



International
Labour
Organization

Evaluation
Office

► Synthesis reviews & meta-studies (2024)

► ILO's strategies and approaches for the development and use of labour statistics for promoting decent work and social justice, 2018-23

Synthesis review on lessons learned,
what works and why

February 2024



Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0)

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International. To view a copy of this licence, please visit <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>. The user is allowed to reuse, share (copy and redistribute), adapt (remix, transform and build upon the original work) as detailed in the licence. The user must clearly credit the ILO as the source of the material and indicate if changes were made to the original content. Use of the emblem, name and logo of the ILO is not permitted in connection with translations, adaptations or other derivative works.

Attribution – The user must indicate if changes were made and must cite the work as follows: *ILO's strategies and approaches for the development and use of labour statistics for promoting decent work and social justice, 2018-23: Synthesis review on lessons learned, what works and why*, Geneva: International Labour Office, 2024. © ILO.

Translations – In case of a translation of this work, the following disclaimer must be added along with the attribution: *This is a translation of a copyrighted work of the International Labour Organization (ILO). This translation has not been prepared, reviewed or endorsed by the ILO and should not be considered an official ILO translation. The ILO disclaims all responsibility for its content and accuracy. Responsibility rests solely with the author(s) of the translation.*

Adaptations – In case of an adaptation of this work, the following disclaimer must be added along with the attribution: *This is an adaptation of a copyrighted work of the International Labour Organization (ILO). This adaptation has not been prepared, reviewed or endorsed by the ILO and should not be considered an official ILO adaptation. The ILO disclaims all responsibility for its content and accuracy. Responsibility rests solely with the author(s) of the adaptation.*

Third-party materials – This Creative Commons licence does not apply to non-ILO copyright materials included in this publication. If the material is attributed to a third party, the user of such material is solely responsible for clearing the rights with the rights holder and for any claims of infringement.

Any dispute arising under this licence that cannot be settled amicably shall be referred to arbitration in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL). The parties shall be bound by any arbitration award rendered as a result of such arbitration as the final adjudication of such a dispute.

Queries on rights and licensing should be addressed to the ILO Publishing Unit (Rights and Licensing) at rights@ilo.org. Information on ILO publications and digital products can be found at: www.ilo.org/publns.

ISBN 9789220416914 (web PDF)

The designations employed in ILO publications and databases, which are in conformity with United Nations practice, and the presentation of material therein do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the ILO concerning the legal status of any country, area or territory or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

The opinions and views expressed in this publication are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the opinions, views or policies of the ILO.

Reference to names of firms and commercial products and processes does not imply their endorsement by the ILO, and any failure to mention a particular firm, commercial product or process is not a sign of disapproval.

► **ILO's strategies and approaches for the development and use of labour statistics for promoting decent work and social justice, 2018-23**

Synthesis review on lessons learned, what works and why

February 2024

Preface

This report was prepared as an input into the High-level independent evaluation of ILO's strategies and approaches for the development and use of labour statistics, 2018 - 23. The study was prepared by Mr Achim Engelhardt, independent international evaluation consultant and managed by EVAL. Mr Guy Thijs, Director of EVAL, provided oversight to ensure the quality and independence of the study.

CONTENTS

List of acronyms	2
Abbreviations and acronyms	3
List of figures	5
1. Background	6
2. Purpose and Scope	8
3. Approach and Methodology	9
▶ Sampling of evaluation reports	10
▶ Review questions	11
▶ Data coding	13
▶ Limitations	14
▶ Data systematisation and analysis	14
3. Key Findings	16
▶ Relevance of the ILO's interventions for ILO's statistical work	17
▶ Coherence of the ILO's interventions for ILO's statistical work	22
▶ Efficiency of the ILO's interventions for ILO's statistical work	23
▶ Effectiveness of the ILO's interventions for ILO's statistical work	31
▶ Impact of the ILO's interventions for ILO's statistical work	39
▶ Sustainability of the ILO's interventions for ILO's statistical work	41
▶ Recommendations of the ILO's interventions for ILO's statistical work	45
▶ Concluding remarks	46
Annex 1 Terms of Reference	47
Annex 2 Quality Rating of evaluation reports	54
Annex 3: Sample of reports reviewed	55

List of Acronyms

ACTEMP	Bureau for Employers' Activities
ACTRAV	Bureau for Workers' Activities
ASGM	Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining
AUC	African Union Commission
CMU	"Couverture Médicale Universelle" (Universal Health Coverage)
CO	ILO Country Office
CPO	Country Programme Outcome
CPR	Country Programme Review
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
DWCP	Decent Work Country Programme
DWP	Decent Work Programme
ECOWAS	Regional Economic Community of West African States
EIIP	Employment Intensive Investment Programme
EVAL	ILO Office of Evaluation
FPRW	Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work
GB	Governing Body
HLE	High-level evaluation
HQ	Headquarters
ILS	International Labour Standards
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MSME	Micro, small and medium enterprises
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
OBF	Outcome-based funding
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OSH	Occupational Safety and Health
P&B	Programme and Budget
PwD	Persons with Disabilities
RBSA	Regular Budget Supplementary Account
REC	Regional Economic Community
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
TC/DC	Technical Cooperation / Development Cooperation
ToC	Theory of Change
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

Abbreviations and acronyms

ALEP	Agency for Labour and Employment of Population (Tajikistan)
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BEF	Bangladesh Employers Federation
C	Convention
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CO	Country Office
CPO	Country Programme Outcome
DC	Development cooperation
DW	Decent Work
DWCP	Decent Work Country Programme
DWT	Decent Work Teams
EG-TUS	Effective Ways to Collect Time-Use Statistics
EMPLOYMENT	ILO Employment Policy Department
ENHANCE	Technical Support for Enhancing the National Capacity to Prevent and Reduce Child Labour in Viet Nam
ESIC	Employee State Insurance Cooperation
EU	European Union
EVAL	Evaluation Office of ILO
FPRW	Fundamental Principal Rights at Work
FUNDAMENTALS	ILO Fundamental Principal Rights at Work Branch
GB	Governing Body
GDP	Gross domestic product
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
HBW	Home-based work
HLE	High-Level Evaluation
HQ	Headquarters
ICLS	International Conference of Labour Statisticians
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
ILO	International Labour Office
ILO-ITC	ILO International Training Center
ILOSTAT	ILO Statistics and databases
ILS	International Labour Standard
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations
JLMP	AU-ILO-IOM-ECA Joint Programme on Labour Migration Governance for Development and Integration in Africa
LARS	Labour Attaché Reporting System

LFS	Labour Force Survey
IRData	ILO Industrial Relations Data
IRLex	ILO Legal Database on Industrial Relations
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LMIS	low- and middle-income countries
MAP-16	Measurement, awareness-raising, and policy engagement
MIC	Middle-income countries
NCLS	National Child Labour Surveys
NEET	not in employment, education or training
NIRF	New Industrial Relations Framework in Respect of the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work
NPC	National Project Coordinator
NSO	National Statistics Office
OECD-DAC	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Development Assistance Committee
OSH	Occupational Health and Safety
P&B	Programme & Budget
RBSA	Regular Budget Supplementary Account
RESEARCH	ILO Research Department
SAM	Social Accounting Matrix
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
STATISTICS/STATS	Statistics Department
SOCPRO	ILO Social Protection Department
ToR	Terms of Reference
TU	Time-use
TUM	Time-Use Measurement
UDCW	Unpaid domestic and care work
UN	United Nations
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
US\$	United States Dollar
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNWOMEN	United Nations entity for gender equality and women's empowerment
USDOL	United States Department of Labor
VCCI	Viet Nam Chamber of Commerce and Industry
WORKQUALITY	ILO Conditions of Work and Equality Department
ZamStat	Statistics Office of Zambia

List of figures

Figure 1: P&B themes primarily focusing on statistical work, 2018-2023.	6
Figure 2: Sampling overview	9
Figure 3: Outcomes and topics related to statistics in ILO Programmes and Budgets 2018-19, 2020-21, 2022-23	11
Figure 4: Categorised main research questions	13
Figure 5: Quality ratings on utility of reports assessed for the HLE on ILO's work on labour statistics.	15
Figure 6: Typology of realities and needs to enhance the availability and quality of data	17
Figure 7: Criteria concerning vulnerability used for synthesis review	18
Figure 8: Assessment results of vulnerability criteria	19
Figure 9: Aspects of reports' coherence concerning the ILO's statistical work	21
Figure 10: Project implementation models: means of action	23
Figure 11: Typologies of key actor intervention models	28
Figure 12: Contributions of ILO's statistical work to ILO's thematic priorities	31
Figure 13: Disaggregation of the effectiveness of the ILO's statistical work in development cooperation projects	31
Figure 14: Typology of beneficiaries	37
Figure 15: Ratings of the impact of the ILO's statistical work in development cooperation projects	38
Figure 16: Ratings of the sustainability of the ILO's statistical work in development cooperation projects	40
Figure 17: Assessment of lessons learned concerning the ILO's statistical work	42

▶ BACKGROUND

The Evaluation Office of ILO (ILO-EVAL) undertakes a synthesis review of project evaluation reports and other identified documents as part of the evaluation research serving as an input to High-Level Evaluations (HLEs). This specific synthesis review relates to the HLE of the ILO's Strategies and Approaches for the Development and Use of Labour Statistics for Promoting Decent Work and Social Justice, 2018-2023. The topic was included in the rolling work plan for HLEs of EVAL and was reconfirmed by the Governing Body (GB) in November 2023 for implementation in 2024.

The synthesis review findings will be used, along with direct observation and other data collection sources, to triangulate overall conclusions on the efforts of the ILO to develop and promote the use of labour statistics for the promotion of decent work. Identifying significant lessons learned or good practices through the synthesis review report will be considered as input for selecting the field visit or case study countries.

The HLEs in ILO take a summative as well as formative approach. They provide insights into the relevance, coherence, effectiveness and efficiency of the ILO's strategy, programme approach, and interventions (summative). They are also forward-looking and provide findings, lessons learned, and emerging good practices for improved decision-making within the context of the next strategic framework (formative). The GB will discuss the evaluation report and the Office's response to its findings and recommendations in its session of October-November 2024. The findings will be mainstreamed among ILO staff with responsibility for project design. RBSA projects would benefit from a systematic inclusion of the disability dimension in needs assessments, stakeholder analysis and during project implementation." (E10) Experiencing a steady decrease in income. For instance, the export of bananas lost 17 per cent of its value in 2016 and 2017.

Separate Terms of Reference (ToR) were developed for the full evaluation, which a representative team of senior evaluators with relevant experience and subject matter expertise will conduct. The HLE will include further refinement of the scope and focus, consultation with stakeholders, field visits, surveys, possibly further sub-studies, and a draft and final evaluation report. The synthesis review is an integral element of the HLE.

ILO STATISTICAL WORK AND THE PROGRAMME & BUDGET (P&B)

According to the ToR for this Synthesis Review, the evaluation of ILO's efforts in developing and using labour statistics for promoting decent work and social justice will focus on coordination, strategies, approaches, outcomes, and achievements in this work area. Statistical work in the ILO falls primarily in Outcome A of the Programme and Budget; however, it can also be found in many other outcomes, as presented in Figure 1 below.

FIGURE 1: P&B THEMES PRIMARILY FOCUSING ON STATISTICAL WORK, 2018-2023.

Theme	P&B 2018-2019	P&B 2020-2021	P&B 2022-2023	Obs.
Safe work and workplace compliance/Protection at work	✓	✓	✓	Outcome 7 in the three biennia
Improved knowledge and partnerships for promoting decent work	✓	✓	✓	Outcome A in the three biennia
Employment and decent work for all	✓	✓		Outcome 1 in 2018-19 Outcome 3 in 2020-23
Decent work in the rural economy	✓			Outcome 5 in 2018-19
Formalization of the informal economy	✓			Outcome 6 in 2018-19
Sustainable enterprises		✓	✓	Outcome 4 in the three biennia
Gender equality and equal opportunities		✓	✓	Cross-cutting issue in all policy outcomes in 2018-19 Outcome 6 in 2020-23
Social protection for all		✓		Outcome 3 in 2018-19 Outcome 8 in 2020-23

While the Statistics department of the ILO leads Outcome A, several other departments, namely WORKQUALITY, SOCPRO, RESEARCH, GOVERNANCE, and EMPLOYMENT, also contribute to statistical work in producing and using labour statistics. The work on this topic under the last three biennia (2018-19; 2020-21; 2022-2023) will be evaluated for the HLE.



PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Purpose: The synthesis review aims to synthesise findings on ILO's statistical work's effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, coherence, and sustainability/impact as documented and analysed in project-level evaluations of Technical/Development cooperation projects or other identified documents. The synthesis review will also examine what types of recommendations, lessons learned, and good practices were reported by evaluators in the evaluation reports and whether there are any trends or recurring themes among them.

Scope: The synthesis review considers relevant evaluation reports for 2018-2023, which the HLE also covers. ILO-EVAL selected a tentative list of 34 evaluation reports from its existing database (i-eval discovery) applicable to the theme. Additional (internal) evaluations, progress reports, and other documents suitable for this synthesis review were provided by the ILO Department of Statistics and Policy Departments involved in the ILO's statistical work when these are not part of EVAL's repositories. The consultant developed explicit exclusion and inclusion criteria, in consultation with EVAL, to identify the 30-35 most relevant reports for the synthesis. Some broad criteria are also presented in the sections below.

The synthesis review was completed by February 2024 and, as mentioned under point 5, will inform the scope of the HLE.

► APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The synthesis review consists of a desk review assessing DC project evaluations, internal evaluations, progress reports, and final reports. The consultant identified patterns by applying a content analysis methodology and presented using infographics to delineate the key findings, lessons learned, and good practices of ILO's work on statistics.

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) evaluation criteria served as the evaluation framework to assess the relevance, coherence, efficiency, effectiveness, orientation towards impact, and sustainability of the outcomes of the selected projects through the analytical review of respective evaluation reports and related evaluative products and papers available at the ILO Evaluation Database (i-eval Discovery). Technically, evaluation reports were analysed with a tailored coding system using CATMA¹ to reconstruct the mechanisms underpinning these ILO interventions analytically.

SAMPLING OF EVALUATION REPORTS

The sample is composed of 32 reports, including 29 independent evaluation reports. During the inception phase, the consultant added one progress report, one final progress report, and one final report from STATS. Figure 2 presents an overview of the sample.

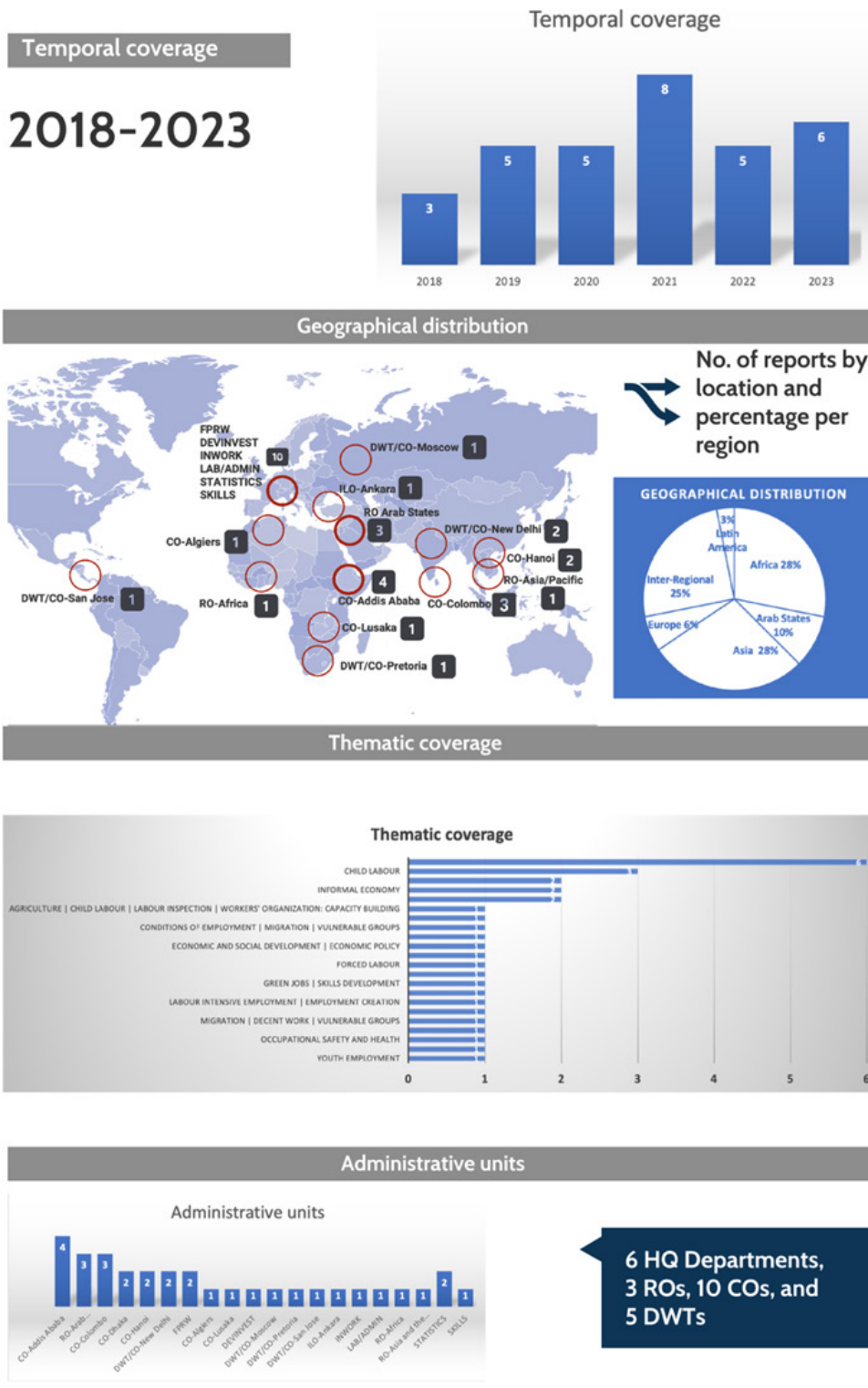
¹ <https://catma.de>, developed by the Technical University of Darmstadt, Germany

