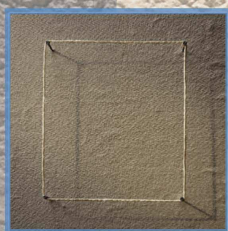
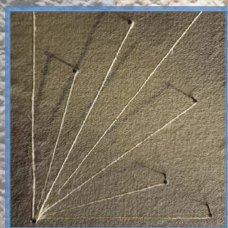
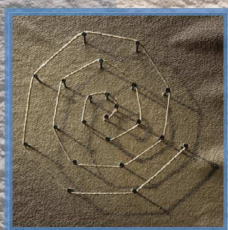




International
Labour
Office
Geneva

International Labour Office Annual Evaluation Report 2008-2009

October 2009



EVALUATION
UNIT



International
Labour
Office
Geneva

International Labour Office
**Annual Evaluation
Report 2008-09**

September 2009

Evaluation
Unit

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Abbreviations

DWCP	Decent Work Country Programme
EAC	Evaluation Advisory Committee (ILO)
EVAL	ILO Evaluation Unit
IEE	Independent external evaluation
ILO	International Labour Office
PARDEV	Partnerships and Development Cooperation Department (ILO)
PROGRAM	Bureau of Programming and Management (ILO)
QAM	Quality assurance mechanism
RBM	Results-based management
RB	Regular budget (ILO)
RBSA	Regular budget supplementary support (ILO)
TC	Technical cooperation
TOR	Terms of reference
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance
XBTC	Extra-budgetary technical cooperation (ILO)

Chapter 1: Introduction

The ILO relies on several functions to support the oversight role of the Governing Body regarding effective implementation of its programme of work. Within the Office the ILO Evaluation Unit (EVAL) contributes to the consolidation of a results-based focus through both the conduct of specific evaluation studies and the oversight of the evaluation system of the Office as a whole.

Under the current evaluation policy, each year the Office presents to the Governing Body an Annual Report on progress made in implementing the ILO's evaluation function. This year's report begins with a summary of action taken to align the evaluation function with implementation of the Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization, followed by reporting on performance aspects of evaluation oversight and quality management, analysis of factors affecting the quality of evaluation reports, a status report on the follow-up to recommendations from high-level evaluations, and concluding with a listing of planned evaluation activities for the following year. The Annual Report also provides background information for the Governing Body discussion on lessons learned related to recent evaluation activities and the contribution of the evaluation function to improving the design and implementation of Decent Work Country Programmes (DWCPs).

In November 2008, the Governing Body made a number of suggestions to improve the report. First, there was a request for more detail on the follow-up to recommendations, and the reasons for partial implementation. Second, there was a call for evidence that lessons were being learned from evaluations and incorporated into future programming. Third, there was a call to move quickly to incorporate the Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization as the main basis for country and programmatic evaluations, including a call for analysis and recommendations for DWCPs in light of the Declaration. These suggestions have been taken into account in the preparation of this report.

Chapter 2: Contribution of the evaluation function to implementing the Declaration on Social Justice in 2008–09

The ILO evaluation function is mandated to focus on those activities of the Office that are directed towards contributing to the implementation of the Decent Work Agenda and social development of member States through the strengthening of tripartite constituents' capacities and action.

The 2008 Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization invites national constituents to consider the establishment of appropriate indicators or statistics, if necessary with the assistance of the ILO, to monitor and evaluate the progress made in implementing the national decent work agenda. It calls on the Office to develop appropriate tools for effectively evaluating the progress made and assessing the impact that other factors and policies may have on the Members' efforts. The Office has strengthened its commitment to adequately monitor and evaluate programmes; ensure the feedback of lessons learned to the Governing Body, including independent assessment; and to monitor and evaluate the implementation of DWCP.

In light of the Declaration on Social Justice, the Office has taken stock of monitoring and evaluation practices related to the implementation of DWCPs and technical cooperation (TC) activities. It is coordinating the revision of current monitoring and evaluation guidelines and methodologies with technical sectors and regions to ensure that these practices address the expanded scope of evaluation work. Current high-level evaluation methodologies are being revised with the principles set forth in the Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization. Specific initiatives launched during 2009 include:

- (i) eight pilot countries were identified for supporting national capacities and practices to monitor and evaluate decent work related policies, programmes and actions;
- (ii) an inventory of the ILO's methodologies for assessing impact at institutional, country and technical intervention levels was launched in mid-2009;
- (iii) 'learning by doing' support to field staff and constituents was delivered based on the results of the 'evaluability' assessments and stocktaking of current monitoring and self-evaluation practices;
- (iv) terms of reference (TORs) for evaluations based on the scope and principles set out in the Declaration were systematically reviewed.

