



# Governing Body

344th Session, Geneva, March 2022

Institutional Section

INS

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## Report on the outcome of the Global Forum for a Human-centred Recovery

### Purpose of the document

This document provides an overview of the Global Forum for a Human-centred Recovery, held from 22 to 24 February 2022, including a summary of policy commitments made by participating institutions. It highlights potential opportunities to build on the Global Forum's contribution to multilateral policy coherence and the advancement of the Decent Work Agenda (see the draft decision in paragraph 33).

**Relevant strategic objective:** All.

**Main relevant outcome:** Work across the outcomes on issues relevant to a human-centred recovery.

**Policy implications:** Yes.

**Legal implications:** None.

**Financial implications:** None.

**Follow-up action required:** Yes.

**Author unit:** Office of the Deputy Director-General for Policy (DDG/P).

**Related documents:** [GB.341/INS/8](#); [GB.343/INS/3/2](#).



## ▶ Introduction

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1. The global call to action for a human-centred recovery from the COVID-19 crisis that is inclusive, sustainable and resilient (global call to action), adopted by the International Labour Conference in June 2021, appeals for “a strong and coherent global response in support of Member States’ human-centred recovery strategies”. Joint initiatives and enhanced institutional arrangements among international and regional organizations are specifically identified as possible means to advance this aim and, to that end, the call to action directs the Office to convene a major policy forum in cooperation with other multilateral organizations.
2. Following discussion at its 343rd Session (November 2021),<sup>1</sup> the Governing Body requested the Office to convene the Global Forum for a Human-centred recovery in early 2022. It was organized around thematic sessions reflecting the content of the global call to action: decent jobs and inclusive economic growth; universal social protection; protecting workers and sustaining enterprises; and a just transition. It brought together Heads of State and Government and ministers of labour, representatives of employers’ and workers’ organizations, and leaders of international organizations and international and regional financial institutions, to discuss the exigencies of ensuring a human-centred recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, the means to support Member States’ human-centred recovery strategies, and the solutions that could be advanced through more effective and collaborative multilateralism.
3. Further to Governing Body guidance on how the Global Forum should seek to accelerate the implementation of ILO Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work (Centenary Declaration) and the global call to action, the representatives of invited organizations were asked to give substantive presentations of their work related to themes of the global call to action, including ongoing or planned work with the ILO, and to discuss the additional contributions that they could make to a “strong and coherent global response.” Discussion points in the thematic sessions were designed to generate debate about the potential of enhanced policy coherence to more effectively address the situations of the groups hardest hit by the crisis, such as women, young people and frontline workers, support business continuity, particularly for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), and promote decent work.
4. Representatives of the social partners presented their views in each thematic session, highlighting key priorities and engaging in discussion with representatives of international organizations.
5. The Global Forum was held at a time when many countries were lifting pandemic-related restrictions. Indeed in the same week, for the first time, COVAX’s supply of vaccines exceeded demand, potentially leading to the impression in some quarters that the pandemic was “over.”<sup>2</sup> However, dangerous inequalities within and among countries have been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, which has worsened global poverty and inequality despite the unprecedented measures taken by governments to protect workers and sustain enterprises. Varying access to vaccines and fiscal space are shaping increasingly divergent, and increasingly

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<sup>1</sup> GB.343/INS/3/2.

<sup>2</sup> COVAX is the vaccines pillar of the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator, co-led by the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations, Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, and the World Health Organization.

dangerous, recovery trajectories between nations, threatening decades of progress in reducing poverty and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

6. The Global Forum's stated goal of driving a more networked, inclusive and effective form of multilateralism and securing support for a human-centred recovery was thus welcomed as timely and promising.

## ▶ Proceedings of the Global Forum

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7. The Global Forum for a Human-centred Recovery took place from 22 to 24 February 2022, as a fully virtual event. The timing of the Global Forum was designed to maximize active participation across all time zones. The Officers of the Governing Body anchored the opening and closing sessions, and the social partners were represented on each thematic panel. High-level participation was secured, with 12 Heads of State or Government addressing the Global Forum. Opening remarks were provided by the Secretary-General of the United Nations (UN). Representation of international organizations was similarly high-level (see appendix), with the executive heads of the World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the Islamic Development Bank joining thematic sessions, along with senior leadership from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the World Bank, the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the European Commission, as well as the UN Special Envoy on Climate Action and Finance.

