

587. The amendment was adopted.

Point 9(3)(a)

588. An amendment submitted by the Government member of Brazil to add at the end of the clause “, as an example of a predictable unearmarked funding modality to the ILO” fell as it was not seconded.

589. Point 9(3)(a) was adopted.

Point 9(3)(b)

590. Point 9(3)(b) was adopted.

Point 9(3)(c)

591. During the earlier discussion on the chapeau of point 9, it had been agreed to delete point 9(3)(c). As a consequence, three amendments on the clause fell.

592. Point 9(3)(c) was deleted.

593. Point 9(3) was adopted as amended.

594. Point 9 was adopted as amended.

595. Part IV was adopted as amended.

Adoption of the title and draft conclusions as a whole

596. The title and draft conclusions were adopted as amended.

Adoption of the draft resolution

597. The draft resolution was adopted.

598. Before his concluding statement, the representative of the Secretary-General, having regard for the need to ensure consistency with ILO terminology, proposed to the Committee to reconsider its decision regarding the French terminology for “human rights”.

599. The Government member of France said that he understood the need for consistency, however his country attached importance to “droits de l’homme”.

600. The Government member of Belgium said that her country was in agreement with the terminology proposed by the secretariat.

Closing remarks

- 601.** The representative of the Secretary-General expressed his gratitude to the Chairperson for leading an inclusive and consensual process, to the Employer Vice-Chairperson and Worker Vice-Chairperson for their hard work and consensual approach. The Committee had debated the key issues for ILO development cooperation and had provided clear guidance to the ILO in a rapidly changing world for its participation in a reformed UN development system and in the achievement of the SDGs.
- 602.** The deputy representative of the Secretary-General thanked participants for their engagement in both the plenary and the Drafting Group, which had resulted in a strategically valuable and timely outcome that would shape the work of the ILO to implement the 2030 Agenda. The conclusions recognized the special value added by the ILO in development cooperation at the country level, guided by the four strategic objectives and the guiding principles of transparency, accountability and responsibility, as well as the need to strengthen the capacity of constituents and of the UN Resident Coordinator system alike. The roadmap provided specific action points that would guide ILO activities and its future development cooperation strategy. It also demonstrated the trust and confidence of constituents in the Organization's ability to deliver.
- 603.** The Employer Vice-Chairperson noted that despite the absence of information in the report about the impact of the ILO's development cooperation strategy, the discussion had been rich and had highlighted the criticality of ILO development cooperation in a changing world of work, as well as providing the elements to craft a new strategy. She expressed the disappointment of her group over the fact that employment promotion through an enabling environment for sustainable enterprises was insufficiently reflected in the conclusions. She made a strong call to embrace the role of enterprises in the UN reform given the key contribution of the private sector to achieving the SDGs. The ILO had to move to longer-term programmes so that impact and sustainable results on the ground could be achieved. Demand and needs-driven DWCPs were important in this regard. To thrive in a reformed UN arena while preserving its own DNA would involve a game change for the Organization. Despite the difficult discussion on innovative financing, she was satisfied that a consensus had been reached as innovation and access to more resources were essential if the ILO was to make a substantial contribution to the SDGs. She felt that the Committee had gone beyond its mandate by integrating references to global supply chains in the conclusions. There was recognition that the ILO needed to be fit for purpose and relevant within the broader UN family. Development would not be achieved without job creation and support to small and medium-sized enterprises, especially in developing countries.
- 604.** The Worker Vice-Chairperson expressed satisfaction that the conclusions integrated the majority of issues discussed over the previous two weeks. The Workers' group believed that job creation was a major challenge that could only be realized through a conducive environment. There was therefore a need to uphold tripartism and social dialogue in the framework of the UN reform process and it was important to stress all the aspects of the Decent Work Agenda in the implementation of the SDGs. The issue of innovative financing was of particular interest for the Workers' group; however, a number of questions in relation to its implications remained unanswered. The conclusions provided an adequate framework for the way forward. Finally, he pointed out that respect for international labour standards and the capacity building of constituents to engage in the SDGs were essential points for his group.
- 605.** The Government member of the United States thanked the secretariat, the Chairperson, the Workers' and Employer' groups and Government members for their willingness to address challenges and work in a constructive manner. The conclusions called for evidence-based programming, promoted national ownership and supported the sustainment and scaling up