Chapter 3: Oversight to reinforce high-quality and harmonized practices

The Office is responsible for monitoring and reporting its performance with regard to both core and extra-budgetary financed activities. The adequacy and credibility of internal results monitoring, review and reporting mechanisms is periodically verified. Technical support and quality assurance is also provided for independent project evaluations, which are managed by the Office, but monitored and approved by evaluation officers.

Quality appraisal of evaluation reports

In 2009, EVAL again carried out an external appraisal of the quality of evaluation reports from technical cooperation projects that were completed in 2008. The scope of this appraisal included the assessment of 42 out of the 66 evaluation reports produced during the year. The methodology called for these reports to be appraised using a Quality Checklist that contained 73 items. The checklist was revised to incorporate key issues presented in the Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization.

Overall, the vast majority (81 per cent) of the evaluation reports contained the necessary components specified in the ILO's Quality Checklist. The lowest rated sections were those on methodology (27 per cent satisfactory or better) and the evaluation background (38 per cent satisfactory or better). These sections are in clear need of improvement to warrant increased validity and credibility of evaluation findings, conclusions, and corresponding recommendations and lessons learned.

According to the report, feedback from evaluation managers further suggested that many evaluations were implemented with limited budgets and time lines. The external appraisal also provided recommendations to EVAL for improvements:

1. Increase the consistency and quality of evaluation TORs to provide sufficient guidance to evaluation teams and augment the homogeneity of evaluation reports.
2. Ensure that evaluators are provided with a clear definition of the terms used in the TORs, clear examples of what is expected and what qualifies as high-quality work, and adequate resources to sufficiently address the questions posed in the TORs.
3. Assemble evaluation reports and check for accuracy of report codes and responsible evaluation manager contact information to ensure that formatting is correct and follow-up of the evaluations is facilitated.

4. Encourage evaluators to present project budgets and consider cost-effectiveness to enable them to determine the reasons for any deficiencies in projects and evaluations (e.g., lack of funding versus lack of project staff motivation or competency) and to maximize resource use or project reach.
5. Reconsider the level of funding allocated for evaluation work and whether fewer evaluations with increased budgets could lead to better information for use by ILO.
6. Continue improving the Quality Checklist to increase transparency, relevance, effectiveness, and efficiency of future evaluation reports and appraisals.

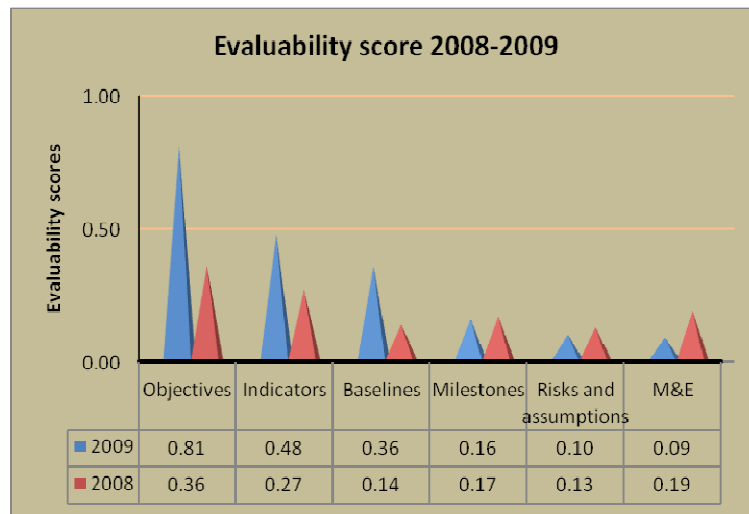
DWCP evaluability assessment and follow-up

During the year, EVAL also worked to refine methodologies for assessing the evaluability of projects and DWCPs, and conducted assessments of 13 DWCPs. The Evaluability Assessment (EA) methodology seeks to ensure that DWCPs are evaluable and are oriented towards results-based management (RBM). It assesses the clarity of the stated outcomes and ensures their relevance to the priorities identified in consultation with country authorities, employers' and workers' organizations, development partners, and other stakeholders. Most importantly, it validates the logic and results framework of the document.

The countries selected for the 2009 EA exercise included DWCPs approved during the 2008–2009 period for: Albania, Argentina, Bahamas, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Kenya, Mali, Serbia, Syria, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Yemen.

As shown in Figure 1, the comparison between the 2008 and 2009 EA results show an overall improvement from the results of 2008. The increase in scores is mostly due to improvements in the clarity of outcomes, indicators and baselines. However, significant work still needs to be done to improve the quality and completeness of indicators to better track progress towards results.

Figure 1. Evaluability scores



Based on these results, EVAL undertook a series of ‘learning by doing’ capacity enhancement exercises of selected DWCPs to address the various aspects contributing to low evaluability scores. Three countries in the African Region and one in the Latin America and Caribbean Region participated in this initiative.