### Opening session

8. At the opening session, the Global Forum was addressed by the UN Secretary-General, the Presidents of Switzerland, Senegal (Chairperson of the African Union), Indonesia (President of the G20) and Argentina, the Chancellor of Germany (Chair of the G7) and the general secretaries of the International Trade Union Confederation and the International Organisation of Employers. The tone was set by the UN Secretary-General, who remarked that the balance between a global breakthrough and a global breakdown hinged on the choices that were made now. The ambition of the Global Forum to drive greater policy coherence and collaboration across the multilateral system was praised by several speakers.
9. Speakers highlighted the danger of increased inequality, with rich countries able to invest far higher percentages of their gross domestic product into recovery than poor countries. They called for an equitable distribution of vaccines, stressing that nobody was safe until everyone was safe, and acknowledged the health crisis as a jobs crisis, both of which had hit the most vulnerable the hardest. There was strong support for the human-centred approach, investing in people and for people. Decent work and sustainable, resilient enterprises were two sides of the same coin. The Global Accelerator for Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transition, launched by the UN Secretary-General in September 2021, was highlighted by several speakers

as a key vehicle for fostering a recovery that delivers decent work, extends social protection and advances climate action.<sup>3</sup>

10. The Heads of State and Government voiced strong hopes for greater multilateral policy coherence and emphasized the importance of promoting the transition to formality, expanding social protection and supporting business continuity for MSMEs, the need for just transitions and the crucial role of social dialogue in designing national policies. The President of Switzerland noted his country's hope, as host country to many international institutions, of seeing more cross-cutting links within the multilateral system, as the worlds of work, environment, trade, peace and security were inextricably intertwined.
11. The employers' and workers' representatives highlighted the importance of multilateralism, emphasizing the need for enhanced coherence and strengthened trust and inclusivity. They noted that creating decent jobs, promoting social protection, a just transition and social dialogue, and building greater resilience to shocks were critical to the recovery from the COVID-19 crisis. Employers' representatives underscored the role of enterprises for employment generation and the need to support business continuity. Workers' representatives stressed that addressing informality and gender equity was key to recovery efforts.

## Session 1: Decent jobs and inclusive economic growth

12. Following a call for solidarity from the President of the Republic of Korea, the first thematic session brought together leaders of health, finance, trade and development institutions to discuss the challenges to a human-centred recovery and their institutions' ongoing and planned contributions to the recovery. Though the lack of equitable access to vaccines had clearly been a primary driver of the "great divergence" in the recoveries of advanced and developing countries,<sup>4</sup> it was also an area of significant and successful actions in support of multilateral policy coherence. The increasingly dangerous divide was nurtured by pre-pandemic inequalities, and tackling the jobs crisis and widening inequality would require more and continued solidarity. Panelists recognized the huge efforts made in that respect during the crisis but urged the multilateral system to systematize cooperation and redouble actions to support those people and countries most in need.
13. Points raised in the open discussion included the need to: act on rising debt levels; address increasing gender gaps and the persistent challenge of youth unemployment; protect and prioritize social expenditures; promote the green economy; increase access to finance for MSMEs; encourage formalization; and build sustainable social protection systems. All participants agreed on the need to work together to solve those challenges and build inclusive, sustainable and resilient societies.

## Session 2: Universal social protection

14. The session opened with addresses by the President of Mozambique, delivered by the Prime Minister of Mozambique, and by the Prime Minister of Belgium. It was noted that the pandemic had exposed significant deficiencies in social protection. During and after the COVID-19

<sup>3</sup> UN, *Secretary-General's Policy Brief: Investing in Jobs and Social Protection for Poverty Eradication and a Sustainable Recovery*, 28 September 2021.

<sup>4</sup> See, for example, Kristalina Georgieva, "The Great Divergence: A Fork in the Road for the Global Economy", IMF Blog, 24 February 2021.

pandemic, the relative strength of social protection systems had been a “make or break” factor in reining in the human cost of the crisis. The discussion at the session and at others highlighted actions taken by Member States, including those with limited resources, to extend social protection and wage and employment measures to previously uncovered groups, including in the informal economy.