CATMA supports explorative, non-deterministic practices of text annotation: a discursive, debate-oriented approach to text annotation based on research practices of hermeneutic disciplines is the underlying conceptual model. What sets CATMA apart from other digital annotation methods is its 'undogmatic' approach: the system does neither prescribe defined annotation schemata or rules nor does it force the user to apply rigid yes/no, right/wrong taxonomies to texts (even though it allows for more prescriptive schemata as well). In other words, CATMA's logic invites users to explore the richness and multifacetedness of textual phenomena according to their needs: users can create, expand, and continuously modify their own individual tagsets—so if a text passage invites more than one interpretation, nothing in the system prevents assigning multiple, or even contradictory annotations. Despite its flexibility CATMA does not produce idiosyncratic annotations: All markup data can be exported in TEI/XML-format and reused in other contexts. CATMA was developed against the background of hermeneutics. In hermeneutic methodology, text understanding is frequently described as a circular movement between understanding parts of the text and the whole (the so-called 'hermeneutic circle'). CATMA's modular architecture allows to zoom in and out of a text in a circular fashion: close reading can be done in the Annotate module, for quantitative analyses of text data and annotations the Analyze module is the place to go. To closely integrate annotation, analysis and visualization in a workflow meets the humanities where they are. On top of that, the collaborative functionalities emphasize the discursive nature of literary artefacts. The work in CATMA can also be mapped on the theories of mixed-methods and scalable reading. Understood as a combination of distant and close reading, scalable reading can be realised in CATMA, too. The Annotate module offers a qualitatively oriented approach, the Analyze module a quantifying perspective. In combination, they allow for a scalable workflow. Source: Jan Horstmann: "Theory". In: CATMA, <https://catma.de/philosophy/theory/>

FIGURE 2: SAMPLING OVERVIEW

Sample disaggregated

SYNTHESIS review of Project Evaluations and other Documents: Statistics



The following criteria determined the sampling:

- ▶ Time frame: evaluations/progress reports/assessments to be in line with the time frame of the evaluation, i.e., concluded between 2018 and 2023;
- ▶ Language: eligibility of evaluations in either English, French, or Spanish, the three main official languages of the ILO, though all evaluations were in English;
- ▶ Area of focus: documents related to statistics production or usage;
- ▶ Balance between mid-term and final evaluations (final evaluations may contain more lessons learned on what worked and why and, therefore, should be given precedence over mid-term);
- ▶ Balance between geographic coverage;
- ▶ Budget of the projects, ranging from US\$ 781,163 to US\$ 68,838,287;
- ▶ Balance across the three biennia covered (2018-19; 2020-21; 2022-23).
- ▶ Quality of the evaluation report: the review considered independent evaluations² with satisfactory ex-post external quality appraisals to achieve robust and reliable results.

This sample was obtained during the review's inception phase from an iterative selection mechanism of inclusions and exclusions based on logical and thematic criteria. The inception phase showed that STATS was underrepresented in the evaluation reports, and the interview with the STATS focal point for the HLE revealed that STATS implements few development cooperation interventions in general due to competing donor preferences.

A first selection of evaluation reports was conducted by EVAL using a keyword search in EVAL's evaluation database, i-eval discovery. The search resulted in 19 evaluation reports on projects involving statistics and 39 involving surveys, with six overlaps, including the two keywords. These evaluations were then filtered to ensure relevance and focus on statistics or significant use of surveys. This process resulted in 34 evaluation reports remaining. An Excel database with the links and other detailed information on these reports was shared with the consultant at the inception phase.

As a following step, the consultant applied a second keyword search using "statistics" and "survey" to filter the sample further and applied the results of EVAL's quality appraisals of the evaluation reports. Reports not meeting a threshold of 15 references³ to any of the two keywords were excluded from the sample. For 19 reports, EVAL's quality appraisals were available, and all reports met the appraisal criteria. As a result, a sample of 29 reports was established. As evaluation reports from STATS were underrepresented, the review reached out to STATS to gather further evaluative evidence to make the sample more representative, increasing the sample by three progress and final reports to a total of 32 reports.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

Drawing from existing evaluation reports and other identified documents, the review should help answer 'what was the overall relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability and impact of ILO's statistical work' as expressed by the evaluators. In answering the questions and sub-questions, the primary reference points were the outcome and indicators in the Programme and Budget (P&B) documents (biennia 2018-19, 2020-21, 2022-23).

² All 29 evaluation reports were independent evaluations.

³ The document review revealed that many evaluation reports refer to statistics or surveys as part of the evaluations' data collection and analysis rather than the evaluation subject. The threshold of about 15 references was applied when evaluations addressed statistics or surveys as the evaluation subject, as a gap appeared between 15 references and below. See Annex 3 for details.

The outcomes and topics from the relevant P&Bs are summarised in Figure 3 below, showing a broad use of statistics across the ILO's work.

FIGURE 3: OUTCOMES AND TOPICS RELATED TO STATISTICS IN ILO PROGRAMMES AND BUDGETS 2018-19, 2020-21, 2022-23

P&B 2018-2019	P&B 2020-2021	P&B 2022-2023	Topics related to statistics in P&Bs	P&B 2018-2019	P&B 2020-2021	P&B 2022-2023
Outcome 1			More and better jobs	●		
Outcome 1			Youth employment	●		
Outcome 3	Outcome 8	Outcome 8	Social protection	●	●	●
Outcome 3		Outcome 8	Social protection statistical database	●		●
Outcome 3			Social protection statistical indicators	●		
Outcome 5			Decent work in the rural economy	●		
Outcome 5			Sex- and age-disaggregated labour statistics in rural areas	●		
Outcome 6		Outcome 7	Statistics on informality	●		●
Outcome 6	Outcome 7	Outcome 7	SDG indicator 8.3.1	●	●	●
Outcome 7			Safe work and workplace compliance	●		
Outcome 7			Collective bargaining and industrial relations	●		
Department of Statistics			Harmonization of methodologies (meeting quality framework of the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics)	●		
	Outcome 2	Outcome 2	International labour standards		●	●
	Outcome 2	Outcome 2	SDG indicator 8.8.2 on labour rights		●	●
	Outcome 3		Capacity of national statistical offices		●	
	Outcome 3		Labour statistics disaggregated by rural or urban area		●	
	Outcome 4	Outcome 4	Cooperatives and the social and solidarity economy		●	●
	Outcome 6	Outcome 6	Gender equality and equal opportunities		●	●
	Outcome 6		Care economy		●	
		Outcome 6	Violence and harassment			●
	Outcome 6		Sharing of family responsibilities		●	
	Outcome 6		Paid and unpaid work captured in labour force surveys		●	
	Outcome 6		Statistical capacity		●	
	Outcome 6		Gender gaps in decent work opportunities		●	
	Outcome 6		Disaggregation of labour market statistics by disability status		●	
	Outcome 7	Outcome 7	FPRW		●	●
	Outcome 7	Outcome 2	SDG indicator 8.8.2 on labour rights		●	●

P&B 2018-2019	P&B 2020-2021	P&B 2022-2023	Topics related to statistics in P&Bs	P&B 2018-2019	P&B 2020-2021	P&B 2022-2023
	Outcome 7		Child labour		●	
	Outcome 7		Forced labour		●	
	Outcome 7	Outcome 7	OSH data collection methodologies		●	●
		Outcome 7	National reporting and notification systems for occupational accidents and diseases			●
	Outcome 7	Outcome 7	SDG indicator 8.8.1		●	●
	Outcome 7		Wages and decent working time		●	
	Outcome 7		Informal employment		●	
	Outcome 7	Outcome 7	Statistics of international labour migration		●	●
	Outcome 7		International labour migration database		●	
	Outcome 7	Outcome 7	SDG indicator 10.7.1		●	●
	Outcome 8		SDG indicator 1.3.1		●	
	Outcome 8		World Social Protection Database		●	
	Enabling outcomes	Enabling outcomes	National labour market statistics		●	●
	Enabling outcomes	Enabling outcomes	Improved national statistical surveys		●	●
	Enabling outcomes	Enabling outcomes	Labour market information systems		●	●
Department of Statistics	Department of Statistics		ILOSTAT	●	●	

DATA CODING

The selected evaluation reports were uploaded to the content analysis software CATMA to facilitate data management and analysis. Reports were coded according to the nature of the identified content: (i) national realities and needs; (ii) development objectives; (iii) immediate objectives; (iv) inputs and labour standards; (v) intervention models; (vi) means of action; (vii) beneficiaries; (viii) products; (ix) areas of intervention; (x) lessons learned; (xi) good practices; and the OECD-DAC evaluation framework: (i) relevance; (ii) coherence; (iii) effectiveness; (iv) efficiency; (v) impact; (vi) sustainability. The consultant applied the OECD-DAC criteria and the set of complementary criteria, as practiced in previous synthesis reviews. This approach facilitated the fine-tuning of OECD-DAC criteria, for example, in the case of development objectives, immediate objectives and products under the “effectiveness” criterion.

Finally, the ILO's work areas related to statistics in the relevant P&Bs were coded. The 43 topics are listed in the figure above.

LIMITATIONS

Given the cross-cutting use of statistics across the ILO's portfolio, the coding provided a broad picture that was limited in depth, as expected. Besides, the limited utility of reports for this HLE with unsuccessful and partly successful scorings prevailing in the quality review (see the quality ratings in Annex 2) reduces the body of evidence. Again, this distinguished this synthesis review from previous ones.

DATA SYSTEMATISATION AND ANALYSIS

Data systematisation established an inductive analytical framework from the coded data. Complementing the OECD-DAC criteria, the review used relevant typologies, establishing an analytical baseline for the synthesis review. Those typologies were previously used in synthesis reviews for other HLEs. The following typologies were included:

- ▶ Typology of realities and needs to enhance the availability and quality of data;
- ▶ Typology of key actor intervention models (for example, support to key actors such as Ministries of Labour, Bureaus of Statistics, Trade Unions, or Employers organisations but also United Nations (UN) sister agencies or bilateral donors);
- ▶ Typology of means of action (implementation approaches including types of instruments used, for example, online surveys, labour force surveys, household surveys, or labour market information systems); and
- ▶ Typology of beneficiaries. Examples include ILO constituents who may use the statistical work for decision making, including policy development, and benefit from training and technical assistance; men and women, boys and girls; and vulnerable groups, including people living with disabilities who are the ultimate beneficiaries of governments' data-based labour market reforms.

Meta-narratives were developed from these emerging patterns of relationships guided by the research questions identified below, presented in Figure 4.

FIGURE 4: CATEGORISED MAIN RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Evaluation criteria	Research questions
RELEVANCE (Needs response)	▶ To what extent does the ILO statistical work, both in providing data and strengthening capacities, respond to country, regional and international needs for data generation, analysis, reporting and dissemination? ▶ To what extent does the ILO statistical work capture the labour situation of women, youth, persons with disabilities, labour migrants, workers of the digital economy, and other vulnerable groups? ▶ How are social dialogue and normative frameworks embedded in the implementation of the statistical work of the ILO, i.e., data collection, analysis, and publication?
COHERENCE (Compatibility)	▶ To what extent is the ILO's statistical work aligned with the Organization's frameworks, i.e., the Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work, The Declaration on Social Justice, Program and Budget documents and other relevant governance documents? ▶ To what extent does the ILO's statistical work align with global frameworks and initiatives, such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?
EFFICIENCY (Resources use and synergies)	▶ Are there innovative ways developed to promote the production, reporting, dissemination, and uptake of statistical data produced by the ILO or with ILO support? ▶ To what extent do interventions benefit from inter-departmental collaboration in data collection, analysis and use?

EFFECTIVENESS (Achievements)	▶ To what extent does the ILO statistical work contribute to achieving the ILO's normative function? How successful has the office met its goals as an Enabling Outcome in the P&B? ▶ To what extent do development cooperation (DC) programmes/projects and RBSA interventions related to statistics beneficial to/for job creation, youth employment, social protection, rural economies, formalisation of economies, safe work and workplace compliance, collective bargaining and industrial relations, international labour standards, capacity of national statistical offices, cooperatives and on the social and solidarity economy, (Fundamental and Principal Rights at Work) FPRW, including child labour and forced labour, Occupational Health and Safety (OSH) data collection methodologies, occupational accidents and diseases, Wages and decent working time, migration? ▶ To what extent do DC programmes/projects and RBSA interventions related to statistics contribute to gender equality, violence and harassment, gender gaps, Paid and unpaid work, care economy, sharing of family responsibilities and disability inclusion? ▶ To what extent do DC programmes/projects and RBSA interventions related to statistics contribute to harmonising statistical methodologies, National labour market statistics, improved national statistical surveys, Labour market information systems and ILOSTAT?
IMPACT (Transformative effects)	▶ To what extent does the ILO statistical work contribute to promoting decent work results and social justice at the country, regional, and global levels? How sustainable and impactful is the ILO's work with partner organisations (UN, economic commissions, etc.)?
SUSTAINABILITY (Use lasting)	▶ What are the challenges to the sustainability of the ILO's statistical work? Are there lessons learned from efforts to overcome them? ▶ Are there trends in emerging lessons and good practices for the future of the ILO's statistical work?

The review synthesised the main patterns emanating from the emerging lessons learned, good practices, and recommendations from the sample of evaluation reports.

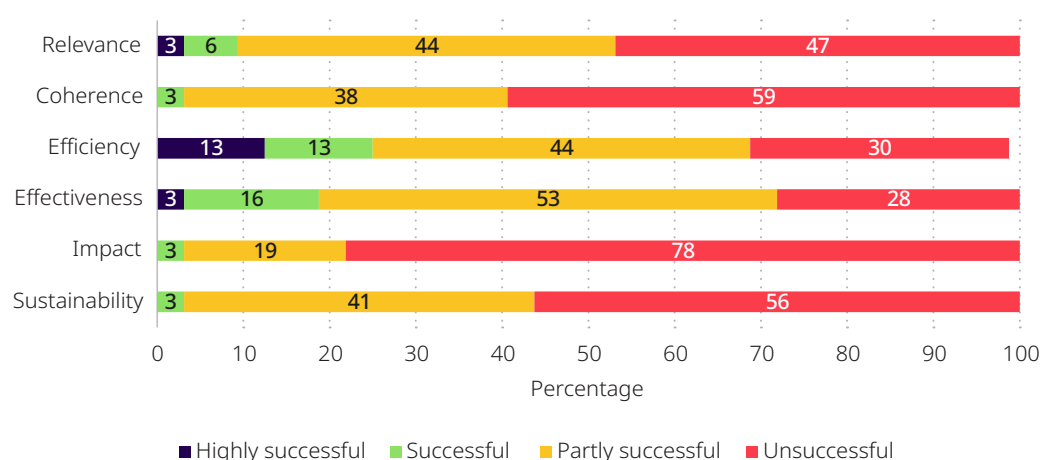
KEY FINDINGS

This findings section presents the assessment results of the synthesis review. The results of assessing 32 reports, including independent mid-term and final evaluation reports, internal final progress reports, and internal final reports, are based on the OECD/DAC evaluation criteria tailored for a synthesis review. Building on the OECD-DAC criteria as a robust basis, eleven criteria were used, including sub-criteria for relevance, effectiveness, and efficiency.

RESULTS OF THE QUALITY RATINGS

Figure 5 summarises the quality scorings of the 32 assessed reports in responding to the synthesis review's questions, focusing on the OECD-DAC criteria. The latter indicates **the utility of the reports for the HLE**. Overall, across all evaluation criteria, unsuccessful and partly successful scorings prevail, as statistics appear as project activities or outputs but rarely as the main objective of the development cooperation interventions assessed. This finding is the main distinction between this synthesis review and previous ones, such as gender equality, rural economies or FPRW.

FIGURE 5: QUALITY RATINGS ON UTILITY OF REPORTS ASSESSED FOR THE HLE ON ILO'S WORK ON LABOUR STATISTICS



Relevance: Only one report scored highly successfully to the relevance criterion (3%), two reports scored successfully (6%), 14 reports partly successfully (44%) and 15 reports omitted references to the ILO's statistical work in their respective relevance sections (47%).