This capacity-building exercise is based on a four step approach: (i) analyze and ‘unbundle’ the logical structure of the DWCP without changing agreed priority and outcome areas; (ii) identify, define and/or revise measurable DWCP outcomes and outputs, and relevant indicators; (iii) construct sound logical matrices that link DWCP outputs with outcomes; and (iv) translate the results framework into implementation, monitoring and evaluation plans that are better aligned with results-based principles for the monitoring and evaluation of country programmes.

Taking stock of the ILO’s monitoring and self-evaluation system

In preparation for the implementation of the Strategic Policy Framework for 2010-2015, EVAL conducted a stocktaking desk review of ILO monitoring and self-evaluation requirements, their application and reporting mechanisms. The objective of this exercise was twofold: i) to identify all the monitoring and self-evaluation instruments currently mandated by Office policy, procedures, guidance and manuals, and ii) to determine how these instruments are being applied and the extent to which they are providing the information needed for results-based evaluations (independent or self evaluation).

The principal conclusions from the exercise are as follows:

- the Office’s main reporting mechanisms are not well aligned, leading to duplication, fragmentation and are poorly grounded on DWCP outcomes as the main data for reporting;

- there is no integrated, transparent and readily accessible monitoring information system to help manage the implementation of country programmes and projects, and anticipate and manage key assumptions and risks during implementation;
- as programme and project monitoring and evaluation is based mainly on mitigating contingencies as they arise, the procedures set out in the Office's technical cooperation manual and guidance are not always followed. Interestingly, ILO staff often use mechanisms that are not formally approved to address such contingencies.

The identification of these shortcomings in the present system does not mean that the Office does not monitor its operations but rather that, institutionally, supervision is not as systematic and as effective as it should be. However, it is important to highlight the actions taken by the Office to address shortcomings to ensure better alignment with the basic principles of RBM. The following points should be noted as these efforts progress:

- Risks that may prevent the achievement of the outcomes have been identified in the Strategic Policy Framework for 2010-15 and provide an important benchmark for guidance in designing and managing operations, and at the same time improving the effectiveness of monitoring and self evaluation activities;
- The Programme and Budget for 2010–11 and the Strategic Policy Framework for 2010-15 establish a formal framework or standards of internal control to ensure that the functions and responsibilities associated with the implementation of DWCPs and monitoring and self-evaluation are consistent and are coordinated in accordance with the agreed outcomes;
- Starting in 2010-2011 biennium, outcome-based work planning will address many of the shortcomings previously identified by strengthening the results-based framework that would allow for an integrated approach of resource management (RB, XBTC, RBSA), and promote Office-wide action to support DWCPs and constituent priorities;
- The Partnerships and Development Cooperation Department (PARDEV) completed an internal review of the technical cooperation (TC) project supervision functions relating to project execution. The Department also carried out an internal review of progress reports as a first step towards establishing a monitoring system that can track project implementation across the Office;
- The quality assurance mechanism (QAM) for TC projects has been revamped and a risk management component will be incorporated into this. The Bureau of Programming and

Management (PROGRAM) is also reviewing and updating the QAM for DWCPs.

Evaluations conducted in 2009

Country and strategy evaluations

A number of independent evaluations of DWCPs and major programming strategies to promote organizational learning and accountability for country strategies were conducted in 2009. Summaries of these reports are submitted to the Governing Body for consideration.

During the reporting period, evaluations of DWCPs for Honduras and Indonesia, and an independent evaluation of ILO's strategy to support youth employment were conducted.¹

Internal reviews of DWCPs

Internal reviews of DWCPs are managed by ILO regional offices, and aim to provide impartial feedback on ILO effectiveness in implementing DWCPs. In 2009, three such evaluations were conducted (Bangladesh, Bolivia and Mongolia), with Pakistan being postponed to late 2009. Overall, the scope and purpose of these reviews have been evolving and they are expected to align with the end of a DWCP period and include the priorities and strategies from a design perspective to identify next steps for a new phase. Some lessons learned related to this are set out below:

- Experience to date suggests the need to improve alignment with the ILO, national and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) planning frameworks and decision-making processes;
- There is a need to refine evaluation tools and guidance on how to take stock of progress, and to improve the metrics for performance aspects of the DWCPs;
- More effort and better support is required to improve constituent preparedness, participation in the process and involvement in the follow-up to the internal reviews.

EVAl will support regions in conducting internal reviews in 2010 through revamped guidance and hands-on advisory support.

¹ The finalization of the evaluation of the DWCP for Honduras has been deferred and will be presented to the Governing Body as soon as it is concluded.

Independent project evaluations in 2008

In 2008, a total of 66 independent project evaluations were completed, which was a 50 per cent increase over the previous year. The unevenness in the count from year to year is largely due to the ever-changing portfolio of projects requiring evaluations at prescribed timeframes. In addition, EVAL has greatly enhanced its capacity to monitor decentralized evaluation activities.