15. In addition to highlighting the urgency of closing gaps in social protection coverage, participants noted that the pandemic had led to greater recognition of the essential nature of inclusive and comprehensive social protection systems. Speakers suggested that the COVID-19 pandemic and the ongoing climate crisis may be contributing to a new global perspective in that regard. While recognizing the challenges of financing gaps and ensuring long-term financial sustainability, there was consensus that investing in social protection systems represented an investment in inclusive and sustainable economic development, and in social and political stability.

### Session 3: Protecting workers and sustaining enterprises

16. Following an address by the Prime Minister of Spain, many representatives spoke of the importance of protecting workers and sustaining businesses during the COVID-19 pandemic and maintaining those measures until recovery took root. The fact remained that work killed more people than conflict did, with millions of people being injured at work or suffering from work-related diseases every year, meaning that occupational safety and health was of paramount importance. Participants considered what constituted an enabling environment for sustainable enterprises, and how that environment had to support the effective protection of workers. As the concepts of worker protection and sustainable enterprises were discussed together, they were effectively framed as being interdependent, rather than a binary choice.
17. The participants noted that, as a principal source of economic growth and job creation, the private sector was a key partner in recovery. However, in many cases, its resilience was dependent on broader institutional and fiscal factors and on governments’ ability to provide an enabling environment for sustainable enterprises. Support for MSMEs, including those in the informal economy, was especially critical as they generated a large proportion of all jobs. It was essential for recovery policies to promote equal opportunities for women and young people, who had been hard hit by the pandemic and risked being left further behind. When it had been deployed, social dialogue had proved to be a powerful tool in shaping responses to the crisis, and governments should continue to promote and rely on social dialogue to find effective solutions.

### Session 4: Just transition

18. The session began with addresses by the President of Egypt (President of the UN Climate Change Conference – COP27) and the Prime Minister of Samoa. Central to the session were the questions of policy coherence and the need to pursue ambitious climate policies for mitigation, adaptation and resilience; the creation of decent and sustainable green jobs; and how international organizations could support economic recovery efforts and cooperation for a just transition for all.
19. Like the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the impacts of climate change had been and would continue to be unequally felt, with harsher consequences for those who were already vulnerable. Recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and the response to the climate crisis could not be disconnected, nor sequenced. Rather, it was imperative to act concomitantly on both for a strong, coordinated and sustainable recovery. Further, there was recognition that

concerns relating to a just transition went well beyond the energy sector. In line with the discussion at the earlier sessions, there was an understanding that social spending needed to be considered as an investment, not as a cost, and that, in fact, social protection had to be at the heart of just transition strategies. Lastly, participants highlighted the critical role of international cooperation, multilateralism and solidarity in that regard, noting that the Global Accelerator provided an avenue to that effect, building on the collaboration already taking place under the Climate Action for Jobs Initiative.

## Closing session

20. Following an address by the Prime Minister of Jamaica, the final panel discussed what the Global Forum had heard over the course of the previous three days, and what conclusions could be drawn. The Labour Ministers of Jordan, Peru and Rwanda called for international organizations to work together to do more to shore up national policies, especially those targeted towards the most vulnerable and towards maintaining an enabling business environment. Without solidarity, many countries would continue to struggle to build the resilience necessary to handle future shocks, with significant implications for their ability to take on the new challenges posed by climate change. Fundamentally, people remained the core of development, and their perception and experience of recovery would influence everything from productivity to social stability. That was especially the case for young people.
21. The workers' and employers' representatives made clear that successfully managing a human-centred, sustainable and resilient recovery required effective social dialogue. Strong, independent and knowledgeable representative organizations of employers and workers, and global solidarity among them, would be more relevant than ever. In an interconnected world, the effects of the pandemic would not end for anyone until they ended for everyone. Social partners at all levels had indicated their willingness to engage with national governments and international institutions to bring about the breakthrough scenario that the UN Secretary-General had highlighted in his presentation. The Global Accelerator provided a potential way forward to strengthen multilateral cooperation and channel international resources toward national strategies.