Coherence: No report scored highly successfully to the research questions, and one report scored successfully (3%). Twelve reports (38%) scored partly successfully to the research questions under "coherence", and 19 reports did not respond at all and were not scored (59%).

Efficiency: Reports best scored to efficiency questions, with four highly successful and four successful scores (13%, respectively). Fourteen reports (44%) scored partly successfully to the research questions, while 10 (30%) showed unsuccessful responses.⁴

Effectiveness: One report (3%) scored highly successfully to the research questions under the effectiveness criterion. Five reports (16%) showed a successful scores, and 17 (53%) presented a partly successful score. Nine reports (28%) omitted references to the effectiveness of the ILO's statistical work.

4 i.e. the reports did not contain information specifically on the efficiency of the activities involving statistical work.

Impact: This criterion shows the least reflection in the 32 reports assessed. No report scored highly successfully to impact-related research questions. One report (3%) scored successfully, and six (19%) showed a partly successful scores to the research questions. Twenty-three reports omitted references to impact-related research questions.

Sustainability: As for the impact criterion, no report scored highly successfully to impact-related research questions, while one report (3%) scored successfully. 13 reports showed a partly successful score (41%), and 19 reports (56%) failed to address the sustainability of the ILO's statistical work in development cooperation projects.

The following sections present the results of references to the ILO's statistical work in development cooperation interventions. It combines qualitative data containing quotes, reference summaries, and quantitative data about the ILO's performance (positive, mixed, negative)⁵. Footnotes enable the users of this synthesis study to explore the reports systematically and specifically for the upcoming HLE.

Relevance of the ILO's interventions for ILO's statistical work

This section addresses the following research questions under the relevance criterion.

1. To what extent does the ILO statistical work, both in providing data and strengthening capacities, respond to country, regional and international needs for data generation, analysis, reporting and dissemination?
2. To what extent does the ILO statistical work capture the labour situation of women, youth, persons with disabilities, labour migrants, workers of the digital economy, and other vulnerable groups?
3. How are social dialogue and normative frameworks embedded in the implementation of the statistical work of the ILO, i.e., data collection, analysis, and publication?

The relevance criterion is broken down into three components, as suggested in the above research questions. The following sections address those components: needs for data generation, vulnerable groups' labour situation, social dialogue, and normative frameworks.

Review question 1: Needs for data generation

Fifteen out of the 32 reports specifically address the statistical realities and needs at the national level for data provision and capacity strengthening. All 15 reports and all 25 references (keywords for statistics appearing in those reports) (100% in both cases) are highly relevant. Two broad clusters emerge for the needs at the country, regional and global levels: i) Realities concerning statistical infrastructure and capacities and ii) Thematic needs.

1. Realities concerning statistical infrastructure and capacities include NSO capacities, national data quality and reliability, and the funding gaps for statistical work in middle-income countries (MIC).
2. Thematic needs refer to the outcomes and topics related to statistics in ILO Programmes and Budgets 2018-19, 2020-21, 2022-23, such as care and domestic work, OSH, migration, child labour, or gender inequalities.

The two quotes from evaluation reports show the dismal statistical situation and urgent need for ILO's statistical support through development cooperation interventions even in an upper-middle-income country (Dominican Republic) and a lower-middle-income country (Lebanon).

⁵ For example, negative performance refers to a project not achieving its objectives and mixed performance relates to the partly achievement of project objectives.

"[In the project on the Labour Force and Households' Living Conditions Survey 2014 in Lebanon] elements towards better measurement, monitoring and management of the results of development assistance provide essential information about the effectiveness of policies and programmes. They provide a basis for good decision-making, support governments in identifying the best courses of action in addressing problems, improve their policies and to be transparent and accountable about the delivery of development results. Unfortunately, throughout its history, there has been a significant lack of reliable and timely data on the conditions of work and life in the country. The last census of population was conducted in 1932."⁶

"[In the project titled "Strengthening the Capacities of the Ministry of Labor to Improve Working Conditions in Agriculture in the Dominican Republic"] two of the country's main limitations on child labour are that it does not have up-to-date official statistics on the incidence and characteristics of child labour, from censuses or surveys, and neither does it have an updated National Strategy or National Plan on prevention and eradication of child labour and protection for the adolescent performing work allowed."⁷

FIGURE 6: TYPOLOGY OF REALITIES AND NEEDS TO ENHANCE THE AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY OF DATA



6 LEB/14/01/EEC

7 DOM/17/01/USA

Review question 2: Labour situation of vulnerable groups

The synthesis review tagged the 32 reports under assessment concerning the following criteria related to vulnerability, as suggested in the inception report:

- ▶ Disability
- ▶ Gender equality and equal opportunities
- ▶ Gender gaps in decent work opportunities
- ▶ Informal employment
- ▶ Statistics (informality/rural areas)
- ▶ Youth employment

Figure 7 summarises the number of reports and references (identified as tags in Figure 7) for vulnerability. Gender equality and equal opportunities (13 reports), migration statistics (nine reports), and child labour (seven reports) are the criteria most prominently figured in reports. Youth employment (one report), statistics on informality/rural areas (three reports), informal employment (four reports), gender gaps in decent work opportunities (two reports) and disability (one report) were less reflected in the sampled reports.

Given the sample size of 32 reports, vulnerability issues appear secondary to the ILO's statistical work in the selected development cooperation interventions⁸⁹.

FIGURE 7: CRITERIA CONCERNING VULNERABILITY USED FOR SYNTHESIS REVIEW

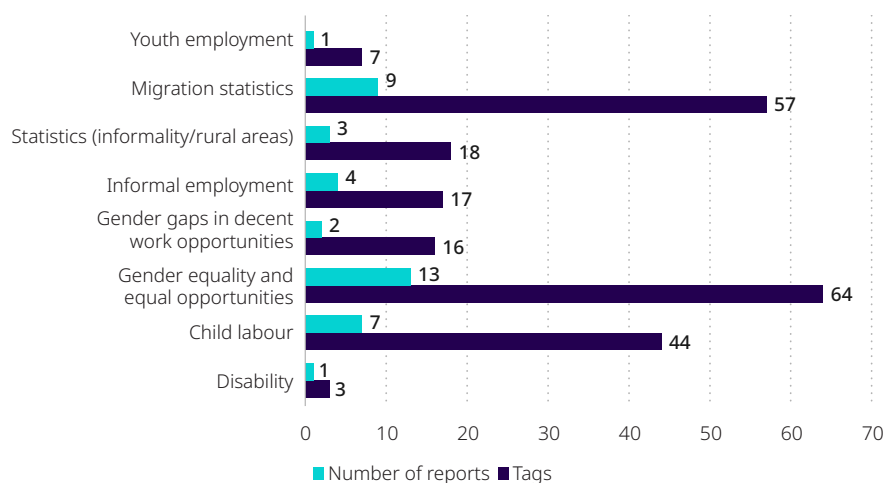
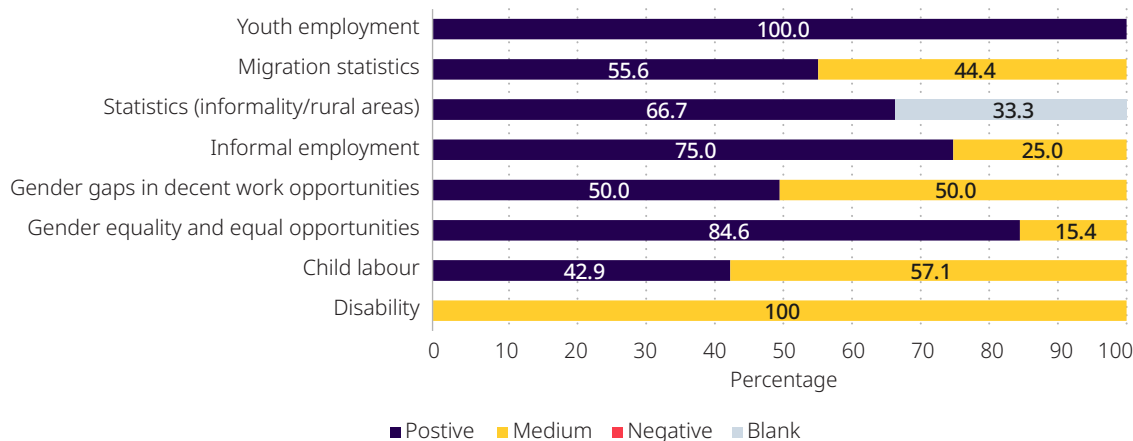


Figure 8 shows the assessment of vulnerability aspects concerning the ILO's statistical work in development cooperation interventions, bearing in mind the limited number of relevant reports. Focusing on the criteria figured most prominently in the assessed reports, gender equality and equal opportunities show the highest percentage of positive references (84,6%), as presented in the examples below. The references to the ILO's statistical work are more uneven concerning labour migration reflected in migration statistics (55,6% positive references and 44,4% medium ones) and child labour (42,9% positive references and 57,1% medium ones).

8 The vulnerability issues concerning gender show some overlaps, due to their appearance in different P&Bs.

9 There is no evidence that reports with better information on relevance of the ILO's statistical work would address vulnerable groups' issues better.

FIGURE 8: ASSESSMENT RESULTS OF VULNERABILITY CRITERIA¹⁰

The following quotes underscore the linkages of ILO's statistical work with vulnerable groups, including the ones less reflected in the sample.

Informality: "The projected estimate of uptake from the first phase of measures led by ILO was more than 10 million additional data points (individuals of working age) in over 70 countries, reflecting the scale of implementation of the standards agreed at the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) through national labour force surveys. As the new standards, along with ILO's supporting tools and guidance will be a **global reference point for measurement the ultimate reach of the work on informality** will also have very wide scope, with the potential for impact enhanced by integration with ILO model questionnaires which are being widely and increasingly used as a reference point for national Labour Force Surveys (LFS). The data generated based on application of the new guidance and tools will help policymakers target and frame policies that cater to the informal economy and informal women workers - both broader policies related to social security, regulatory frameworks as well as sector-specific plans."¹¹

Unemployed youth, returning migrants, rural and informal workers: "Acknowledging the important role the Agency for Labour and Employment of Population (ALEP) [in Tajikistan] plays in supporting **inclusive labour market and stimulating for creation of decent jobs, especially for vulnerable groups**, including unemployed youth, returning migrants, rural and informal workers, new DWCP Program sets as a priority to level up the ALEP capacity through training activities and knowledge sharing on good practices on (...), labour market information systems, timely, up-to-date and gender-disaggregated labour market statistics, including the development of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Decent Work Indicators"¹².

Unpaid care and domestic work: "The project offered a highly relevant response to demand for data and methods for a substantial segment of countries. It responds both to a growing demand for statistics on unpaid care and domestic work and for a methodology to capture this phenomenon."¹³

Gender equality: "Finally, it is worth highlighting that the benefits of integrating gender equality into this project far outweighed the associated costs involved. This is because gender-disaggregated data and indicators provide an invaluable resource for policymakers and decision-makers to formulate gender-sensitive employment policies moving forward. This benefit is thought to be greater than the costs involved in integrating gender equality in terms of designing a gender sensitive LFS and building the capacities of national counterparts [in Iraq] in gender issues and gender statistics."¹⁴

¹⁰ "Blank" means that the findings are inconclusive and cannot be rated.

¹¹ INV016132 2022 ILO Progress Report 2023

¹² RER/17/01/LUK

¹³ GLO/19/25/UNF

¹⁴ IRQ/18/01/RBS

Review question 3: Embedding social dialogue and normative frameworks

Social dialogue

The synthesis review identified the systematic involvement of tripartite constituents through technical assistance and technical cooperation as a significant approach to designing and implementing development cooperation interventions related to the ILO's statistical work.

Employers' and workers' organisations in Vietnam and Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries were actively involved in formulating and monitoring policies and programs, for example, to promote youth employment in CIS countries.¹⁵

The development of statistics in Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation and Uzbekistan involved the participation of relevant institutions. They were responsible for implementing project activities to improve and utilise youth labour market indicators. The latter included compiling and disseminating labour statistics and market information for youth labour data users. Employers' and workers' organisations also actively engaged in the project activities. They contributed to formulating, monitoring, evaluating, and updating policies, programs, and services to enhance youth employment in their respective areas.¹⁶

In India and Nepal, social partners advocated for issues related to home-based work¹⁷. In Vietnam, the ILO project brought the Ministry of Labour and the General Statistics Office closer in collaboration on labour statistics. Tripartite engagement and partnerships with national and international organisations aimed to address occupational injuries and ensure inclusive statistical methodologies. Training courses offered by the ITC-ILO provide valuable feedback on the practicality of the modular approach.¹⁸

A thematically and financially interesting example of social dialogue comprised of a successful Tripartite + approach in Indonesia. At the request of Statistics Indonesia, a statistical testing partnership was formed between Prospera and the University of Indonesia. Prospera covered the costs of the testing in Indonesia.¹⁹

Mixed results or negative assessments of intervention models relate to weak involvement of tripartite constituents in ILO interventions. For example, national statistics institutes in the IGAD²⁰ region were not included in project planning, limiting their opportunities to influence the project design²¹. Capacity issues and politics will also affect the ministries and stakeholders involved in managing the migration data ecosystem cooperation to define migration data sources and ensure access to available resources and databases in Egypt, Morocco, and Tunisia.²²

Reports also identified challenges in establishing tripartite inter-ministerial structures, the insufficient involvement of the ILO country office, as in the case of Iraq,²³ and the lack of a programmatic steering group in a technical ILO department bringing together headquarters staff and National Project Coordinators (NPCs) at the project level from the field.

15 VNM/16/03/RBS

16 RER/17/01/LUK

17 RAS/17/06/JPN

18 VNM/16/03/RBS

19 GLO/19/25/UNF

20 Intergovernmental Authority on Development

21 RAF 16/06/EUR

22 RAF/17/06/EUR

23 IRQ/18/01/RBS

International Labour Standards

Eight out of 32 reports refer to the International Labour Standards (ILS), with 15 direct references coded during the synthesis reviews' data analysis. References comprised ILS Convention (C)88 (Employment Services Convention), C102 (Social Security, minimum standards), C138 (Minimum Age Convention), C177 (Home Work Convention), and C182 (Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention). For example, the ILO supports the implementation of ILO Conventions 138 and 182 in Viet Nam. One significant result of development cooperation was the ratification of Convention 88 on Employment Services by the Government of Viet Nam in 2019.²⁴ Another report found that the capacities created under the project are helping to develop strategies for policy advocacy for ratification of C177²⁵, formulation of a national policy on home-based workers and including their coverage in the labour force surveys in India and Nepal²⁶. All reports and all references to the ILO's statistical work concerning ILS were positive.

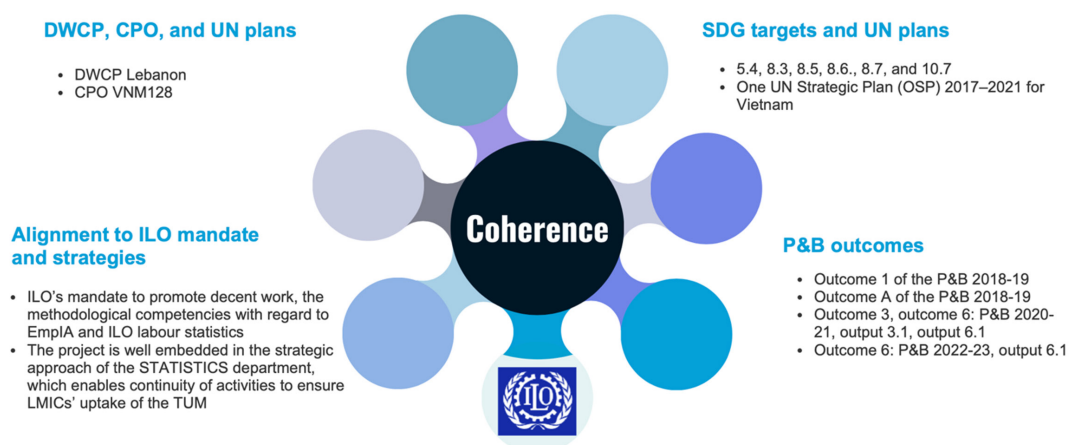
Coherence of the ILO's interventions for ILO's statistical work

This section addresses the following research questions under the criterion of coherence.

4. To what extent is the ILO's statistical work aligned with the Organization's frameworks, i.e., the Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work, The Declaration on Social Justice, Program and Budget documents and other relevant governance documents?
5. To what extent does the ILO's statistical work align with global frameworks and initiatives, such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?

Figure 9 summarizes the coherence of projects' statistical work with the ILO mandate and strategies, including DWCPs and P&B outcomes, as well as SDG targets and UN plans. Examples include specific P&B outcomes for the biennia 2018-2019, 2020-2021 and 2022-2023, the Lebanon DWCP, CPOs for Viet Nam, the UN's country plan for Viet Nam and the strategic approach of STATISTICS. All references were positive but one reference showing uneven coherence.