Figures 2 and 3 and Table 1 below provide summary information on the distribution of evaluations by region and technical topic. The complete list of independent project evaluations is available on the ILO evaluation website (www.ilo.org/eval).

Figure 2. Independent evaluations by region and year, 2005–2008

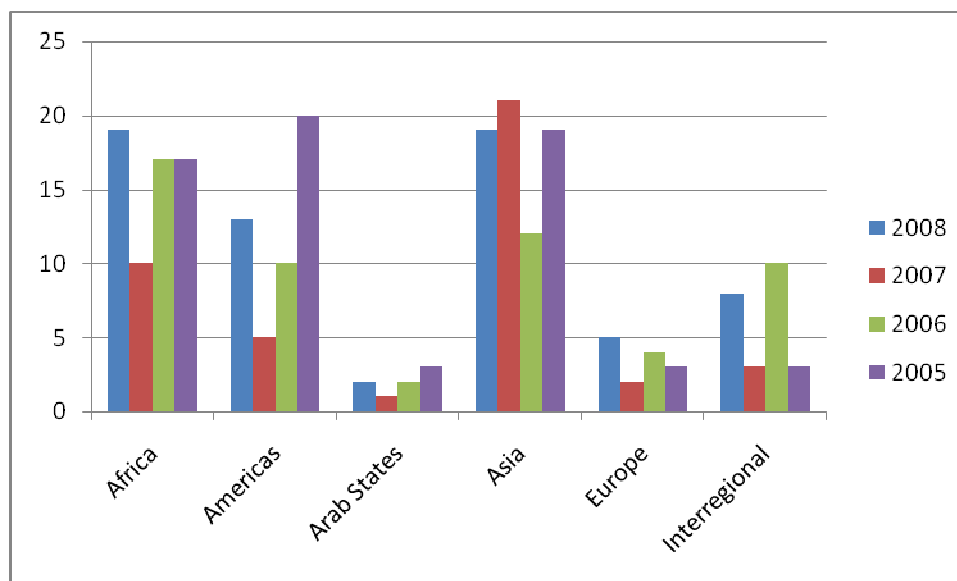


Figure 3. Independent evaluations by region as share of total, 2008

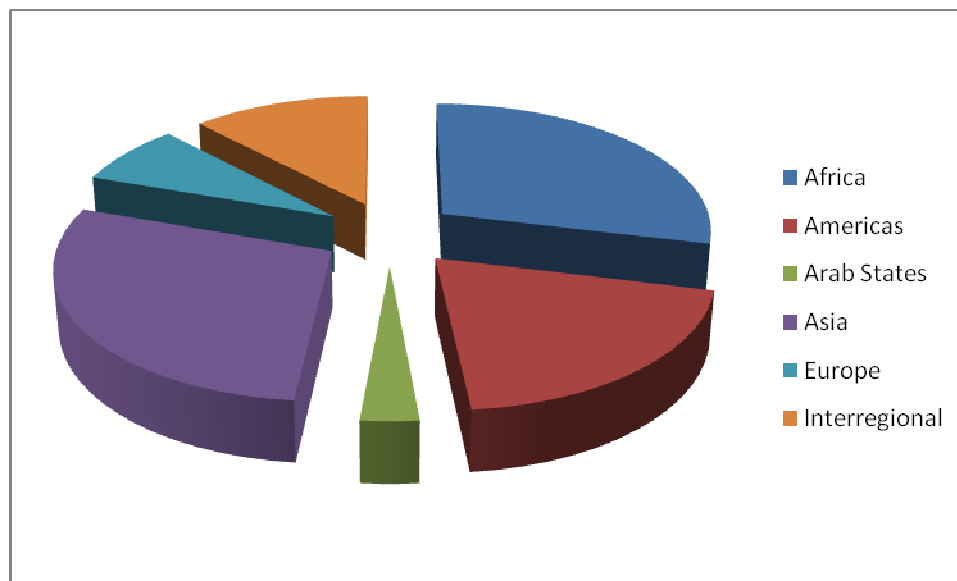


Table 1. Independent project evaluations by technical topic, 2008

	Technical area	Number	%
Standards	Elimination of child labour	24	36
	Promoting the Declaration	1	1
	Standards total	25	37
Employment	Employment policies and advisory services	11	17
	Job creation and enterprise development	2	3
	Programme on skills, knowledge and employability	1	1
	Youth employment	5	8
	Boosting employment through small enterprise development	4	6
	Employment total	23	35
Social protection	Forced labour and human trafficking	2	3
	HIV/AIDS and the world of work	3	5
	Governance and management	3	5
	Workplace education and safety and health	2	3
	Migration	1	1
	Social protection total	11	17
Social dialogue	Social dialogue, labour law and labour administration and sectoral activities	7	11
	Social dialogue total	7	11
ILO total		66	100

Chapter 4: Improving the usefulness of evaluations: Follow-up, institutional learning and knowledge sharing

Strengthening evaluation capacity and skills

The ILO places great importance on strengthening the capacities of national and global constituents to engage in, and make use of, evaluation practices as part of their learning and accountability frameworks. In mid-2009, a one-week capacity building workshop was held at the International Training Centre, Turin, for national tripartite constituents. The workshop covered conceptual and practical aspects of evaluation in the ILO and the United Nations (UN) system, including evaluation approaches and methods, evaluation management and contracting, dissemination and utilization of evaluation information.