## ► Outcomes

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22. A wide range of joint initiatives and enhanced institutional arrangements between the ILO and other multilateral agencies were announced in conjunction with the Global Forum, including:
  - A new partnership between the [ILO and the UNDP](#) to develop a common road map for the Global Accelerator and to launch and implement a joint global initiative on fostering pathways to formality. Together with pathfinder countries, the ILO and the UNDP will develop innovative joint policies and operational approaches to expand social protection for informal workers and enhance the productivity and resilience of workers and enterprises in the informal economy in order to facilitate their transition to the formal economy.
  - A deepening of cooperation between the [WHO and the ILO](#) on occupational safety and health issues to strengthen the links between health sector and world of work institutions, aimed at better protecting workers from mental health risks and occupational injuries and diseases and preparing workplaces for health crises. The organizations will work as partners to stimulate dialogue with actors in the world of work, the health sector and other areas of mutual interest at the international and country levels.

- A new framework agreement to be developed with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development to strengthen cooperation on projects and technical assistance in such areas as gender equality, a just transition and climate action for jobs.
  - A first-ever memorandum of understanding to be signed with the Islamic Development Bank specifically on issues of human-centred recovery, which envisages cooperation on the economic empowerment of young people, gender equality, decent work in crisis settings, and enhanced South–South and triangular cooperation.
  - A strengthening of collaboration between the Asian Development Bank and the ILO to improve social protection system capacity and data harmonization, in support of the Bank’s climate change financing and coal-fired power station retirement activities.
  - A deepening of cooperation between the OECD and the ILO on a just transition and productivity growth.
  - A strengthening of collaboration between the African Development Bank and the ILO in the areas of skills development and youth employment.
  - An extension of the collaboration between the ILO and the UNFCCC to support countries in their just transition planning.
  - A deepening of engagement by UNICEF to partner with the ILO and wider UN family to ensure progress in the achievement of universal social protection.
  - A renewed commitment by the IMF to protect and prioritize social expenditure to fight the dangerous divergence in the recovery between countries.
  - A strong commitment by the World Bank to the Global Partnership for Universal Social Protection to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (USP2030), chaired jointly with the ILO.
- 23.** Expressions of support for the Global Accelerator were voiced by representatives of a wide range of countries and institutions, including Argentina, Belgium, Germany, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Samoa, the WTO, UNICEF and the UNDP.
- 24.** The representatives of other multilateral partners also referred to the elements of a human-centred transition. The FAO made a commitment to mobilize additional financing to build strong social protection systems through efficient, effective and coherent partnerships and global solidarity. The WTO acknowledged the vital need for trade to increase living standards, create decent jobs and benefit people. The European Commissioner for Jobs and Social Rights drew attention to the implementation of a new European Union communication on decent work – guided by the ILO’s four pillars of decent work – for a global just transition and a sustainable recovery. The UN Special Envoy on Climate Action and Finance emphasized the need for a human-centred transition to tackle the climate crisis.

## ▶ Overall assessment and next steps

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- 25.** The Global Forum succeeded in producing a strong expression of multilateral alignment behind the human-centred approach framed by the Centenary Declaration and applied by the global call to action to the current social and economic crisis. Twelve Heads of State and Government described the actions they had taken and continued to take along those lines in



domestic policy and international cooperation. Fourteen heads or deputies of the Bretton Woods institutions, regional multilateral development banks and key UN agencies articulated how they were increasing efforts, individually and with the ILO, to support Member States' human-centred recovery strategies on decent jobs and inclusive economic growth; universal social protection; protecting workers and sustaining enterprises; and a just transition. In sum, the Global Forum made significant progress in "mobilizing a strong and coherent global response in support of Member States' human-centred recovery strategies", as per its mandate under the global call to action.