FIGURE 9: ASPECTS OF REPORTS' COHERENCE CONCERNING THE ILO'S STATISTICAL WORK



24 VNM/16/03/RBS

25 RAS/17/06/JPN

26 RAS/17/06/JPN

Review question 4: Alignment to the ILO's frameworks

Thirteen of the 32 reports assessed the coherence of ILO development cooperation interventions, with 31 positive references and one reference of mixed results.

The references can be clustered according to the following aspects, summarised in Figure 9:

- ▶ SDGs and UN plans
- ▶ P&B outcomes
- ▶ Decent Work Country Programme (DWCP) and Country Programme Outcomes (CPO)
- ▶ Alignment to ILO mandate and strategies

Review question 5: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Four out of the 32 reports found direct references to the SDGs, more specifically SDG indicator 10.7.1 (*"Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination"*, three reports with six references) and SDG indicator 8.3.1 (*"Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex"*, one report with one reference). All references showed a favourable alignment of the respective development cooperation interventions with the SDG.

Efficiency of the ILO's interventions for ILO's statistical work

6. Are there innovative ways developed to promote the production, reporting, dissemination, and uptake of statistical data produced by the ILO or with ILO support?
7. To what extent do interventions benefit from inter-departmental collaboration in data collection, analysis, and use?

Review question 6: Innovative approaches

Eleven reports contained a total of 29 references to good practices in the ILO's statistical work in development cooperation interventions, which included innovative approaches. By definition, all references were positive. The paragraphs below highlight examples of innovative approaches. The footnotes indicate where further information, including comprehensive data on the context of each instance, can be found for further analysis.

In the case of Iraq, in a politically sensitive context with both a central authority and an autonomous region, a project chose to work with both using the same methodology despite the associated challenges of working with two statistics offices in parallel. According to the evaluation report reviewed, this approach should be replicated in other fragmented contexts to ensure 'leaving no one behind.'²⁷ A project in Zambia undertook a short technical workshop for a final review of the "Green Social Accounting Matrix 2010 for Zambia", or Green-SAM. The evaluators found this to be an extremely rare and essential database for conducting employment and SDG impact assessments and policy simulations, developed jointly by ZamStat and the ILO.²⁸

In a global project, activities related to the integration of the results into global guidance and further dissemination (...) [including] the preparation of input into the 21st International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), the guidance produced by the UN Expert Group on Innovative and Effective Ways to Collect Time-Use Statistics (EG-TUS). The same project aimed to enhance the coordination of international networks to simplify time-use measurement for producing statistics on unpaid domestic and care work for SDG monitoring and public policy.

²⁷ IRQ/18/01/RBS

²⁸ GLO/20/19/EUR

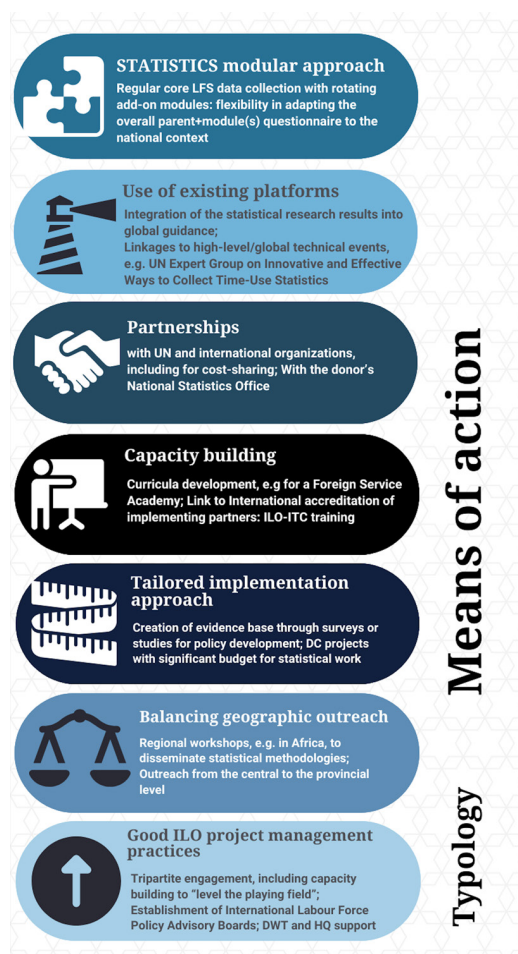
The latter included participation in the United Nations Statistics Division-led (UNSD) Beyond Gross domestic product (GDP) initiative to promote alignment with the latest relevant standards for the measurement of unpaid household service work and methodologies for time-use (TU) measurement. UNSD and UN Women were involved in this endeavour.²⁹

In Bangladesh, a project established migration-related statistical processes and tools directly in the government counterpart's institutional structure. The latter included processes of vendor selection, designing of terms of reference, finalisation and testing, enabled better operationalisation and sustainability, e.g., [...] Labour migration module in the Labour Force Survey and the cost of migration survey.³⁰ Finally, in the evaluation of MAP-16, evaluators identified an International Advisory Board established by the research component of child labour and forced labour programme, including statistics' activities, as an excellent initiative and a very diverse platform, including experts from different domains, such as economists and professors, producing critical peer learning.³¹

Review question 7: Inter-departmental collaboration

The synthesis review identified inter-departmental collaboration among the good ILO project management practices and capacity building that can be grouped under the "means of action" typology.

FIGURE 10: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION MODELS: MEANS OF ACTION



29 GLO/19/25/UNF

30 BGD/18/03/CHE

31 Labour and Forced Labour (MAP 16)

The means of action are implementation approaches, including types of instruments used in development cooperation projects. Instruments include online surveys, labour force surveys, household surveys, or labour market information systems.

Inter-departmental collaboration is cross cutting some of the approaches listed below, such as good ILO project management practices, including cost sharing between ILO projects, cooperation between DWTs and relevant technical HQ departments, for instance, the research team of FUNDAMENTALS, project support from ILO country offices, regional offices, DWT Statistics specialists and relevant technical departments in HQ and capacity building using ILO-ITC.

Only one report referred to the cooperation between STATS and other ILO Departments. The evaluation of an industrial relations project³² mentions the cooperation between INWORK and STATS and joint responsibilities for the industrial relations database IR data. Otherwise, the reports sampled for this synthesis review did not detect or comment on the cooperation between STATS and other ILO departments.

Implementation models complementing or including inter-departmental collaboration

The review found several approaches to advance statistical work in the ILO: i) The modular approach of STATISTICS; ii) the use of existing high-level UN platforms; iii) stakeholder and multi-stakeholder partnerships; iv) capacity building, including ILO-ITC; v) tailored implementation approach of development cooperation interventions adding a statistical focus; vi) balancing regional outreach; and vii) good ILO intervention management practices, as presented in Figure 10.

STATISTICS modular approach complementing inter-departmental collaboration

Evaluation reports revealed positive aspects of STATISTICS' modular approach. While the regular core LFS data collection, the so-called parent survey, might remain unchanged, add-on modules may rotate. The modular approach allows for flexibility in adapting the overall "parent + module(s) questionnaire" to the national context. This process works without extensive additional testing and allows for strong synergies in sampling, interviewing, and data analysis. Hence, it is constituting a good practice in STATISTICS.³³

Evaluations found STATISTICS' LFS module development appears as a meaningful trade-off between sophistication and feasibility, for example, for countries lacking a tradition or capacity to collect time-use data with full diary formats as part of a dedicated or stand-alone time-use survey.³⁴

Use of existing platforms complementing inter-departmental collaboration

Integrating the statistical research results into global guidance, for example, guidance produced by the UN Expert Group on Innovative and Effective Ways to Collect Time-Use Statistics (EG-TUS), yielded a higher visibility of the ILO's statistical work globally, as presented in the following paragraphs.

The same applied to the ILO's DC interventions' engagement with high-level UN panels, for example, the UN Expert Group on Innovative and Effective Ways to Collect Time-Use Statistics.

Presentations of new/updated LFS modules at high-level/global technical events enhanced the reach of the ILO's statistical work. Examples include the UNSD convened Expert Group on Innovative and Effective Ways to Collect Time-Use Statistics (EG-TUS) or the System of National Account (SNA) review.³⁵

As such, the use of existing platforms emerges as an efficient means to enhance the effectiveness and potential impact of ILO's statistical work.

32 GLO/18/59SWE

33 GLO/19/25/UNF

34 GLO/19/25/UNF (Final project report)

35 GLO/19/25/UNF

Partnerships, including inter-departmental collaboration

Inter-departmental collaboration, more specifically collaboration between different ILO projects emerged in Viet Nam. The ILO DW SDG intervention team successfully established partnerships with other ILO projects and other development partners through cost-sharing arrangements and/or in-kind contributions, particularly with the ILO NIRF³⁶ USDOL and ILO NIRF Canada (...), the ILO ENHANCE Project (...), the ILO Triangle Project and the Government of Korea in the framework of WorkNet project (...). These synergies were facilitated also with the support of the ILO CO Hanoi Programme Unit.³⁷

The reports reviewed identified fruitful partnerships with UN and international organisations, including cost-sharing for statistical testing. The latter was the case when partnering with Prospera, an Australia-Indonesia partnership programme for evidence-based policy.³⁸ Development cooperation interventions also established partnerships with experts as part of an Independent Expert Review of statistical research and data collection tool development³⁹. Also, in one intervention about migration governance, the ILO established a collaboration with the donor's National Statistics Office and the ones of the project countries for knowledge exchange and closer cooperation with the donor country⁴⁰. The latter could be considered an innovative approach, given the donor's involvement beyond funding but also as a technical partner.

Other partnership examples, from being at the core of efficiency, are presented below, including national, regional, and global projects.

The Asian Regional Child Labour Project (ARC) design presented several sustainable features. These include its collaboration with governmental counterparts that are mandated to combat child labour based on strong international and national norms; its contribution to further institutionalization of child labour measures by introducing child labour indicators in national surveys or setting up child labour committees under the umbrella of pre-existing institutions; and the partnership approach cutting across all three components in combination with capacity building activities that have proven effective.⁴¹

In Bangladesh, a migration project leveraged partnerships with different stakeholders, enhancing project relevance and contribution to priority SDG targets and indicators. The work with BBS on SDG Target 10.7.1 (is one example of) several partnerships with government organisations on SDG.⁴²

In a global project, the importance of developing partnerships was underlined with UN Women Regional Offices to promote alignment and coordination of regional work on the gender data gap on unpaid care and domestic work. This approach included joint technical assistance to NSOs in Malawi, Zimbabwe, and Moldova.⁴³

Capacity building, including inter-departmental collaboration with ILO-ITC

In two reports, evaluators found that stakeholders appreciated ITC-ILO training as part of targeted support to National Statistics Organisations, a practical example of *inter-departmental collaboration*.^{44, 45}

36 New industrial relations framework in respect of the ilo declaration on fundamental principles and rights at work

37 VNM/16/03/RBS

38 GLO/19/25/UNF

39 GLO/19/25/UNF

40 RAF/18/07/IOM

41 RAS/19/04/GBR

42 BGD/15/01/SDC

43 GLO/19/25/UNF (Final project report)

44 RAF 16/06/EUR, some of the examples provided in this section also addressed the effectiveness of capacity building.

45 GLO/19/25/UNF (Final project report)

One report identified good capacity-building practice through an intervention's support for curricula development concerning a Labour Migration Diplomacy Module (LMDM) offered to the Foreign Service Academy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bangladesh.⁴⁶ The international accreditation of implementing partners, for example, the Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training (BMET) and Bangladesh Overseas Employment and Services Limited (BOESL), also emerged as an interesting means of action, as the capacities created and institutions strengthened benefitted from auditing and documentation processes, which have resulted in greater transparency in these organisations.⁴⁷

In Iraq, an RBSA-funded project focused on conducting capacity-building activities to ensure the sustainability of the results. The project's design focused on capacity-building measures to be implemented throughout the various outputs and milestones and in both the LFS and policy components of the project. The idea was to provide a thorough set of capacity-building activities to NSOs' staff, including equipping them with latest ILO tools for data collection and data analysis.⁴⁸

In the Asia Regional Child Labour project, engaging labour inspection departments (Bangladesh and Pakistan) and disseminating messages to policymakers and other government officials (Bangladesh, India and Nepal) have been identified as best practices. These collaborations also include bringing together public and private actors in the formation of national core committees; the provision of capacity building to actors, including Department of Inspection officials, media professionals, national statistics office workers, representatives from employers' and workers' organizations, human resource officials from the mica sector and child protection workers.⁴⁹

Tailored implementation approach complementing inter-departmental collaboration

Interventions benefitted from implementation tailored to statistical stakeholder needs, often through creating an evidence base through surveys or studies for policy development, as in the cases of child labour, forced labour or migration.⁵⁰ Given the high cost of LFS amendments, interventions used pilot studies as very low-cost opportunities to improve the evidence base and, ultimately, by extension, the actual measurement activities taking place in countries, shortening questionnaire development timelines and generally improving data quality. At the same time, development cooperation interventions required a significant percentage of the project budget for statistical work to underpin the evidence base, such as improving and expanding access to healthcare services in India.⁵¹

Balancing geographic outreach complementing inter-departmental collaboration

Regional workshops were valuable for disseminating statistical methodologies; for example, in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)⁵² or Eastern Caribbean States⁵³. Evaluation reports explored the results of those approaches. Two regional Africa user-producer workshops resulted, for example, in in-country demand for follow-up training, such as producing data on unpaid domestic and care work (UDCW) in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs)⁵⁴. The reports did not point to differences observed in the results achieved through this means of action. In Viet Nam, evaluators lauded the outreach from the central to the provincial level, as in the case of provincial employment service centres⁵⁵.

46 BGD/18/03/CHE

47 BGD/18/03/CHE

48 IRQ/18/01/RBS

49 RAS/19/04/GBR

50 IRQ/18/01/RBS, ETH/15/01/EEC, ZAF1601FLA, RAF 16/06/EUR, LEB/14/01/EEC, TUR/17/04/USA

51 IND/18/01/GAT

52 GLO/14/20/USA

53 INV-016132

54 GLO/19/25/UNF

55 VNM/16/03/RBS

Good ILO project management practices including inter-departmental collaboration

Finally, good ILO project management practices supported the implementation of statistical components and projects. Examples include a comprehensive tripartite engagement⁵⁶, including capacity building⁵⁷ to “level the playing field”, for example, for joint research design, survey implementation, validation, and data analysis in international, regional, and national meetings⁵⁸.

Reports also mentioned strong support from Decent Work Teams (DWTs) and relevant technical HQ departments, such as the research team of FUNDAMENTALS. As a good practice, the Regular Budget Supplementary Account funded (RBSA) tripartite capacity-building intervention in Viet Nam was built on the successes and lessons learned from the ILO’s previous interventions in the country, where project designers used evaluative evidence.⁵⁹

The following paragraphs highlight in more detail the practices of inter-departmental collaboration on statistical work, both positive and negative ones. Collaboration insights leading to efficiency comprise technical backup and cost-sharing. The technical back-up, for example, included project support from ILO country offices, regional offices, DWT Statistics specialists and relevant technical departments in headquarters (HQ).

Technical back-up as part of inter-departmental collaboration: “The project [for improving and expanding access to healthcare services in India] has adopted several good practices, namely the flexibility of project design, the use of the beneficiary survey, the strong technical support it received from the ILO DWT-India as well as other departments of the ILO at ROAP and good engagement with the social partners.”⁶⁰

“[In the Asia Regional Child Labour project] the research team of FUNDAMENTALS technically oversees the research component in Bangladesh, India and Pakistan and also assist with child labour surveys, ethnographic studies and rapid assessments in the other countries.”⁶¹

“The project [on promoting formalization and decent work for invisible workers in South Asia], with the support of the ILO DWT Delhi Statistics specialist and ILO Country Office Nepal, facilitated the inclusion of descriptive statistics on home-based work (HBW) for the first time in the Nepal Labour Force Survey”.⁶²

Cost-sharing: “[In the project on closing the gender data gap on unpaid domestic and care work] the delay to field testing created an opportunity to develop a trial application for the pilot survey (with additional ILO Departmental funds, and in collaboration with colleagues in the Microdata and Knowledge Management Unit.”⁶³

[In the RBSA-funded project on capacity strengthening of government and the social partners to develop and implement employment policies and programmes in Viet Nam] the ILO DW SDG intervention team successfully established partnerships with other ILO projects and other development partners through cost-sharing arrangements and/or in-kind contributions, particularly with the ILO NIRF USDOL and ILO NIRF Canada (under Output 3.1), the ILO ENHANCE Project (under Output 3.2), the ILO Triangle Project and the Government of Korea in the framework of WorkNet project (under Output 1.2). These synergies were facilitated also with the support of the ILO Country Office (CO) Hanoi Programme Unit⁶⁴.

On the negative side, an RBSA-funded intervention supporting an LFS in Iraq found the need for internal ILO collaboration, heavily affecting the efficiency of the intervention implementation.