Outreach to the regions continued for targeted monitoring and evaluation capacity building of ILO project and field staff (Bangkok, Beirut, Buenos Aires, Cairo, Dakar, Dar es Salaam and Moscow). Joint-training activities were developed and delivered under the broader themes of results-based management, DWCP and UN reform (Addis Ababa, Budapest, Lima). Despite an ambitious outreach programme, the lesson learned is that more effective measures are needed to institutionalize design and evaluation as contributing elements to the RBM process.

Follow-up to high-level independent evaluations from 2008

Evaluations only lead to organizational improvements if management systematically acts upon recommendations. Independent high-level strategy and country programme evaluations are presented to the November session of the Governing Body and a management response from the Office forms part of the reports. To support the governance process, during the following year, the Annual Evaluation Report updates the Governing Body on the adequacy of the Office's follow-up based on its own assessment and that of the Evaluation Advisory Committee (EAC), which monitors and ensures adequate management follow-up to these high-level evaluations.

In 2009, the adequacy of management follow-up for the four high-level evaluations completed in 2008 was assessed by the Evaluation Advisory Committee.

DWCP evaluation of Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, 2001–2006: the EAC noted that the Jordan evaluation was well-received by the Governing Body. The EAC was satisfied with the follow-up reported and did not request further information for this evaluation. Of the three recommendations, follow-up was assessed as satisfactorily implemented for all.

Evaluation of ILO's strategy for the protection of migrant workers, 2001–2007: the EAC noted that follow-up to recommendations would partly depend on upcoming

actions and decisions to be taken at the governance level. Noting this, the EAC expressed satisfaction with progress made so far. Of the five recommendations, follow-up was considered partially, but satisfactorily implemented, for all of them.

Evaluation of the ILO’s strategy to support member States to improve the impact of International Labour Standards: information on follow-up was received too late in the process to present it to the EAC for comment. Of the six recommendations, two were fully implemented and four were partially implemented. It was noted that further follow-up on the partially implemented recommendations would be largely determined at the governance level.

Evaluation of the ILO’s country programme of support to Zambia, 2000–2006:² the EAC highlighted the need to form a tripartite advisory committee for implementation of the Zambia DWCP and called for more action on the part of the Office to harmonize decent work within the next UNDAF. Of the 12 recommendations, six were considered fully implemented and the remaining six partially implemented. All of these are expected to be fully implemented within the coming six months. The situation will continue to be monitored over the coming year.

Sharing knowledge: lessons learned and good practices

Evaluation is increasingly appreciated for its influence on thinking and understanding. By capturing and using lessons learned, EVAL’s *i-Track* knowledge system³ is key in building capacity and promoting organizational learning. It is a database that can be searched by key project attributes such as title, scope, phase and key lesson attributes (i.e. nature and scope of the issue described, and recommended action). In addition, it is designed to enable easy access to queries and reports. Since 2008, evaluation schedules, reports, lessons learned and follow-up can also be tracked. Table 2 below identifies progress made in building the evaluation information base by type and volume of data available.

The work done so far to capture the lessons learned from evaluations and make them accessible has highlighted two issues that need to be addressed in the coming year:

1. the quality and inclusion of lessons learned in evaluations is highly variable;
2. the dissemination and uptake of lessons by ILO managers and staff is not known.

² GB.300/PFA/14/3.

³ The EVAL information system *i-Track* is a multilingual, Internet-accessible information management system that facilitates evaluation workflow collaboration and knowledge sharing.

Table 2. Summary data on evaluation information coverage of *i-Track**

Work item	Aug. 2008	Dec. 2008	May 2009	Aug. 2009
Evaluation schedules	97	180	259	314
Recommendations	0	0	113	264
Good practices	0	0	15	24
Lessons learned	0	0	38	122
Evaluation reports	130	227	275	305
Evaluation summaries	13	55	79	150
Guidelines or e-learning modules	2	3	6	11
* Statistics gathered starting 1 Aug. 2008.				