26. The Global Forum was a unique exercise in social dialogue within the multilateral system. Eight senior representatives of workers' and employers' organizations participated in panel discussions with representatives of international organizations. The participation and inputs of the social partners provided an opportunity for them to raise issues critical to the world of work, but not necessarily within the ILO's direct purview, with the leaders of those other international organizations. This was an important aspect of the Governing Body's guidance at its 341st Session (March 2021) in respect of the follow-up to the resolution on the Centenary Declaration.<sup>5</sup>
27. The Global Forum served as a vehicle for the advancement and announcement of a substantial number of specific joint initiatives and enhanced institutional arrangements involving the ILO and other multilateral organizations. These new initiatives and arrangements will drive additional action on important facets of multilateral policy coherence at a time when the need for the pursuit of decent work and social justice around the world is particularly acute.
28. By virtue of the wide range of its high-level participation and substantive outcomes, the Global Forum was, for the ILO, an unprecedented exercise in engaging multilateral organizations on a systemic basis more deeply into its mission of advancing social justice and promoting decent work. As such, it represented an important step towards the objective set for it by the Declaration of Philadelphia and reaffirmed in Part IV(F) of the Centenary Declaration of leading the multilateral system towards greater coherence and impact in tackling the economic and social challenges that bear upon its mandate.
29. An immediate next step will be to finalize and implement these individual initiatives and institutional arrangements with the corresponding partner organizations. The ILO's Policy and Field Operations and Partnerships portfolios will carry forward this work in close collaboration with each other.
30. The Global Accelerator is a cross-cutting vehicle for institutionalizing stronger and more coherent multilateral support for implementation of the Centenary Declaration and the global call to action. Following recent consultations within the UN system, a [concept note](#) outlining plans for its operationalization will be available by the time of the 344th Session (March 2022) of the Governing Body. An updated note will subsequently be prepared and will be available by the time of the 110th Session (2022) of the International Labour Conference.
31. The Office will seek to organize additional high-level and action-oriented discussions within the multilateral system on ways to accelerate the implementation of the human-centred approach to the future of work, including with respect to crisis response and recovery. To take one example, the ILO has made significant progress in disseminating its approach to a just transition to a global low carbon economy, as reflected in the [Declaration on supporting the conditions for a just transition internationally](#) adopted at COP26. During the Global Forum, the

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<sup>5</sup> GB.341/INS/8.

Secretariat of the UNFCCC announced plans to co-host with the ILO a Pavilion on a Just Transition at COP27, to be held later in 2022. Enhanced cooperation on a just transition and climate action was agreed with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Asian Development Bank and, in principle, the OECD. The UN General Assembly meetings later in 2022 may provide an additional and more general opportunity to follow up on the joint initiatives and institutional arrangements advanced by the Global Forum, including the Global Accelerator.

32. In conclusion, the multilateral and tripartite Global Forum convened by the ILO was a meaningful step towards the more networked and effective form of multilateralism envisioned by the UN Secretary-General in his report, *Our Common Agenda*.<sup>6</sup> Much more needs to be done to realize that potential, and further steps are needed to optimize the institutional arrangements concerned. However, the Global Forum provided a promising illustration of how the priorities and resources of the ILO could be better integrated with those of international financial institutions and other multilateral agencies in support of Member States' efforts to achieve a human-centred recovery and the Sustainable Development Goals in areas that have a critical bearing on the living standards and basic security of their people.

## ▶ Draft decision

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### 33. The Governing Body:

- (a) **took note of the successful proceedings and outcomes of the Global Forum for a Human-centred Recovery, held from 22 to 24 February 2022, including the related commitments of a wide range of institutions to enhance cooperation with the ILO; and**
- (b) **requested the Director-General to:**
- (i) **continue to work within the multilateral system, in line with the ambitions set out in the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations entitled *Our Common Agenda*, to enhance and systematize institutional arrangements and to render them more coherent;**
  - (ii) **take into account its guidance in the continuing implementation of the global call to action for a human-centred recovery from the COVID-19 crisis that is inclusive, sustainable and resilient; and**
  - (iii) **report in due course on the implementation of these initiatives and arrangements and give consideration to the advantages and resource requirements of potentially institutionalizing the Global Forum on a recurrent basis.**

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<sup>6</sup> UN, *Our Common Agenda: Report of the Secretary-General*, 2021.