56 VNM/16/03/RBS, INV016132, BGD/18/03/CHE

57 RAS/17/06/JPN

58 GLO/19/25/UNF

59 VNM/16/03/RBS

60 IND/18/01/GAT

61 RAS/19/04/GBR

62 RAS/17/06/JPN

63 GLO.19.25.UNF.Final.Project.Report

64 VNM1603RBS

"An ILO coordination office was established recently in Iraq, and began operations in March of 2020. Since then, the ILO office in Iraq has built strong relationships with the tripartite constituents in Iraq, and prepared a number of studies on the labor market. The office is now leading the implementation of the Iraqi DWCP (2019-2023). (...) [Despite this fact] a low level of communication and cooperation with the ILO coordination office in Iraq prevented the project from leveraging ILO resources to overcome obstacles faced during implementation, and contributed to the minimal involvement of tripartite constituents in Iraq."⁶⁵

Intervention models to advance ILO's statistical work

FIGURE 11: TYPOLOGIES OF KEY ACTOR INTERVENTION MODELS



Complementing the means of action, i.e. the seven clusters of implementation approaches identified in this synthesis review, three broader intervention models involving key actors emerged. While the latter shows some overlaps with the means of action, the intervention models comprise tripartite constituents such as the ILO's default intervention model, the strategic use of partners through high-level forums and the cooperation with bilateral donors and UN sister agencies, as presented in Figure 11.

Seventeen of the 32 reports explicitly assess the efficiency of the key actor intervention models with overwhelmingly positive results. Thirteen reports identified intervention models with high efficiency (76,5%), three reports showed mixed results (17,6%), and one identified a lack of stakeholder engagement in the project implementation (5,9%). This situation is reflected in 84% of positive references. The 4% mixed and 12% negative references mainly resulted in the "downgrading" of the three reports, which also had positive references but failed to get an overall "positive" rating. Annex 4 provides the detailed assessment results of the reports analysed for this synthesis review.

i) Systematic tripartite constituents' involvement

Reports alluded to direct engagement with ILO constituents through technical assistance and cooperation. Examples include:

- ▶ Employers' and workers' organisations are preparing workplans to scale up their contribution to the SDGs achievement and monitoring in Viet Nam⁶⁶.
- ▶ The employers' and workers' organisations pro-actively participate in the project activities in formulating, monitoring, evaluating and updating policies, programmes and services to improve youth employment promotion in their respective constituencies in CIS countries⁶⁷.
- ▶ Policy advocacy by the social partners in India and Nepal to highlight home-based work issues⁶⁸.
- ▶ Through the ILO project, the Ministry of Labour and the General Statistics Office of Viet Nam established a closest-than-ever collaboration on labour statistics⁶⁹.

Other approaches comprised tripartite constituents' systematic engagement in international, regional, and national meetings, such as occupational injuries and illnesses among young workers and related data.⁷⁰

The tripartite + approach went beyond the government, workers' and employers' model, as successfully practised in Indonesia, where the ILO successfully included academia, among others, in the project. Statistical testing was undertaken in partnership with Prospera, an Australia-Indonesia partnership programme for evidence-based policy, and the University of Indonesia at the request of Statistics Indonesia, the national statistics office (NSO). The costs of the testing in Indonesia were met by Prospera, which underscores the potential of the tripartite + approach⁷¹.

Tripartite constituents were also included through ITC-ILO training courses as a further mechanism for feedback, for example, on the clarity and practicality of the modular approach of LFS.⁷²

Another approach was to work with several relevant national partners with mandates in statistics, the Statistics Office of the Autonomous Region of Kurdistan and the National Statistics Office of Iraq, using the same methodology, acknowledging fragmentation but ensuring 'leaving no one behind'.⁷³

ii) Strategic use of partners through international panels and forums

Reports revealed that development cooperation interventions used international panels and forums strategically by linking interventions to high-level events for dissemination purposes, e.g., the preparation of input into the 21st International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS)⁷⁴. Another approach to involve key actors was the participation in the UNSD Expert Group on Innovative and Effective Ways to Collect Time-Use Statistics⁷⁵.

66 VNM/16/03/RBS

67 RER/17/01/LUK

68 RAS/17/06/JPN

69 VNM/16/03/RBS

70 GLO/14/20/USA

71 GLO/19/25/UNF (Final project report)

72 GLO/19/25/UNF (Final project report)

73 IRQ/18/01/RBS

74 GLO/19/25/UNF

75 GLO/19/25/UNF (Final project report)

Also, one project manager's membership of the UN EG-TUS provided a key mechanism for stakeholder awareness-raising and involvement in developing the ILO's TU modules⁷⁶. Finally, in the MAP-16 evaluation on child labour and forced labour, an independent Expert Review was commissioned to enable a wider variety of perspectives to be considered before the tools and allied materials are finalised. In contrast, another intervention established an International Advisory Board designated by the intervention's research component⁷⁷.

iii) Strategic cooperation with bilateral donors and UN agencies

Reports commented positively on collaborating with other UN agencies at headquarters, regional, and national levels. In the case of the United Nations entity for gender equality and women's empowerment (UNWOMEN), for example, the cooperation comprised work for the uptake of the time use module in LFSS⁷⁸. The collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UNICEF in another intervention in Viet Nam concerned data for SDG monitoring, with each agency supporting their mandate⁷⁹. In the area of migration, interventions cooperated in the field of labour collection statistics with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Danish Refugees Council, Norwegian Refugee Council, and the German Development Cooperation (GIZ)⁸⁰.

In one intervention in Lebanon, the ILO project instituted a tripartite collaboration to conduct a labour force and living conditions survey between the donor European Union (EU), the Government of Lebanon represented by the Central Administration for Statistics, and the ILO Regional Office for Arab States.⁸¹

Effectiveness of the ILO's interventions for ILO's statistical work

8. To what extent does the ILO statistical work contribute to achieving the ILO's normative function? How successful has the office met its goals as an Enabling Outcome in the P&B?
9. To what extent do DC programmes/projects and RBSA interventions related to statistics beneficial to/for job creation, youth employment, social protection, rural economies, formalisation of economies, safe work and workplace compliance, collective bargaining and industrial relations, international labour standards, capacity of national statistical offices, cooperatives and on the social and solidarity economy, FPRW, including child labour and forced labour, OSH data collection methodologies, occupational accidents and diseases, Wages and decent working time, migration?
10. To what extent do DC programmes/projects and RBSA interventions related to statistics contribute to gender equality, violence and harassment, gender gaps, Paid and unpaid work, care economy, sharing of family responsibilities and disability inclusion?
11. To what extent do DC programmes/projects and RBSA interventions related to statistics contribute to harmonising statistical methodologies, National labour market statistics, improved national statistical surveys, Labour market information systems and ILOSTAT?

The synthesis review assessed the effectiveness of the ILO's statistical work in the development cooperation interventions using two sets of sub-criteria: i) the sub-criteria of research topics listed in the review questions above (Q8 to Q11) and ii) the sub-criteria of beneficiaries reached, products (outputs), immediate objectives (outcomes), and development objectives (project goals). Figure 12 presents an overview of the contributions of the ILO's statistical work to the topics listed in review questions 8 to 11 under "effectiveness".

76 GLO/19/25/UNF (Final project report)

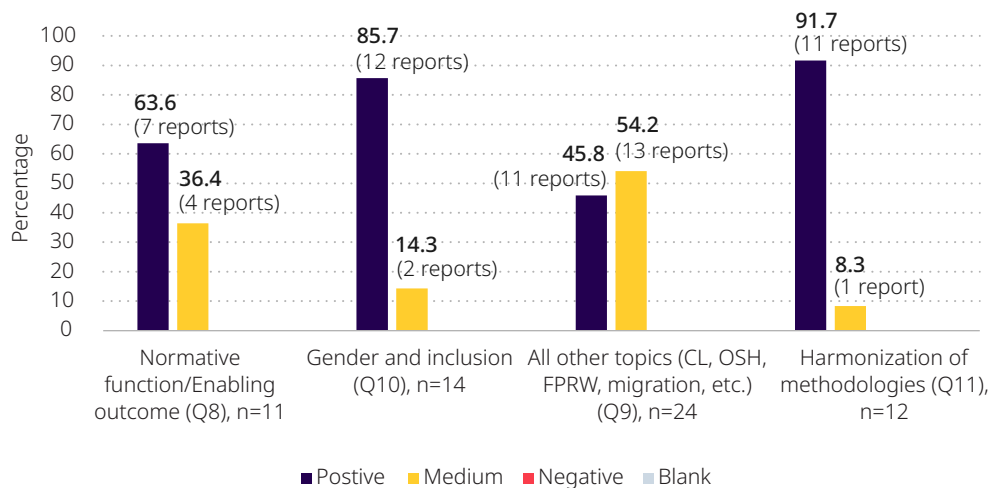
77 GLO/18/29/USA

78 GLO/19/25/UNF

79 VNM/16/03/RBS

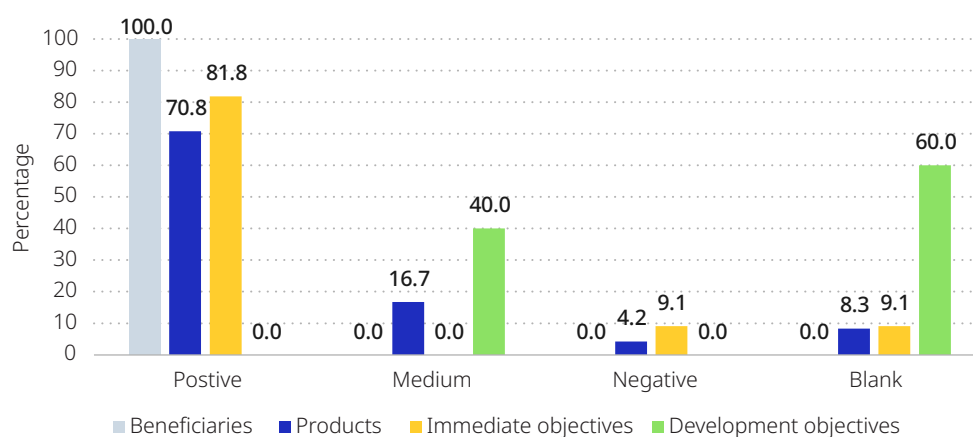
80 RAF 16/06/EUR

81 LEB/14/01/EEC

FIGURE 12: CONTRIBUTIONS OF ILO'S STATISTICAL WORK TO ILO'S THEMATIC PRIORITIES

Bearing in mind a substantial variation in the number of relevant reports for each of the sub-criteria (eleven reports for Q8, 24 reports for Q9, 14 reports for Q10, and 12 reports for Q11), the ILO's statistical work seems most effective concerning the harmonisation of methodologies (91,7% positive report ratings for Q11, 11 out of 12 reports). Statistical work on gender and inclusion issues showed positive results in 85,7% of reports (Q10, 12 out of 14 reports), followed by 63,6% positive reports on the ILO's normative function and the enabling outcomes on statistics (7 out of 11 reports scored positively). The effectiveness of the ILO's statistical work in other topics listed under Q9,⁸² such as child labour, social protection, migration, OSH or FPRW, appeared more mixed. 45,8% of reports showed positive results (11 out of 24 reports), while 54,2% presented mixed findings (13 out of 24 reports). No negative report ratings or blank ratings appeared.

Figure 13 provides an overview of the review results of the second sub-criteria set.

FIGURE 13: DISAGGREGATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ILO'S STATISTICAL WORK IN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PROJECTS

Beneficiaries: The review showed that out of the ten reports referring to the effects of statistical work specifically on beneficiaries, none included any negative or mixed findings. All findings were positive.

⁸² The entire list of topics under Q 9 includes job creation, youth employment, social protection, rural economies, formalisation of economies, safe work and workplace compliance, collective bargaining and industrial relations, international labour standards, the capacity of national statistical offices, cooperatives and on the social and solidarity economy, FPRW, including child labour and forced labour, OSH data collection methodologies, occupational accidents and diseases, Wages and decent working time, migration.

Concerning the **results chain**, 24 reports assessed the effectiveness of statistical products such as databases or survey components. Eleven reports reviewed the immediate objectives, such as an improved LFS or statistics on forced or child labour. Only five reports assessed the project goals related to statistics. The latter shows a small number of interventions, with a statistical objective being the main priority. At the same time, most of the sample included interventions with outputs on statistics to feed into other intervention components or, to a lesser extent, outcomes on statistics.

Products and immediate objectives: Interestingly, 70,8% of products, or outputs, appear in reports' positive findings compared to the higher percentage of 81,8% of positive findings in immediate objectives. This review finds that interventions with a more robust statistical focus up to the outcome level (eleven reports) appear slightly more effective than statistical output level components in "mainstream" ILO interventions (24 reports).

Examples of products, or outputs, are listed as follows:

In the Employees' State Insurance Corporation social security scheme in India, outputs accomplished included a "consolidated diagnostics report, the two surveys, the summary research on informal economy workers, assessment report on innovative (technological) practices and a report mapping Indian key actors in the field of social health protection"⁸³.

In Lebanon, "information on employment and unemployment patterns was collected using the international standards adopted by the International Conference of Labour Statistics (ICLS) in 2013"⁸⁴.

The MAP-16 project produced child labour surveys and NCLS reports [in ten countries and] have been published and [are] publicly available⁸⁵.

A global project produced new knowledge and methods to integrate a time-use module in LFS which was validated through testing⁸⁶.

Development objectives: The five reports addressing statistical development objectives either did not assess this criterion (three reports, 60%), due to their status as mid-term evaluations or progress reports, or showed mixed results (two reports, 40%).

Capacity building seems to be an important part of the ILO's statistical work in development cooperation interventions. As presented in the efficiency section, various capacity-building practices were implemented in different countries. In Bangladesh, international accreditation and curricula development were identified as effective means of action⁸⁷. In Iraq, a project funded by RBSA focused on capacity-building measures to be implemented throughout the project⁸⁸. Engagement with labor inspection departments and dissemination of messages to policymakers and government officials were identified as best practices in the Asia Regional Child Labour project⁸⁹. Finally, ITC-ILO training was appreciated as targeted support to National Statistics Organizations⁹⁰. These initiatives aimed to strengthen institutions and create greater transparency in organizations.

83 IND/18/01/GAT

84 LEB/14/01/EEC

85 GLO/13/21/USA

86 GLO/19/25/UNF

87 BGD/18/03/CHE

88 IRQ/18/01/RBS

89 RAS/19/04/GBR

90 RAF 16/06/EUR, GLO/19/25/UNF (Final project report)

Review question 8: Contribution to ILO's normative function

Eleven of the 32 reports related to the ILO's normative function, including the enabling outcomes in the P&B 2020-2021 and P&B 2022-23 concerning national labour market statistics, improved national statistical surveys, and labour market information systems with 53 references. Seven reports showed positive findings concerning the effectiveness of statistical work on the topics listed above (63,6%). Four reports presented mixed findings (36,4%).

Examples include the LFS, the national population census, and LMIS in Viet Nam, apart from SDG reporting.

LFS: "Viet Nam, with comprehensive technical assistance from the ILO DW SDG intervention, significantly revised and improved the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which is the main channel for SDG-related data collection. Viet Nam has started to apply ICLS19 standards in the LFS from January 1, 2019 and is one of the first new countries in the world to adopt the newest statistical standards"⁹¹.

SDG reporting: "The light diary modules offer a very meaningful trade-off between sophistication and feasibility, enabling LMICs to inform SDG 5.4.1 at the lowest possible expense. According to interviewees, there can be no one-size-fits-all approach measuring time use in LMICs as the implementation of a time use survey will depend on the NSO capacities and the national interest for data on time use. Within the time use module, ILO tested and refined different survey tools: a light diary module, an even "lighter" diary module and a stylised questionnaire."⁹²

Population census: "Thanks to the RBSA intervention, the ILO was able to support the Government of Viet Nam during the preparations to the 2019 Census. As an outcome of this partnership, Viet Nam's 2019 Population Census includes a module on population's economic activity. This improvement will make it possible to extract valuable information on labour and employment, taking advantage of the Census's large sample size of 9.3 million people, or 10 per cent of the Viet Nam's population, and 40 times the sample size of a Labour Force Survey round. One example of the information that the GSO will be able to extract from the sample is data on occupations. All these indicators are a valuable source of information for policy-making, as well as academic research."⁹³

LMIS: "LMIS is strengthened to monitor and evaluate progress made in the labour market [in Viet Nam]."⁹⁴

Review question 9: Contribution of ILO's statistical work to job creation, youth employment, social protection, rural economies, formalisation of economies, safe work and workplace compliance, collective bargaining and industrial relations, international labour standards, the capacity of national statistical offices, cooperatives and on the social and solidarity economy, FPRW, including child labour and forced labour, OSH data collection methodologies, occupational accidents and diseases, Wages and decent working time, and migration.

The review found that 24 out of the 32 reports referred to the topics above about the ILO's statistical work, in a total of 240 references. Positive findings emerged in eleven reports (45,8%), while 13 (54,2%) presented mixed findings.

Reports referred to an increase in the country coverage of global industrial relations databases, the uptake of the Time-Use Measurement (TUM) by LMICs, and statistical issues related to migration, home-based work, and child labour. The following paragraphs highlight some of the reports' effectiveness findings.

