ILO and its Activities for Healthy Development of Children for Future Generations

The 15th ASEAN and Japan High Level Officials Meeting for Caring Society

Akiko Taguchi
Director, ILO Office for Japan

November 2nd, 2017
Fukuoka
Outline of Today’s Presentation

1. The International Labour Organisation
   • History and Mandate

2. Activities concerning Healthy Development of Children for Future Generations
   • Promoting Decent work for All
   • Maternity Protection, Parental Leave, Childcare, Working Time
   • Domestic Workers and Decent Work
   • Eradication of Child Labour

3. Recommendation
1. International Labour Organisation (ILO)
History and Mandate

• Created in 1919, as part of the Treaty of Versailles that ended World War I.
• Universal and lasting peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice
• Unique tripartite structure
• Adoption and Implementation of International Labour standards
• Specialized agency of United Nations after the World War II
• Current Member States: 187
• Awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1969
• Technical Cooperation /Partnership
• **The 2030 Agenda** was adopted at a United Nations special summit in September 2015 in New York.

• **Decent Work Agenda** became integral elements of the 2030 Agenda for **SDGs** Goal 8.

• DW is a key to sustainable development.
• In 2019, the ILO celebrates its 100th anniversary. **Seven Centenary Initiatives**.
  - The Future of work initiative
  - The End to poverty Initiative
  - The Green Initiative
  - The Enterprises Initiative
  - The Women at work Initiative
  - The Standards Initiatives
  - The Governance Initiative
2. Activities concerning Healthy Development of Children for Future Generations
1. Promoting Decent work for All

Lack of Decent Work makes parents difficult to raise children

Four strategic objectives of the Decent Work Agenda

• employment creation,
• social protection,
• rights at work,
• social dialogue

+ gender equality as a crosscutting objective.
Total number of working poor, 2006, 2011, 2015, 2030
Vulnerable employment by sex as % share of total employment, 2006 and 2015

Source: ILO calculations based on ILO: Trends econometric models (November 2015).
2 Maternity Protection, Parental Leave, Childcare, Working Time

C156 - Workers with Family Responsibilities Convention, 1981
C183 - Maternity Protection Convention, 2000
Biggest challenge of women who work at paid jobs
Biggest challenge of women who work at paid jobs
Solutions discussed in the ILO

- Maternity protection measures, such as paid maternity leave, maternal and child health care, health protection at the workplace for pregnant and nursing workers, employment protection and non-discrimination; and adequate facilities for breastfeeding and childcare;

- Sharing the care between men and women through paid paternity leave and parental leave after the initial maternity leave;

- Flexible working arrangements for both women and men, decent working time for all, good-quality part-time work and other family-friendly working conditions;
• Affordable and good quality childcare and other family services and facilities;

• Social security benefits, such as family and child allowances, and tax relief measures, to guarantee income security for the adequate care of children and other dependants and ensure their rights;
• Adequate vocational training facilities counselling, employment guarantee schemes and public works, information and placement services to support workers with family responsibilities

• Lightening the burden through labour-saving devices, public transport, supply of water and energy.
3. Domestic Workers and Decent Work

C189 Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189)
WHERE DO DOMESTIC WORKERS WORK ACROSS THE WORLD?

NUMBERS OF DOMESTIC WORKERS

- > 500,000
- > 2,000,000
- > 5,000,000
- > 15,000,000
• Domestic workers make a vital contribution to the smooth functioning of our households. Making Decent work a reality for domestic workers requires each one of us to play our part.
  • Everyone can start taking one step at a time: Treat domestic workers with respect
  • Recognise their work
  • Pay a decent wage
  • Guarantee sufficient rest
  • Provide decent living conditions
4. Eradication of Child Labour

C138 - Minimum Age Convention, 1973
C182 - Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999
Children’s involvement in child labour and hazardous work by region

Percentage and number (in thousands) of children in child labour and hazardous work, 5–17 years age group, by region, 2016(c)
152 million children are subject to child labour. 73 million children are in hazardous work.

The highest number of children aged 5 to 17 engaged in child labour were to be found in Africa (72.1 million), followed by Asia and the Pacific (62 million).

Approximately one third of children aged 5 to 14 engaged in child labour are outside the education system.
3. Recommendation

• One UN Policy
• Strengthening Partnership
• Sharing good practices
Thank you for your attention!