## ▶ Appendix

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### Speakers in the Global Forum (in order of appearance)

#### Opening session

- H.E. Ms Anna Jardfelt, Chairperson of the ILO Governing Body
- Ms Renate Hornung-Draus, Employer Vice-Chairperson of the ILO Governing Body
- Ms Catelene Passchier, Worker Vice-Chairperson of the ILO Governing Body
- Mr António Guterres, Secretary-General of the United Nations
- H.E. Mr Ignazio Cassis, President of Switzerland
- H.E. Mr Macky Sall, President of Senegal
- H.E. Mr Joko Widodo, President of Indonesia
- H.E. Mr Alberto Fernández, President of Argentina
- H.E. Mr Olaf Scholz, Chancellor of Germany
- Ms Sharan Burrow, General Secretary, International Trade Union Confederation
- Mr Roberto Suárez Santos, Secretary-General, International Organisation of Employers
- Mr Guy Ryder, ILO Director-General

#### Session 1: Decent jobs and inclusive economic growth

- H.E. Mr Moon Jae-in, President of the Republic of Korea
- Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Director-General, World Health Organization
- Ms Kristalina Georgieva, Managing Director, International Monetary Fund
- Ms Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, Director-General, World Trade Organization
- Mr Muhammad Sulaiman Al Jasser, President, Islamic Development Bank
- Ms Beth Dunford, Vice-President for Agriculture, Human and Social Development, African Development Bank
- Ms Michele Parmelee, President, International Organisation of Employers
- Mr Luca Visentini, General Secretary, European Trade Union Confederation

#### Session 2: Universal social protection

- H.E. Mr Carlos Agostinho do Rosário, Prime Minister of Mozambique **on behalf of**  
H.E. Mr Filipe Nyusi, President of Mozambique
- H.E. Mr Alexander De Croo, Prime Minister of Belgium

- Mr Qu Dongyu, Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- Ms Mari Pangestu, Managing Director of Development Policy and Partnerships, World Bank
- Ms Karin Hulshof, Deputy Executive Director for Partnerships, United Nations Children's Fund
- Mr Ayuba Wabba, President, Nigeria Labour Congress
- Mr José Abugaber Andonie, President, Confederation of Industrial Chambers of the United Mexican States (CONCAMIN)

### Session 3: Protecting workers and sustaining enterprises

- H.E. Mr Pedro Sánchez Pérez-Castejón, Prime Minister of Spain
- Ms Naoko Yamamoto, Assistant Director-General, Universal Health Coverage/Healthier Populations, World Health Organization
- Mr Haoliang Xu, UN Assistant Secretary-General, Assistant Administrator and Director of Bureau for Policy and Programme Support, United Nations Development Programme
- Mr Mark Bowman, Vice-President, Policy and Partnerships, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- Ms Jacqueline Mugo, Executive Director, Federation of Kenya Employers
- Mr Felix Anthony, National Secretary, Fiji Trade Union Congress

### Session 4: Just transition

- H.E. Mr Abdel Fattah El-Sisi, President of Egypt
- H.E. Ms Fiamē Naomi Mata'afa, Prime Minister of Samoa
- Mr Mark Carney, United Nations Special Envoy on Climate Action and Finance
- Mr Nicolas Schmit, Commissioner for Jobs and Social Rights, European Commission
- Mr Ulrik Knudsen, Deputy Secretary-General of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
- Mr Ovais Sarmad, Deputy Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- Mr Bambang Susantono, Vice-President for Knowledge Management and Sustainable Development of the Asian Development Bank
- Ms Toni Moore, General Secretary, Barbados Workers' Union
- Ms Shinta Widjaja Kamdani, Chair, B20 Indonesia

### Closing session

- H.E. Ms Anna Jardefelt, Chairperson of the ILO Governing Body
- Mr Guy Ryder, ILO Director-General

- H.E. Mr Andrew Holness, Prime Minister of Jamaica
- Ms Renate Hornung-Draus, Employer Vice-Chairperson of the ILO Governing Body
- Ms Catelene Passchier, Worker Vice-Chairperson of the ILO Governing Body
- Ms Betssy Chávez Chino, Minister of Labour and Employment Promotion, Peru
- Ms Fanfan Rwanyindo Kayirangwa, Minister of Public Service and Labour, Rwanda
- Mr Nayef Stetieh, Minister of Labour, Jordan