91 VNM1603RBS

92 GLO/19/25/UNF

93 VNM1603RBS

94 VNM1603RBS

Industrial Relations databases: "In recent years the ILO has failed to maintain databases, key instruments for policy making in the field of labour, including ILO Legal Database on Industrial Relations (IRLex) and ILO Industrial Relations Data (IRData). The maintenance of databases is a resource-consuming exercise in a context of reduced budget in the field of Industrial Relations. IRLex had not been updated since 2016. It covered only 41 countries and was regionally unbalanced. The funding has served to update the information by increasing the number of countries covered to 60 - seeking regional balance- and extending its scope of coverage by adding a new issue, legislative protection of Workers' and Employers' organisations, their members, and representatives." ⁹⁵

TUM: "There are, however, early positive signs of uptake of the TUM by LMICs, based on proactive outreach by STATISTICS: Moldova, Zimbabwe, and Indonesia will implement the TUM in the context of their upcoming LFS; other LMICs have expressed interest in doing so." ⁹⁶

"The developed module constitutes a significant trade-off between sophistication and feasibility. The time use module is relevant to a specific but nonetheless substantial segment of countries: those countries that have a Labour Force Survey and do not have the capacities or tradition to collect time use data with full diary formats as part of a dedicated or stand-alone time use survey." ⁹⁷

Migration: "The JLMP⁹⁸ -Priority has contributed to achieve six out of the eight successes recognised in the JLMP Strategic Framework 2020 -2030. It has released the 2nd Report on Labour migration statistics in Africa and contributed to the development and approval of the JLMP Strategic Framework and JLMP M&E Plan (2020-2030)." ⁹⁹

"The project has developed and mainstreamed Labour Migration Module in Bangladesh's Labour Force Survey, which includes a cost of migration survey. The Labour Attaché Reporting System (LARS) has enabled the Labour Attaches in the pilot destination countries (e.g., United Arab Emirates, Malaysia and Singapore), to keep the Ministry updated and improving the scope and quality of services for migrants in destination countries, though it is not yet scaled up to serve as a performance appraisal system for Labour Attaches." ¹⁰⁰

Home-based work: "The project was effective in providing technical support to the Nepal government to address the challenges related to descriptive statistics concerning HBWs. With the project's technical support, HBWs for the first time were covered under the descriptive statistics in labour force survey of 2017-18. The ILO further provided technical support to improve the questionnaire to cover HBWs in the labour force survey of 2021." ¹⁰¹

Child labour: "In Bangladesh, a national child labour survey run by the national statistics office has been completed and its publication is currently waiting for government approval to publish the report. Considering the lack of data in the country, it is expected that the same effects as in Nepal in terms of citation and policy influence will be found in Bangladesh by the end of the project." ¹⁰²

Social protection and informality: "The outputs include the consolidated diagnostics report, the two surveys, the summary research on informal economy workers, assessment report on innovative (technological) practices and a report mapping Indian key actors in the field of social health protection. An additional report was prepared on the role of the Employee State Insurance Cooperation (ESIC) in providing a social protection floor, as envisaged in the Social Security output." ¹⁰³

95 GLO/18/59/SWE

96 GLO/19/25/UNF

97 GLO/19/25/UNF

98 AU-ILO-IOM-ECA Joint Programme on Labour Migration Governance for Development and Integration in Africa (JLMP)

99 JLMP-Priority Project

100 BGD/18/03/CHE

101 RAS/17/06/JPN

102 RAS/19/04/GBR

103 IND/18/01/GAT

Review question 10: Contribution of ILO's statistical work to gender equality, violence and harassment, gender gaps, Paid and unpaid work, care economy, sharing of family responsibilities and disability inclusion

Fourteen out of the 32 reports referred to the topics above concerning the ILO's statistical work, in a total of 134 references, mainly due to the cross-cutting nature of gender in statistical work. Positive findings emerged in 12 reports (85,7%), and two reports presented mixed findings (14,3%).

Reports referred predominantly to gender equality (13 reports). Paid and unpaid work appeared in four reports, care economy in three reports, gender gaps and sharing family responsibilities in two reports, respectively, and disability in one report. Reports did not directly refer to violence and harassment in the context of the ILO's statistical work.

The paragraphs below highlight some findings concerning gender in the ILO's statistical work, both positive and more critical ones.

Gender equality: "The preparation of a gender-sensitive LFS and the incorporation of gender equality in the analysis to produce gender-disaggregated results contributed strongly to gender equality. This is because the gender-disaggregated result will enable the development of specific gender-sensitive policies during the preparation of the overall NEP, thereby contributing to advancing gender equality in the labour market of Iraq."¹⁰⁴

[In the youth employment project in CIS countries] "statistics and research also show the particular challenges in the labour markets faced by young women as compared to young men. In the youth sector, there are a set of gender differences in the transition from education to employment, gender inequalities in access to the labour market and young families and care responsibilities. Hence, gender equality of opportunity and treatment, in law and practice, constitute an important aspect in the project activities, involving both ultimate and direct beneficiaries."¹⁰⁵ [with satisfactory project results in four CIS countries].

[In the Global Research on Child Labour Measurement and Policy Development Project (MAP)], "building on its gender mainstreaming expertise, ILO should take appropriate measures and allocate sufficient resources to provide gender mainstreaming guidance to country constituents, in the context of future research projects, to ensure that a gender lense is applied when utilising research information supplied by the NCLS."¹⁰⁶

Gender gaps: "Measuring the time spent by men and women on Unpaid Care and Domestic Work (UCDW) is methodologically challenging and out of reach for many National Statistical Offices (NSOs) and low and middle-income countries (LMICs). ILO's project "Closing the Gender Data Gap on unpaid care and domestic work to support monitoring the 2030 Agenda" (hereafter referred to as "Closing the Gender Data Gap") was designed to remedy the situation and enable LMICs to collect quality data on time use"¹⁰⁷ [with good output achievements, such as...].

The evaluators found that there is room for improvement to include gender equality and disability in one project in India: "The project [improving and expanding access to healthcare services in India] can promote non-gender discrimination, gender equality and disability and social inclusion more effectively by highlighting the findings in their knowledge products for the use of the stakeholders, and also advise ESIS and the social partners to mainstream gender equality and social inclusion perspectives in their digital data collection, analysis and programme planning"¹⁰⁸

¹⁰⁴ IRQ/18/01/RBS

¹⁰⁵ RER/17/01/LUK

¹⁰⁶ GLO/13/21/USA

¹⁰⁷ GLO/19/25/UNF

¹⁰⁸ IND/18/01/GAT

Review question 11: What is the progress in the harmonisation of statistical methodologies, National labour market statistics, improved national statistical surveys, Labour market information systems and ILOSTAT?

Under review question 8, this synthesis study presented the results concerning the effectiveness of the ILO's statistical work under the enabling outcomes: national labour market statistics, improved national statistical surveys, and labour market information systems. Hence, this section focuses on harmonising statistical methodologies and ILOSTAT to avoid repetition. Twelve of the 32 reports addressed the **harmonisation of statistical methodologies**, with 31 references. The review found that 11 reports (91,7%) found positive aspects in harmonising methods, while in one report (8,3%), some gaps emerged with mixed results. The paragraphs below highlight some relevant findings.

Harmonisation of methodologies globally: "The [TUM] module is harmonised with international standards and lessons learned on time use surveys. Furthermore, it will feed into new international guidance developed by the EG-TUS on light diary modules. This means that it will itself constitute the minimum standard on modular approaches to time use measurement." ¹⁰⁹

Harmonisation of methodologies at the national level: [In the RBSA-funded projects on Strengthened LMI Systems and LM Statistics in Iraq] "one positive unintended outcome uncovered by this evaluation has been the project's contribution to bringing both NSOs in Iraq closer together and strengthening their relationship. Such an outcome is considered crucial, as including the Kurdistan region was instrumental for the production of complete national data for Iraq. The ILO made sure that both NSOs cooperated on using the same methodology, collecting the data in the same time, and attending meetings together." ¹¹⁰

"The group [tripartite technical working group as part of the project on Promoting formalization and decent work for invisible workers in South Asia], with the technical support of the ILO, is working to improve the questionnaire and data collation in the next National Labour Force Survey (2021). The group is also advocating common definition and indicators of informality across various government ministries in [Nepal]." ¹¹¹

"The Ministry of Labour and the General Statistics Office of Viet Nam established a closest-than-ever collaboration on labour statistics. One evidence of such closer collaboration is a joint project between the Ministry and the General Statistics Office to harmonize occupational standards to collect statistically sound administrative data from online employment service platforms. Through the RBSA intervention, the ILO provided technical assistance to both partners in this endeavour." ¹¹²

In the sample, **ILOSTAT** appears only once in a recommendation in one report on youth employment in CIS countries, as presented below.

"To reduce inequalities by supporting CIS countries in building capacity to collect statistics on youth employment and unemployment including share of persons not in employment, education or training (NEET). The ILO Project Team, with support of ILOSTAT should organise capacity development activities aimed at enhancing knowledge and skills of the national statistical bodies on collection and applying ILO's methodologies on collecting Youth unemployment rate (15-24) and NEET. This recommendation is particularly important for Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan." ¹¹³

109 GLO/19/25/UNF

110 IRQ/18/01/RBS

111 RAS/17/06/JPN

112 VNM1603RBS

113 RER/17/01/LUK. While this recommendation specifically mentions ILOSTAT, it seems to refer to the Statistics Department.

FIGURE 14: TYPOLOGY OF BENEFICIARIES



Typology of beneficiaries

Employers' representatives appear in two out of 21 references to intervention results on beneficiaries. The references include the Bangladesh Employers Federation¹¹⁴ and the Viet Nam Chamber of Commerce¹¹⁵.

For example, the Bangladesh Employers Federation (BEF) printed the Business and Financial Management module for the returnee migrant workers. The project used the module for "Training of Trainers" with returnee migrants in deciding where and how to approach potential job placements or start a business in Bangladesh.

In Viet Nam, the intervention strengthened the capacity of ILO tripartite plus constituents to contribute to the SDGs and the achievement of the country's socioeconomic objectives through the development of an SDG framework and an adequate labour market information system for monitoring the degree of sustainability of economic growth and capturing emerging economic and labour market trends. The Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VCCI) played an essential role in this cooperation.

114 ILO, 2022: Final independent evaluation: The Application of Migration Policy for Decent Work of Migrant Workers Phase II (BGD/18/03/CHE)

115 ILO, 2019: Final evaluation: Capacity of government and the social partners to develop and implement employment policies and programmes that are well suited to Vietnam's dynamic employment environment and favourable to decent work strengthened (VNM/16/03/RBS)

Only one reference related explicitly to trade unions as beneficiaries. This example refers to a project about invisible workers in India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka.¹¹⁶ This project was effective in making significant contributions to formalization processes in Nepal, which included Home-based Work (HBW), coverage of the HBWs under the descriptive statistics, policy advocacy by the social partners in India and Nepal to highlight the issues of HBWs, identification and situation assessment of the HBWs in India and Nepal using participatory methodologies and in formulating and implementing a roadmap for convergent action led by the state government in Uttar Pradesh, India. As a result, HBWs became part of the long-term agenda of the trade unions, which was quite significant in the overall context of the formalization of the informal economy. The trade unions were committed to undertaking long-term policy advocacy for ratification of C177.

Other references relate more generically to tripartite constituents, tripartite+ constituents, or public and private beneficiaries.

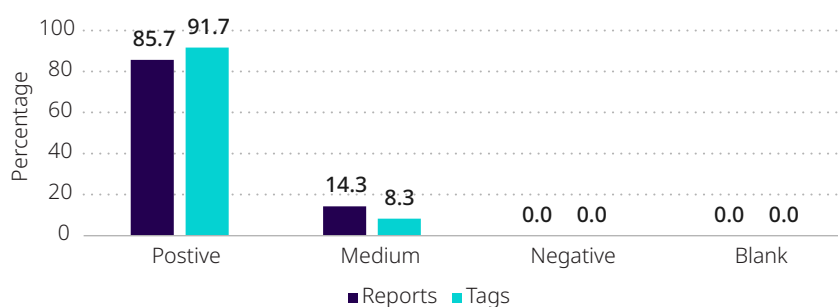
Impact of the ILO's interventions for ILO's statistical work

12. To what extent does the ILO statistical work contribute to promoting decent work results and social justice at the country, regional, and global levels? How sustainable and impactful is the ILO's work with partner organisations (UN, economic commissions, etc.)?

Review question 12: Impact

Out of the 32 reports assessed, only seven referenced the impact of the ILO's statistical work in development cooperation projects, given that most projects had statistical components as support mechanisms rather than a developmental goal. The synthesis review showed that 85,7% of reports (six) made positive assessments about the impact of statistical work, including 91,7% of all references (indicated in the figure as tags) made. 14,3% of reports (one) made mixed references, as shown in Figure 15.

FIGURE 15: RATINGS OF THE IMPACT OF THE ILO'S STATISTICAL WORK IN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PROJECTS



The following paragraphs provide insights into the impact of the ILO's statistical work in development cooperation interventions. Impacts include policy change in nine countries, institutional change in South Africa,¹¹⁷ ILS advocacy, and more specifically, C177 in India¹¹⁸ and government programming concerning public employment service centres throughout Viet Nam¹¹⁹. The report on mixed impact calls for greater regulation and governance for informal dalals and recruitment agencies.

¹¹⁶ ILO, 2022: Final evaluation: Towards fair and sustainable global supply chains: Promoting formalisation and decent work for invisible workers in South Asia (RAS/17/06/JPN).

¹¹⁷ ZAF/16/01/FLA

¹¹⁸ RAS/17/06/JPN

¹¹⁹ VNM/16/03/RBS

Policy change: “The final evaluation [of the project titled “Global Research on Child Labour Measurement and Policy Development Project (MAP)”] has identified several success factors supporting the potential impact of the MAP. NCLS information has fed into the National Action Plans or National Child Strategies (Malawi, Armenia, Tanzania, Paraguay, El Salvador, and Tunisia), Child Policy review (Jamaica) and enactment of laws, bills and regulations (Paraguay in domestic work and night work, Malawi through community by-laws). Moreover, the tools and methodologies demonstrate a solid potential to contribute to the improvement of other surveys, particularly labour force surveys and statistics related to children’s rights.” ¹²⁰

Institutional change: [In the project on social economy policy development in South Africa] “the consultations database has enabled the measurement of the social and solidarity economy and their needs, which has prompted institutional arrangements for appropriate support to the social and solidarity economy sector. For example, the creation of the Community of Practice and Expert Reference Panel were born out of initiatives of the data base created during the SSE policy implementation .” ¹²¹

ILS advocacy: “The issue of HBWs is now part of the long term agenda of the trade unions, which is quite significant in the overall context of formalisation of the informal economy. The trade unions are committed to undertake long term policy advocacy for ratification of C177, formulation of a national policy on home-based workers and to include their coverage in the labour force surveys. Similarly, MBOs have included formalisation of the informal small and micro-enterprises in the supply and in their long-term agenda [in India].” ¹²²

Government programming: [In the project on capacity strengthening of government and the social partners to develop and implement employment policies and programmes in Viet Nam, the evaluators found that] “furthermore, with the support of the ILO DW SDG intervention, the Ministry of Labour developed an improved job-matching system. Once fully operational from September 2019, this digitalised system will connect and support the work of 63 public employment service centres throughout Viet Nam. With technical assistance from the ILO, the Ministry of Labour adopted the International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08) as the structure for the database of this system. Every vacancy and jobseeker profiling will be aligned with this international classification system, increasing the efficiency and precision of the labour market administrative data collection and job-matching of the public employment services.” ¹²³

A mixed impact emerged from one report on migration statistics in Bangladesh, as presented below.

Need for greater regulation and governance: “The institutionalisation of the project initiatives under the project such as operational complaints mechanism and mandatory death and disability insurance have high potential to safeguard migrant workers. The cost of migration survey motivated the establishment of a committee of public and private institutions to reduce costs and generate positive impact over time. However, significant impact calls for greater regulation and governance is foreseen for informal dalals and recruitment agencies. The Project has strengthened service provision through improved content and capacity to deliver Pre- Departure Orientation Training, skills training curriculum development, language trainings, and functioning Migrants Resource Centre and call centres. However, lasting Impact on labour migration will require continued technical support from the ILO to the Government for filling the existing gaps in ensuring implementation of the governance systems developed during the Project.” ¹²⁴

120 GLO/13/21/USA

121 ZAF1601FLA

122 RAS/17/06/JPN

123 VNM1603RBS

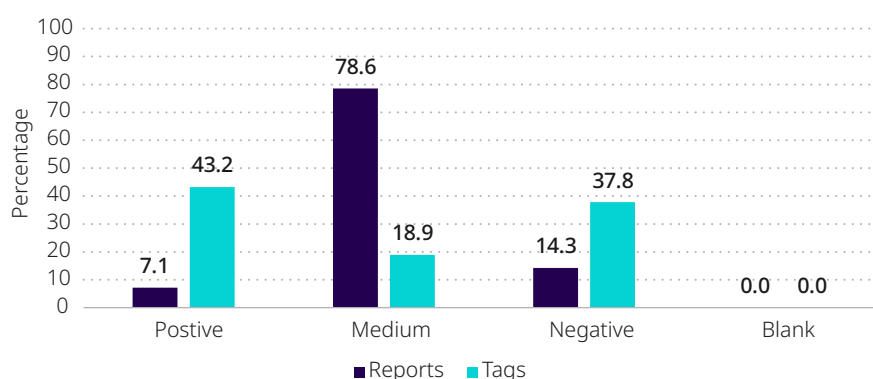
124 BGD/18/03/CHE

Sustainability of the ILO's interventions for ILO's statistical work

13. What are the challenges to the sustainability of the ILO's statistical work? Are there lessons learned from efforts to overcome them?
14. Are there trends in emerging lessons and good practices for the future of the ILO's statistical work?