Chapter 5: External evaluation of the ILO's evaluation function

The independent external evaluation (IEE) of the ILO's evaluation function will be carried out in 2010, five years after adopting a new ILO policy and strategic framework on evaluation (November 2005)⁴. The IEE is intended to guide strategic decisions about the evaluation function in the ILO, particularly in the context of the Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalisation and ILO's continuing commitment to RBM, which relies on links between monitoring and evaluation, policy formulation and budgeting. The findings of the IEE will be submitted to the Governing Body for guidance on follow-up on the recommendations.

The Office has reviewed the approaches used and the results of previous external evaluations, including the peer review system of the evaluation function now implemented in seven UN agencies. After consultations with Governing Body members and the External Auditor, the consensus was that the ILO's Internal Office of Audit and Oversight would manage the evaluation process, with its main role being to ensure that all proper procedures are followed with regard to the selection of the external and independent evaluation consultants through a transparent and competitive bidding process; that the consultants have access to resources and the Office for the work; and that the report is distributed for comment in a transparent manner. The consultants will be selected through a competitive bidding process.

The scope of the IEE will involve the following aspects:

1. the quality of the evaluation function in the ILO, with special regard to independence, credibility and utility, and institutional support for it;
2. conformity with international evaluation norms and standards;
3. structural aspects of the evaluation function in ILO and whether the current arrangements contribute to both learning and accountability;
4. organizational relationships of the evaluation function including EVAL's mandate and scope, the balance of central and decentralized evaluation activities, and the mix between independent evaluations and self evaluations;
5. the nature of the reporting arrangements both internally to the Evaluation Advisory Committee and to the Governing Body;
6. relationships regarding the evaluation functions and responsibilities vis-à-vis the tripartite constituents, and ways in which these relationships could be strengthened;

⁴ GB.294/PFA/8/4.

7. relationships to partners in the United Nations and multilateral and bilateral systems generally;
8. the nature of capacities and competencies required for evaluation, and the use of evaluation techniques and methodologies;
9. the extent to which the evaluation function contributes to the strategic directions, policies, programmes and projects of the ILO, including the focus on results-based management, and how to make it more effective in this respect; and
10. the extent to which evaluation results are incorporated into follow-up activities and knowledge management strategies and disseminated to wider audiences.

A summary of the findings and recommendations of the evaluation will be submitted to the Governing Body in November 2010 along with a proposal for a new evaluation strategy.⁵

⁵ In July 2009, a full version of the draft TOR was circulated to the secretariats of Governing Body officers and representatives of the five regional groups for comment. This is available at www.ilo.org/eval

Chapter 6: Priority areas for action and emerging issues

The 2010 choice for high-level evaluations in the ILO reflects a focus on learning from ILO experience and performance.⁶ The following evaluations are proposed:

- DWCP for Kyrgyzstan;
- DWCP for Tanzania;
- ILO strategies for the extension of social protection to align with the broader 2011 International Labour Conference recurrent item report on social protection.

In accordance with the rotation schedule proposed in the ILO's evaluation strategy, DWCP evaluations will be conducted this year in Africa and Europe. Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan all have DWCPs that are coming to an end in 2009. In consultation with the regional and sub-regional offices, a decision was made to conduct an evaluation of the Kyrgyzstan DWCP and to conduct a programme review in the other three countries.

It is also proposed to conduct an evaluation of the United Republic of Tanzania's DWCP because of the maturity of its programme, the relatively large size of the ILO's technical cooperation portfolio and advisory services in the country, and the ILO's strong involvement in UN joint programming initiatives. The United Republic of Tanzania is a UN Delivering As One (DAO) Pilot Country and this evaluation will provide useful information to the Governing Body on the ILO's participation in the UN country team and DAO mechanisms.

⁶ Table 3 summarizes the proposed schedule for evaluation in 2010.

Table 3. Type, topic and timing of independent high-level evaluations in 2010

Evaluation type	Topic of independent evaluation	Timing	Dissemination
Strategy	ILO strategies for the extension of social protection	Jan.–July 2010	Summary submitted to PFAC*, Nov. 2010 Full report public (Internet)
Country programme	ILO’s country programme for Kyrgyzstan	Jan.–June 2010	Summary submitted to PFAC, Nov. 2010 Full report public (Internet)
Country programme	ILO’s country programme for Tanzania	Jan.–June 2010	Summary submitted to PFAC, Nov. 2010 Full report public (Internet)
External policy evaluation	ILO’s evaluation function: 2005–2009	Jan.–Aug. 2010	Summary submitted to PFAC, Nov. 2010 Full report public (Internet)
Project evaluations	Approximately 70 major projects and RBSA** funded initiatives		Full report disseminated at completion Summary report posted on ILO Internet
*Programme, Financial and Administrative Committee			
** Regular Budget Supplementary Account			

Annexes

Annex 1: List of independent project evaluations conducted in 2008

The following table, arranged by thematic area and country, lists the 66 independent evaluations of technical cooperation projects conducted in 2008, representing a significant increase in the number of evaluations reported in 2007 (42). The 45 evaluation reports marked with a (*) are the sample used for the quality appraisal exercise. Evaluation reports marked with (**) were late submissions from the end of 2007.