of good practices, which reflected the common interest to improve the lives of workers, including by improving the enabling environment for sustainable enterprises. Some issues included in the conclusions were extraneous to the topic at hand and so she could not endorse all its aspects. Her country disassociated itself from the notion that the “full implementation of the AAAA and of SDG 17 was imperative.” She further noted that the 2030 Agenda was non-binding and did not create or affect rights or obligations under international law, nor did it create any new financial commitments. It called on countries to implement the Agenda in a manner that was consistent with the rights and obligations of States under international law. She also highlighted that 2030 Agenda implementation must respect and be without prejudice to the independent mandates of other processes and institutions, including negotiations, and did not prejudge or serve as precedent for decisions and actions under way in other forums. For example, the 2030 Agenda did not represent a commitment to provide new market access for goods or services. The Agenda also did not interpret or alter any WTO agreement or decision, including the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property. The United States recognized the 2030 Agenda as a global framework for sustainable development, applauded the call for shared responsibility, including national responsibility, and emphasized that all countries had a role to play in achieving its vision. The 2030 Agenda recognized that each country must work toward implementation in accordance with its own national policies and priorities.

- 606.** The Government member of Bulgaria, speaking on behalf of the EU and its Member States, indicated that Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina aligned themselves with the statement. She emphasized the EU’s commitment to the AAAA and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and reiterated the importance of inclusive and sustainable economic transition, especially for women, youth and persons with disabilities, recognizing particularly the challenges facing Africa. The promotion of all labour standards was needed, especially for the eradication of forced labour, the end of modern slavery and human trafficking, and the elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including in global supply chains. The transition from the informal to the formal economy and the creation of economic opportunities for refugees and their host countries were other key priorities. The conclusions would give to the Office the guidance it needed. There were four key elements that should be taken into account when preparing the new ILO development cooperation strategy: policy coherence; promotion of tripartism; increased effectiveness and impact of ILO development cooperation; and comprehensive multi-stakeholder partnerships in the Decent Work Agenda. The conclusions reflected the need for the ILO to engage with Resident Coordinators, mainstream the Decent Work Agenda in UNDAFs and promote the participation of the social partners in the preparation and the implementation of UNDAFs. The conclusions also reflected the need for the ILO to seek broad and sustainable partnerships. There was a need to review the ILO’s field structure, and for a strong gender equality focus. A global community had emerged to support the SDGs through the Decent Work Agenda, in line with the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development that the 2030 Agenda called for.
- 607.** The Government member of Senegal, speaking on behalf of the Africa group, acknowledged the flexibility of the Workers’ group and Employers’ group and noted that each had made sacrifices. The conclusions were of a high quality and the Decent Work Agenda would benefit from it.
- 608.** The Government member of China thanked the Chairperson and the entire Committee. Speaking from the point of view of a development cooperation practitioner, he wished to congratulate everyone for their contribution to development cooperation. The Committee was an excellent example of the effectiveness of social dialogue and he appreciated the particular emphasis on “leaving no one behind”.
- 609.** The Government member of India thanked the Committee and the secretariat for their work. In a changing world, development cooperation to achieve the SDGs was important for both

developing and developed countries. It was important to delve much deeper into the challenges. She hoped and wished that the voices of the developing world were being heard.

- 610.** The Chairperson gave the floor to the Government member of Lebanon who had requested the right to reply in response to a statement made by the Government member of the Syrian Arab Republic during the fifth sitting of the Committee.³
- 611.** The Government member of Lebanon explained that her country was compelled to reply to the statement made by the Government member of the Syrian Arab Republic in relation to the situation of Syrian workers in Lebanon. It was important not to confuse Syrian workers who had work permits, those working without work permits and those with refugee status. Those workers who were working lawfully in Lebanon might have their rights violated but had access to recourse mechanisms. It was the sovereign right of the Government of Lebanon to organize its labour market and to protect its social and economic fabric. Her country spared no effort to fulfil its obligations as regards refugees and protecting their rights. It was important to address the effects of crisis and conflicts. She called upon countries to create the necessary conditions for workers to return to their home countries.
- 612.** The Chairperson expressed his appreciation to the Committee. The fact that different views and opinions had been expressed and that there had been a strong commitment from all members to come up with a good outcome document reflected on what was at stake and the expectations of millions of people.

Geneva, 8 June 2018

(Signed) S. Ndebele
Chairperson

J. Mugo
Employer Vice-Chairperson

M. Guiro
Worker Vice-Chairperson

Yutong Liu
Reporter

³ See para. 143.