Fourteen of the 32 reports referred to the sustainability of ILO's statistical work in development cooperation interventions, with 37 references (indicated as tags in the figure). Figure 16 reveals a significant split between positive references (43,2%), medium ones (18,9%) and negative ones (37,8%), often in a single report. As a result, 78,6% of reports show a mixed sustainability of ILO's statistical work results, with 7,1% a positive sustainability and 14,3% a negative one.

FIGURE 16: RATINGS OF THE SUSTAINABILITY OF THE ILO'S STATISTICAL WORK IN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PROJECTS



Review question 13: Sustainability challenges and mitigation approaches

Factors positively influencing the sustainability of the ILO's statistical work comprised capacity-building activities for NSOs' staff, including equipping them with the latest ILO tools for data collection.¹²⁵ (Iraq) and a Training of Trainers approach¹²⁶ (Viet Nam). Other factors comprised data and the mobilisation of other donor resources to carry out the project's statistical activities and support the policy development process (Iraq)¹²⁷. In Bangladesh, the policy changes were made at the instance of the Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment and were completely institutionalised and hence sustainable, according to the evaluators¹²⁸.

The negative factors affecting the sustainability of the ILO's statistical work are both internal to the ILO and external, relating to NSOs. Reports pointed to the lack of ILO strategies for long-term follow-up of the production of statistics, such as child labour data or sustainability plans for databases, and the lack of STATISTICS staff to mainstream modules such as the time-use module. Besides, the short timeframe of development cooperation interventions seemed unsuitable for strengthening Member States' statistical systems. Factors external to the ILO included the challenges of including statistical modules in NSO's programme of work and budget and structural difficulties in NSOs. The paragraphs below provide some insights into the challenges to the sustainability of the ILO's statistical work. The insights are from global projects and programs with one exception only.

¹²⁵ IRQ/18/01/RBS

¹²⁶ VNM/16/03/RBS

¹²⁷ IRQ/18/01/RBS

¹²⁸ BGD/18/03/CHE

ILO internal challenges

[In the project on Global Research on Child Labour Measurement and Policy Development (MAP)] “the regular production of child labour data – either as standalone NCLS or as child labour modules into household or labour force survey, requires medium to long-term follow-up that goes beyond a single project but needs to be incorporated into ILO strategies.”¹²⁹

“With the project funding coming to an end [in the project on closing the gender data gap on unpaid care and domestic work], ILO regular headquarters and regional staff will become responsible for mainstreaming the statistical module on time use, among other modules to the Labour Force Survey. The lack of one person at the headquarters level completely dedicated to mainstreaming the time use module will likely affect the outcome-level results.”¹³⁰

[The evaluators found in the project on industrial relations that] “the ILO should carefully plan a strategy to roll-out the tools at the national level; these plans should be designed with the close involvement – and leadership - of the DWT Specialists. Specific sustainability plans for the databases should be designed”.¹³¹

“The work on strengthening the statistical system in the country requires a substantial amount of time and a longer horizon of support, i.e. at least five years. Therefore, it is critical to ensure continuity of support in this area of work if it is started to be provided [in Viet Nam]”.¹³²

External challenges

[The project’s evaluation report on closing the gender data gap on unpaid care and domestic work found that] “the sustainability of the time use module would require a certain level of institutionalisation by national statistical offices. Concretely this would mean integrating the time use module in their regular program of work and budget (...) Institutionalisation, in turn, depends on the willingness and capacity of countries to collect and analyse data on time use. While the TUM enables the collection of data on time use at strongly reduced expense, the analysis of time use data requires resources in terms of staff time and capacities”.¹³³

In the same report, evaluators stated that “NSOs in LMICs face important structural constraints that lie outside the project’s and STATISTICS’ sphere of control and will likely curtail the sustainability of the TUM.”¹³⁴.

Review question 14: Lessons and good practices

Nine of the 32 reviewed reports contain lessons learned concerning the ILO’s statistical work. Reports identified either lessons of mixed performance (three reports, 33,3% mixed ratings) or negative performance (5 reports, 55,6%). One report contains mostly lessons that need to be more conclusive to score performance, as shown in Figure 17.

129 GLO/13/21/USA

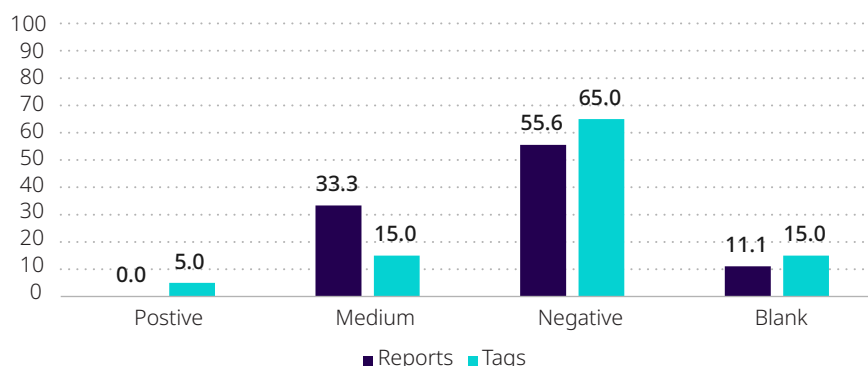
130 GLO/19/25/UNF

131 GLO/18/59/SWE

132 VNM/16/03/RBS

133 GLO/19/25/UNF

134 GLO/19/25/UNF

FIGURE 17: ASSESSMENT OF LESSONS LEARNED CONCERNING THE ILO'S STATISTICAL WORK

The primary lessons learned can be clustered around the following topics: project design and implementation, dissemination and awareness-raising, and lessons concerning the STATISTICS Department. Secondary lessons appearing less frequently comprise gender, tripartite engagement, coordination, and COVID-19.

Project design and implementation

In the global project on closing the gender data gap on unpaid care and domestic work, the absence of a proper institutional assessment for beneficiary institutions led to various obstacles during implementation due to an overestimation of the capacities of national counterpart institutions during the design phase.¹³⁵

The employment impact assessment project in Africa found that difficulties in data collection were exacerbated by the fact that it took place during the rainy season, as in the case of Senegal.¹³⁶

Regarding data collection in the Asian Regional Child Labour Project, it was perceived as more than just a statistical task in some countries. "The feasibility of such activities might require previous high-level dialogue to give a political green light to statistical work".¹³⁷

In the project on strengthening the capacities of the Ministry of Labor to improve working conditions in agriculture in the Dominican Republic, the vast knowledge and experience of the ILO, both institutional and of the Project team, could be better used in the main thematic areas involved in the Project intervention (inspections, statistics, OSH, CL) (in the Dominican Republic).¹³⁸

Dissemination and awareness-raising

[In the Global Research on Child Labour Measurement and Policy Development Project (MAP)] "ensuring that critical messages related to information from national child labour surveys are transmitted to all levels within a country, favouring a broader dissemination strategy of survey findings, and increased dialogue with governments and social partners can ensure the successful completion of activities".¹³⁹

NSOs are not necessarily aware of ILO's mandate and guidance to support them in capturing own-use production of services. As shown by this project [on closing the gender data gap on unpaid care and domestic work], joint letters of invitation, training and workshops can be used to raise the awareness, interest and perceived coherence of users and producers of labour and time use data.¹⁴⁰

Statistics Department

¹³⁵ IRQ/18/01/RBS

¹³⁶ GLO/20/19/EUR

¹³⁷ RAS/19/04/GBR

¹³⁸ DOM/17/01/USA

¹³⁹ GLO/13/21/USA

¹⁴⁰ GLO/19/25/UNF

[The evaluation of the project on closing the gender data gap on unpaid care and domestic work found that] “the development, release, and inclusion into global guidance of modules like the Time Use Module are efficient one-time undertakings, with possible adaptations based on learnings afterwards. Their uptake, however, depends on STATISTICS's capacities to support countries, raise awareness, and foster interest in the long run. (...) It is thus reasonable to assume that the more modules STATISTICS offers as part of its LFS system, the more activities it is engaged in and the more resources it takes to ensure their uptake in the longer run (despite possible synergies). [Workload for STATISTICS] is likely to increase with each new topic, putting strain on STATISTICS to ensure sufficient staff time and specific expertise”.¹⁴¹

The same evaluation found that “the project is reaching outcome-level results because it is institutionally embedded in the ILO Statistical Department. With the project funding ending, ILO's regular headquarters and regional staff will become responsible for mainstreaming the statistical module on time use, among other modules, to the Labour Force Survey. The lack of one person completely dedicated to mainstreaming the time use module at the headquarters level will likely affect the outcome-level results”.¹⁴²

Gender

In the project on improving and expanding access to healthcare services in India opportunities transpired “to advise ESIS and the social partners to mainstream gender equality and social inclusion perspectives in their digital data collection, analysis and programme planning”¹⁴³

Coordination

The RBSA-funded project in Iraq about using strengthened LMI Systems and LM Statistics found “A low level of communication and cooperation with the ILO coordination office in Iraq prevented the project from leveraging ILO resources”.¹⁴⁴

COVID-19

The same evaluation found that “the COVID-19 crisis significantly negatively impacted the project's performance and implementation speed”.¹⁴⁵

Tripartite engagement

The weak level of engagement with ILO constituents early on in the project in Iraq translated into a weak implementation of the policy component of the project and led to a weaker-than-expected level of national ownership from higher-level policymakers and constituents [in the RBSA-funded project in Iraq about using strengthened LMI Systems and LM Statistics]¹⁴⁶.

Good practices

The efficiency section addressed good practices under innovative approaches and, to a lesser extent, *inter-departmental collaboration*. Hence, good practices are not repeated to avoid duplication.

¹⁴¹ GLO/19/25/UNF

¹⁴² GLO/19/25/UNF

¹⁴³ IND/18/01/GAT

¹⁴⁴ IRQ/18/01/RBS

¹⁴⁵ IRQ/18/01/RBS

¹⁴⁶ IRQ/18/01/RBS

Recommendations of the ILO's interventions for ILO's statistical work

Fifteen of 32 assessed reports contained recommendations related to the ILO's statistical work, amounting to 32 references. The recommendations were not rated, as they unevenly reflect the intervention performance and often went beyond the original scope of interventions.

The recommendations were very diverse, and only one pattern emerged concerning institutional recommendations for the Statistics Department. Other recommendations included the following topics: continued technical support for LFS, production of future LFS in the national language, follow-up technical assistance for the CL survey, and using a gender lens when utilising research information supplied by National Child Labour Surveys (NCLS), NSOs, Workers Organizations' and Employers Organizations' capacity building, and the institutionalisation of ILO IR databases for policymaking.

Interesting insights into the institutional recommendations for the Statistics Department (STATISTICS) are provided below. The first three recommendations were extracted from the evaluation of the project on closing the gender data gap on unpaid care and domestic work.

Sustainability of the modular approach: "STATISTICS should engage in a strategic reflection on the internal sustainability of the modular approach within STATISTICS. This involves a results-based estimation of the resources needed for reaching outcomes-level results, as well as a strategy to obtain adequate funding."¹⁴⁷

Communication strategy for modules' uptake: "To maximise the results under constrained resources (...) STATISTICS should follow a targeted communication and outreach strategy to foster the module's uptake by relevant countries. This means, on the one hand, identifying and directly reaching out to countries in the relevant target segment and, on the other hand, continuing to transparently communicate on the trade-offs the module entails and the segment of countries for which it is relevant. Communication and outreach to relevant countries should be embedded in existing efforts at STATISTICS to develop a larger communication strategy."¹⁴⁸

Fostering coherence: "STATISTICS should strategically use mechanisms to foster coherence. Efforts to communicate, cooperate, coordinate and collaborate with other agencies at different stages should be the result of deliberate strategic decisions of STATISTICS that carefully balance the resource implications and the benefits of engaging with stakeholders to different degrees."¹⁴⁹

Continuity of statistical support: The project evaluation on capacity strengthening of government and the social partners to develop and implement employment policies and programmes in Viet Nam recommended the following: "Taking into consideration the importance of statistics especially in light of 2030 Agenda and limited number of donors which are willing to fund the activities focused on strengthening the statistical system and capacity, ILO needs to consider alternative mechanisms for funding of its work on statistics and data collection (apart from RBSA, donor funding) in middle-income countries like Viet Nam. The work on strengthening the statistical system in the country requires substantial amount of time and longer horizon of support, i.e. at least 5 years. Therefore, it is critical to ensure continuity of support in this area of work if the support is started to be provided."¹⁵⁰

147 GLO/19/25/UNF

148 GLO/19/25/UNF

149 GLO/19/25/UNF

150 VNM1603RBS

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The sample

The synthesis review revealed a broad use of statistics across the ILO's project portfolio, covering 43 thematic topics. Interestingly, STATS is underrepresented in the review sample, as the Department implements few development cooperation projects due to competing donor preferences.

As expected, the review provided a broad picture with limited depth, given the cross-cutting use of statistics across the ILO's portfolio.

Quality scores

Across all evaluation criteria used in the quality scoring, unsuccessful and partly successful scorings prevailed, as statistics appear as project activities or outputs but rarely as the main objective of the development cooperation interventions assessed. This finding is the main distinction between this synthesis review and previous ones, such as gender equality, rural economies or FPRW.

Reports' references to evaluation criteria

In the 942 references found in the 32 reports reviewed, most reports referred to statistical products/ project outputs such as Labour Force Surveys (LFS), modules to LFS, databases or LMIS (24 reports), efficiency of means of action (23 reports) and efficiency of the intervention models (17 reports). Reports made the least references to the effectiveness of interventions in reaching statistical development objectives (five reports), followed by seven reports containing information about development cooperation intervention's impact concerning statistics, ten reports on the effectiveness of reaching beneficiaries such as NSOs and the achievement of immediate statistical objectives (11 reports).

Positive, mixed and negative references

The ILO's statistical work was most positively reflected under the criteria of relevance (15 reports) and the effectiveness on beneficiaries (10 reports), with 100% positive reports each. The coherence criterion showed 92,3 positive references (12 out of 13 reports). Interestingly, 85,7% of the six reports addressing impact found positive changes related to policy influencing and advocacy and changes in institutional processes and arrangements.

The criteria with the least positive references included effectiveness concerning the achievement of development objectives (5 reports, 40% mixed ratings and 60% blank ratings due to inconclusive results) and the sustainability of the ILO's statistical work (14 reports, 78,6% mixed references and 14,3% negative references compared to 7,1 positive ones).

Key findings: Annex 1 Terms of Reference

iLO Evaluation Office (EVAL)

Synthesis review of Project Evaluations and other Documents: Statistics

(Part of High-Level Evaluation of ILO's strategies and approaches for the development and use of labour statistics for promoting decent work and social justice, 2018-2023)

Terms of reference: November 2023- February 2024

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

The Evaluation Office of ILO (ILO-EVAL) will undertake an independent high-level evaluation (HLE) of ILO's strategies and approaches for the development and use of labour statistics. The topic was included in the rolling work plan for high-level evaluations of EVAL and was reconfirmed by the GB in November 2023 for implementation in 2024.

The HLEs in ILO take a summative as well as formative approach. They provide insights into the relevance, coherence, effectiveness and efficiency of the ILO's strategy, programme approach, and interventions (summative). They are also forward looking and provide findings and lessons learned and emerging good practices for improved decision-making within the context of the next strategic framework (formative). The evaluation report, together with the Office's response to its findings and recommendations, will be discussed in the GB session of October-November 2024.

The evaluation on ILO's efforts on the development and use of labour statistics for promoting decent work and social justice will focus on coordination, strategies, approaches, outcomes and achievements in this area of work. Statistical work in the ILO falls primarily in Outcome A of the Programme and Budget; however, it can also be found in many other outcomes (see Table 1 below).

TABLE 1. P&B THEMES THAT HAVE A PRIMARY FOCUS ON STATISTICAL WORK, 2018-2023.

Theme	P&B 2018-2019	P&B 2020-2021	P&B 2022-2023	Obs.
Safe work and workplace compliance/Protection at work	✓	✓	✓	Outcome 7 in the three biennia
Improved knowledge and partnerships for promoting decent work	✓	✓	✓	Outcome A in the three biennia
Employment and decent work for all	✓	✓		Outcome 1 in 2018-19 Outcome 3 in 2020-23
Decent work in the rural economy	✓			Outcome 5 in 2018-19
Formalization of the informal economy	✓			Outcome 6 in 2018-19
Sustainable enterprises		✓	✓	Outcome 4 in the three biennia
Gender equality and equal opportunities		✓	✓	Cross-cutting issue in all policy outcomes in 2018-19 Outcome 6 in 2020-23
Social protection for all		✓		Outcome 3 in 2018-19 Outcome 8 in 2020-23

While Outcome A is led by the Statistics department of the ILO, several other departments, namely WORKQUALITY, SOCPRO, RESEARCH, GOVERNANCE, and EMPLOYMENT, also contribute to statistical work in terms of producing and using labour statistics. For the purposes of the high-level evaluation, the work on this topic done under the last three biennia (2018-19; 2020-21; 2022-2023) will be evaluated.