List of independent project evaluations conducted in 2008 by technical area

Region	Donor	Project Title
SECTOR 1: STANDARDS AND FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES AND RIGHTS AT WORK		
1 Brazil	The United States	Combating forced labour in Brazil
2 China	The United Kingdom	Preventing trafficking in girls and young women for labor exploitation within China (CP-TING)
3 Colombia	Canada	(*) (++) Contribución a la consolidación de la política nacional para la prevención y eliminación del trabajo infantil en Colombia
4 El Salvador	The United States	Apoyo al programa de duración determinada para la eliminación de las peores formas de trabajo infantil en El Salvador – Fase II (2006-2009)
5 Indonesia	The United States	(*) Combating the worst forms of child labour in Indonesia - Supporting the time-bound programme
6 Jordan	The United States	(*) National programme for the prevention and elimination of child labour in Jordan
7 Madagascar	The United States	(*) Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Madagascar
8 Malawi	The United States	Country Programme to Combat Child Labour in Malawi
9 Mexico	The United States	Combate a la Explotación Sexual Comercial Infantil (ESCI)
10 Mongolia	The United States	(*) Support to the proposed national sub-programme to eliminate the worst forms of child labour: Time-bound measures in Mongolia
11 Pakistan	The United States	(*) Project of support to the national time-bound programme on the worst forms of child labour in Pakistan
12	Denmark	(*) Combating child labour through education and training: Phase II, Support to the time-bound programme

13	Panama	The United States	(*) Programa de país para combatir las peores formas de trabajo infantil en Panamá - Mid-Term Evaluation
14	Regional Africa	The United States	Supporting the time-bound programme for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in South Africa
15	Regional Africa	The United States	(*) Sub-regional programme on combating the trafficking of children for labour exploitation in West and Central Africa - Mid Term report
16		The United States	Programme sous régional de lutte contre la traite des enfants a des fins d'exploitation en Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre -
17		The United States	Combating and preventing HIV/AIDS induced child labour in Sub-Saharan Africa: Pilot Action in Uganda and Zambia
18		Canada	(*) Skills training strategies to combat WFCL in urban informal sector in Sub-Saharan Anglophone Africa
19	Regional Americas	The United States	(*) Prevención y eliminación de las peores formas de trabajo infantil en Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala y Costa Rica
20	Regional Asia	The United Kingdom	Reducing Labour Exploitation of Children and Women: Combating Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-region - Phase II - Final Evaluation
21	Regional Europe	The United States, Germany	(*) CAR Capacity Building Project: Regional programme on the worst forms of child labour and Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Central Asia through Education and Youth Employment (EYE Project)
22		Germany	(*) Combating child labour in selected Stability Pact Countries: Capacity building and direct action: Sub-Regional Programme with focus on the WFCL
23	Senegal	The United States	(*) Projet d'appui pour la mise en oeuvre d'un Programme Assorti de Délai (PAD) au Sénégal
24	Turkey	The United States	(*) Combating the worst forms of child labour in Turkey: Supporting the time-bound national policy
25	Zambia	The United States	Support to development and implementation of time bound measures against worst forms of child labour in Zambia

SECTOR 2: EMPLOYMENT

26	Argentina	Italy	(*) Evaluación final independiente del programa integrado de apoyo para la reactivación del empleo en Argentina
27	Bolivia	Netherlands	(*) Programa de apoyo al trabajo decente en Bolivia
28	China	United Kingdom	(++) Start and improve your business (SIYB) China Project
29	Ethiopia	Netherlands	(*) Poverty reduction through decent employment creation in Ethiopia

30	Indonesia	UN Human Settlements	(*) Papua Indigenous Peoples Empowerment (PIPE) Project: Reducing poverty and strengthening peace and development mechanisms involving indigenous peoples in Papua and West Papua, Indonesia
31	Interregional	Denmark	(*) Mainstreaming Gender in Employment Policies and Programmes – A Joint ILO-UNIFEM Initiative
32	Liberia	Netherlands	(*) Poverty reduction through decent employment creation in Liberia
33	Madagascar	Norway	(*) Projet HIMO Communal Madagascar
34			(++) Project HIMO Batiment, Madagascar
35	Mali	Luxembourg	(++) Projets d'insertion des jeunes dans la vie professionnelle à travers les investissements à haute intensité de main d'œuvre: Rapport d'évaluation de la phase pilote
36	Pakistan	Canada	(*) Women's employment concerns and working conditions - Independent Mid-Term Evaluation
37	Papua New Guinea	Australia	(*) Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB): PHASE III 2004-2008 Papua New Guinea
38	Qatar	Qatar	(*) Setting up small enterprise support unit at the Social Development Center
39	Regional Africa	Sweden	Operationalizing Pro Poor Growth - Component I: Building a common policy understanding - Overview report
40			Operationalizing Pro Poor Growth - Component I: Building a common policy understanding (Ethiopia)
41			Operationalizing Pro Poor Growth - Component I: Building a common policy understanding (Madagascar)
42	Regional America	Spain	(*) Promoción del empleo juvenil en América Latina
43			(++) Fortalecimiento de los servicios de las administraciones del trabajo
44	Regional Asia and the Pacific	Sweden	(*) Support to sustainable rural infrastructure development services for poverty reduction in Asia Pacific Region
45		Japan	(*) ILO/Japan Asian Regional Programme on Expansion of Employment Opportunities for Women: Cambodia and Vietnam Chapters; Report of the Independent Final Evaluation
46	Regional Europe	Netherlands	Boosting Youth Employment (BYE) using an integrated approach in the framework of DWCPs in Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan - Mid Term Evaluation
47		Ireland	Employment, vocational training opportunities and migration policy measures to prevent and reduce trafficking in women in Albania, Moldova and Ukraine (Phase II)
48	Sri Lanka	UN	(*) Integrated Rural Accessibility Planning (IRAP) component of the UNOPS Community Access Programme (CAP)

49	Zambia	Sweden	(*) ILO/BDS Zambia: Developing business service markets for micro- and small enterprises
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SECTOR 3: SOCIAL PROTECTION

50	Indonesia	Norway	(*) ILO Project combating forced labour and trafficking of Indonesia migrant workers <i>Mid-Term Evaluation</i>
51			(*) ILO Project combating forced labour and trafficking of Indonesia migrant workers <i>Final Evaluation</i>
52	Interregional	Germany (GTZ)	Implementing HIV/AIDS workplace policies and programmes, GTZ-ILO Partnership 2003-2007
53			Final Project Evaluation of the Public-Private-Partnership Project between VW/ILO/GTZ Global Compact and Safety and Health – OSH and Supply Chain Management
54		Italy	(++) Sustainable development through the Global Compact
55		Sweden	(*) SIDA funded programme on HIV/AIDS prevention and impact mitigation in sub-Saharan Africa
56		The United States	Cross-Country Study of the ILO/USDOL HIV/AIDS Workplace Education Program Strategic HIV/AIDS Responses in Enterprises (SHARE)
57	Regional Americas	The United States	Prevention Education Programme in the Workplace in Barbados, Final Evaluation
58			Prevention Education Programme in the Workplace in Jamaica, Final Evaluation
59	Regional Asia	Japan	(*) JOINT Evaluation: ILO/Japan project on managing cross-border movement of labour in Southeast Asia RAS/05/02/EEC ILO/UNIFEM/EC Asian programme on the governance of labour migration

SECTOR 4: SOCIAL DIALOGUE

60	China	Switzerland	(*) Corporate social responsibility in the Chinese textile industry
61	India	The United States	(*) Prevention of HIV/AIDS in the world of work: A tripartite response
62	Interregional	Norway	Child Labour Component of ILO-Norway Framework Agreement, Bipartite and Tripartite action
63			Joint Evaluation on Social Dialogue and Youth Employment, & Worker's Education Programme on Social Dialogue

64	Morocco	The United States	(*) Strengthening industrial relations and labor law compliance in Morocco
65	Regional Americas	Spain	(*) Fortalecimiento de los mecanismos institucionales para el Diálogo Social
66	Viet Nam	Norway	(*) Promoting sound industrial relations at the workplace and strengthening the capacity of industrial relations actors in Viet Nam

Annex 2: Statistical overview of independent project evaluations conducted in 2008

	Technical area	No.	Percentage
Standards	Elimination of child labour	24	36
	Promoting the Declaration	1	2
	Standards total	25	38
Employment	Employment policies and advisory services	11	17
	Job creation and enterprise development	2	3
	Programme on skills, knowledge and employability	1	2
	Youth employment	5	8
	Boosting employment through small enterprise development	4	6
	Employment total	23	35
	Social protection	Forced labour and human trafficking	2
HIV/AIDS and the world of work		3	5
Governance and management		3	5
Workplace education and safety and health		2	3
Migration		1	2
Social protection total		11	17
Social dialogue	Social dialogue, labour law and labour administration and sectoral activities	7	11
	Social dialogue total	7	11
ILO total		66	100

Region	No.	Percentage
Africa	19	29
Americas	13	20
Arab States	2	3
Asia	19	29
Europe	5	8
Interregional	8	12

Document type	Count of document type	Percentage
Final	50	76
Mid-term	16	24
	66	100