The Evaluation Office is planning to undertake a synthesis review of project evaluation reports and other identified documents relevant to the theme of 'statistical work in the ILO' as part of the evaluation research and as an input to this high-level evaluation.

The synthesis review findings will be used along direct observation and other data collection sources to form overall conclusions on the efforts of the ILO. The identification of significant lessons learned or good practices through the synthesis review report will be considered as one input into the selection of the field visit or case study countries.

A separate ToR is under development for the full evaluation, which will be conducted by a representative team of senior evaluators with relevant experience and subject matter expertise. The high-level evaluation will include further refinement of the scope and focus; consultation with stakeholders; field visits and surveys; possible further sub-studies and a draft and final evaluation report. The synthesis review is an integral element of the HLE.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the synthesis review is to synthesize findings on the effectiveness, efficiency, relevance and sustainability/impact of ILO's statistical work as documented and analysed in project level evaluations of Technical/Development cooperation projects or other identified documents. The synthesis review should also examine what types of recommendations, lessons learned, and good practices were reported by evaluators in the evaluation reports and whether there are any trends or recurring themes among them.

SCOPE

The synthesis review will consider relevant evaluation reports for the period 2018-2023, which is also the period being covered by the High-Level Evaluation. A tentative list of 34 evaluation reports selected by ILO-EVAL will help in identifying a broader set of relevant evaluation reports from its existing databases (i-track and i-eval discovery) that are relevant to the theme. Additional (internal) evaluations, progress reports, and other documents suitable for this synthesis review will be provided by the ILO Department of Statistics and policy departments involved in the ILO's statistical work when these are not part of EVAL's repositories. The consultant will develop clear exclusion and inclusion criteria, in consultation with EVAL, to identify 30-35 most relevant reports for the synthesis. Some broad criteria are also given in sections below.

The synthesis review will be completed latest by mid-February 2024, and as mentioned under point 5, will inform the scope of the HLE.

KEY QUESTIONS FOR THE SYNTHESIS REVIEW

Drawing from existing evaluation reports and other identified documents, the review should help answering 'what was the overall relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability and impact of ILO's statistical work' as expressed by the evaluators. In answering the questions and sub-questions, the outcome and indicators referred to in the Programme and Budget (P&B) documents (biennia 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21) should be taken as the primary reference point.

Some sub-questions to guide the review identified thus far are:

- ▶ To what extent does the ILO statistical work, both in providing data and strengthening capacities, respond to country, regional and international needs for data generation, analysis, reporting and dissemination?
- ▶ To what extent does the ILO statistical work capture the labour situation of women, youth, persons with disabilities, labour migrants, workers of the digital economy, and other vulnerable groups?
- ▶ How are social dialogue and normative frameworks embedded in the implementation of the statistical work of the ILO, i.e., data collection, analysis, publication?
- ▶ To what extent is the ILO's statistical work aligned with the Organization's frameworks, i.e., the Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work, The Declaration on Social Justice; Program and Budget documents and other relevant governance documents?
- ▶ To what extent does the ILO's statistical work align with global frameworks and initiatives, such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?
- ▶ Are there innovative ways developed to promote the production, reporting, dissemination, and uptake of statistical data produced by the ILO or with ILO support?
- ▶ To what extent does the ILO statistical work contribute to the achievement of the ILO's normative function? How successful has the office been in meeting its goals as an Enabling Outcome in the P&B?
- ▶ What are the challenges to the sustainability of the statistical work of the ILO? Are there lessons learned from efforts to overcome them?

- ▶ To what extent does the ILO statistical work contribute to promoting decent work results and social justice at country, regional, and global level? How sustainable and impactful is the ILO's work with partner organizations (UN, economic commissions, etc.)?
- ▶ Are there trends in emerging lessons and good practices for the future of the ILO's statistical work?

The review will then synthesize the evidence of results and lessons learned from various policy and programme/project interventions, including both positive and negative outcomes.

Alongside the qualitative analysis, the reviewers will also rate the projects along the key evaluation criteria. The rating will be based on the findings and evidence provided in the selected evaluation reports. The rating will follow the six-point scale used by EVAL. Details of this will be provided during inception phase.

TENTATIVE METHODOLOGY

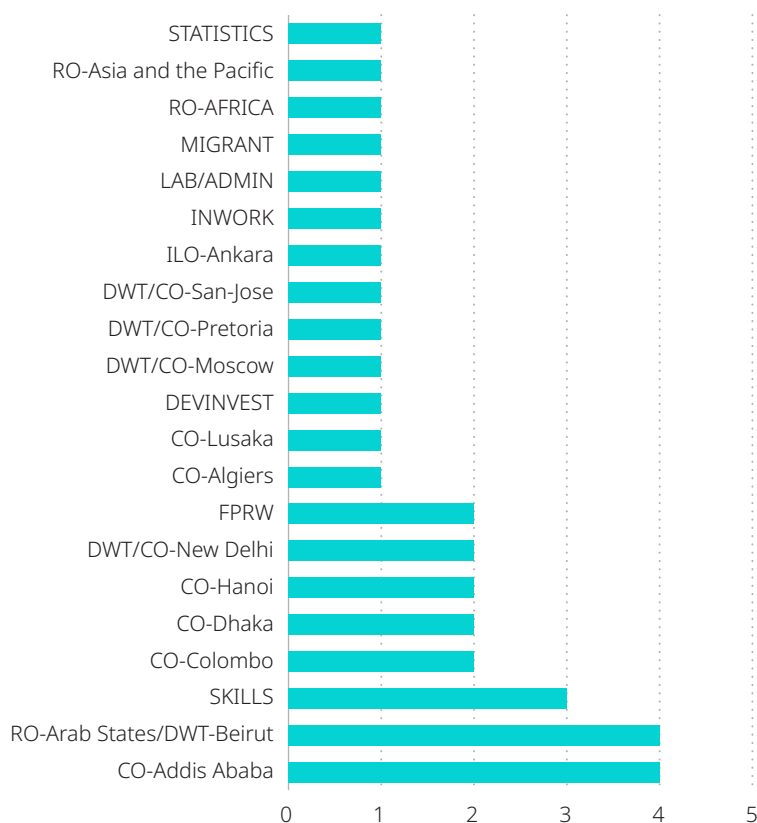
The work will consist of a desk-based review of TC/DC project evaluations, internal evaluation, self-evaluations, progress reports, assessments and/or papers related to statistics. A first selection of evaluation reports has been conducted using a key word search in EVAL's evaluation database i-eval discovery. The search resulted in 19 evaluation reports on projects involving statistics, and 39 involving surveys, with six overlaps including the two keywords. These evaluations were then filtered to ensure relevance and focus on statistics or significant use of surveys. This resulted in 34 evaluation reports remaining (see Table 1 for their distribution in years and Figure 1 for their distribution per administrative unit). An Excel database with the links and other detailed information on these reports will be shared with the consultant at the inception phase.

TABLE 1: DISTRIBUTION OF EVALUATION REPORTS WITH FOCUS ON STATISTICS OR SURVEYS, 2018-2023

Region	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Grand Total
Africa	1	3	1	2	2	1	10
Arab States			1	1	2	4	
Asia	1	2	3	2	1	9	
Europe		1	1		2		
Inter-Regional	1	1	1	3	2	8	
Latin America			1		1		
Grand Total	3	7	4	9	5	6	34

Source: i-eval, extracted on 16 October 2023.

FIGURE 1. DISTRIBUTION OF EVALUATION REPORTS PER ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT, 2018-2023



Source: i-eval, extracted on 16 October 2023.

SELECTION OF REPORTS FOR THE STUDY

This synthesis review is expected to be based upon a selection of 30-35 most relevant evaluations (independent, internal, or self-evaluations), progress reports, assessments and/or papers relevant to the HLE. The overall sampling will consider the following:

- A. Time frame:** evaluations/progress reports/assessments to be in line with the time frame of the evaluation;
- B. Language:** evaluations in either English, French or Spanish – the three main official languages of the ILO;
- C. Area of focus:** documents related to statistics production or usage;
- D. Balance between mid-term and final evaluations** (final evaluations may contain more lessons learned on what worked and why and therefore should be given precedence over mid-term);
- E. Balance between geographic coverage;**
- F. Budget** of the projects;
- G. Balance** across the three biennia being covered (2018-19; 2020-21, 2022-23).
- H. Quality of the evaluation report:** in order to achieve robust and reliable results, the quality of evaluations should be ensured.

For the period a rolling quality appraisal of all evaluation reports were assessed for quality by an independent quality review team. EVAL will make this database available to the consultants to aid the inclusion/exclusion of reports.

In addition, the reviewer will also rate the projects along the key evaluation criteria. The rating will be based on the findings and evidence provided in the selected evaluation reports.

PLANNED OUTPUTS

The following written outputs will be produced:

An inception report/methodological outline including a detailed methodology, the key questions to be addressed; the search strategy and a protocol for the review; possible inclusion/exclusion criteria for the selection of documents; the coding strategy; the means to address risk of bias and quality control. EVAL will review and comment on the inception report, and the consultant will respond in writing to all received comments. The inception report must be approved by EVAL before work can proceed.

A draft and final report of findings as per DAC criteria, lessons learned, recommendations and good practices. This is a published report, but primarily serves as an input to a broader process and report, and the formatting and level of final presentation should reflect that. The focus in terms of level of effort should be in the analysis and the structured presentation of the findings rather than excessive background and narrative. The final report should include an overall rating by the consultant on a score for each of the DAC criteria on a scale of 1-6. (The scoring table is found above in Table 1). The report should contain a scoring of the reviewed evaluations for the suitability as evidence for the high-level evaluation and present illustrative findings from the reviewed evaluation to support analysis and conclusions of the review.

Annexes:

- A. Methodology note documenting the search criteria and process, inclusion and exclusion criteria and any other aspect of methodology used
- B. List of studies included in the analysis along with QA scores where available. The final list should also indicate whether the project was funded through/complemented by RBSA funds. Rating sheet for the reviewed reports, including the composite scores against each evaluation criteria as annexure.

All quantitative data, including the metadata, charts, graphs etc should be provided in editable formats for further reference and use by the HLE evaluators.

MANAGEMENT

The consultant should have the following background:

- ▶ Prior knowledge of the ILO's roles and activities and sound understanding of evaluation methodologies;
- ▶ Demonstrated analytical skills;
- ▶ Prior experience on systematic reviews, and/or on the synthesis of large volumes of quantitative and qualitative information is preferable;
- ▶ Ability to read other ILO official languages (French or Spanish) is an advantage
- ▶ Prior experience with evaluation and review of Statistics-related projects will be an advantage.

The ILO Evaluation Office will be responsible for the overall management of the review. The consultant will report to the designated evaluation officer in EVAL on all aspects of consultancy deliverables and work schedules. EVAL will provide support in accessing key internal documents and reviewing protocols.

EVALUATION TEAM

A consultant will be engaged who will be responsible for the outputs and adhering to the work plan.

WORK PLAN

The work plan calls for the synthesis review to be carried out in two phases:

Phase I: Inception: 27 Nov - 15 Dec 2023

- ▶ Inception report outlining questions, methods and analytical approach. The inception report should propose the evaluation reports and other documents to be included in the review, based on initial assessment of metadata.
- ▶ Ensuring quality of evaluations and other documents to be included
- ▶ Preliminary analysis

Phase II: Analysis and report writing: Dec 16 - 30 Jan 2024

- ▶ Study analysis and report writing
- ▶ Draft submitted to ILO by February 1, 2024
- ▶ Report finalized by mid Feb 2024

Annex 2: Quality rating of evaluation reports

TC Symbol	Relevance	Coherence	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability
BGD/15/01/SDC	2	2	3	2	1	2
BGD/18/03/CHE	1	1	2	2	2	2
DOM/17/01/USA	2	1	1	1	1	1
ETH/15/01/EEC	1	1	1	1	1	1
ETH/16/02/GBR	1	1	1	1	1	1
GLO/13/21/USA	1	1	2	2	2	2
GLO/14/20/USA	1	2	2	2	1	1
GLO/17/21/UNF	1	1	2	1	1	2
GLO/18/29/USA	2	2	2	2	1	2
GLO/18/54/NOR	1	1	1	1	1	1
GLO/18/59/SWE	1	2	1	3	1	2
GLO/19/25/UNF151	4	3	4	3	1	3
GLO/19/25/UNF152	2	2	4	3	1	2
GLO/20/19/EUR	2	2	2	1	1	1
IND/18/01/GAT	2	2	3	2	2	1
INV/016132	2	2	2	2	1	2
IRQ/18/01/RBS	3	2	4	3	1	2
LBN/20/03/DEU	1	1	1	1	1	1
LEB/14/01/EEC	2	2	2	2	1	1
LKA/17/01/USA	1	1	1	2	1	1
LKA/19/03/USA	1	1	1	2	1	1
RAF 16/06/EUR	2	2	3	2	1	2
RAF/17/06/EUR	2	1	1	3	1	1
RAF/18/01/SWE	1	1	1	1	1	1
RAF/18/07/IOM	1	1	2	2	2	1
RAS/17/06/JPN	1	1	3	2	2	1
RAS/19/04/GBR	2	1	2	2	1	2
RER/17/01/LUK	2	1	2	2	1	1
TUR/17/04/USA	2	1	2	2	1	1
VIE/14/04/USA	2	1	1	1	1	1
VNM/16/03/RBS	3	2	4	4	3	2
ZAF/16/01/FLA	1	1	2	1	2	2
ZMB/18/02/SWE	1	1	2	2	1	1

Key: reports scored by research questions

1= unsuccessful, 2=partly successful, 3= successful, 4= highly successful

Evaluation reports were rated to complement the qualitative analysis. Ratings were applied to each DAC criteria according to EVAL's four-point scale.¹⁵³

¹⁵¹ Evaluation Report

¹⁵² Final Project Report

¹⁵³ https://www.ilo.org/global/docs/WCMS_901579/lang--en/index.htm

Annex 3: Sample of reports reviewed

Evaluation title	Region	Country	Theme	Timing	Comple-tion date	Funding source	TC Symbol	Word search statistics (hits)	Word search survey (hits)	Quality: overall median score	Quality: average score
Support the reintegration of returnees in Ethiopia - Final Independent Evaluation	Africa	Ethiopia	Conditions of employment Migration Vulnerable groups	Final	01/08/2019	European Union, Europe Aid	ETH/15/01/EEC	3	18	n/a	n/a
Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance in the IGAD Region: Improving Opportunities for Regular Labour Mobility - Final Evaluation	Africa	Africa regional	Migration	Final	01/10/2023	European Commission, EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa	RAF 16/06/EUR	19	3	n/a	n/a
Partnership for Youth Employment in the CIS II - Midterm evaluation	Europe	Europe regional		Interim	01/09/2021	Oil Company Lukoil	RER/17/01/LUK	19	5	5	100
Sida-ILO Partnership Programme 2018-2019 Outcome-based funding to Outcome 7 with a focus on Social Dialogue, Industrial Relations and Collective Bargaining (Phase I) - Final evaluation	Inter-Regional	Inter-regional	Labour relations Social dialogue	Final	01/06/2020	Sweden, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency	GLO/18/59/SWE	15	0	5	88
Joint programme on labour migration governance for development and integration in Africa (JLMO) - SIDA (Sweden) funded - Midterm joint evaluation	Africa	Africa regional	Migration	Interim	01/10/2021	Sweden, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency	RAF/18/07/IOM	38	13	4,25	100
Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa (THAMM) (in joint implementation with IOM) - Midterm joint evaluation	Africa	Africa regional	Migration	Interim	01/04/2022	European Commission, DGDEV	RAF/17/06/EUR	20	36	n/a	n/a

Evaluation title	Region	Country	Theme	Timing	Completion date	Funding source	TC Symbol	Word search statistics (hits)	Word search survey (hits)	Quality: overall median score	Quality: average score
STRENGTHEN 2: Employment impact assessment to maximise job creation in Africa - Midterm evaluation	Inter-regional	Inter-Regional	Employment creation	Interim	01/04/2023	European Commission, DGDEV	GLO/20/19/EUR	12	5	4,5	88
Employment Policies Formulated in Iraq Using Strengthened LMI Systems and LM Statistics - Final evaluation	Arab States	Iraq	Employment policy	Final	01/04/2022	ILO Internal Customer	IRQ/18/01/RBS	70	23	5	94
Closing the gender data gap on unpaid care and domestic work to support monitoring the 2030 Agenda - Final evaluation	Inter-Regional	Inter-regional	Gender equality	Final	01/09/2023	United Nations Fund for International Partnership	GLO/19/25/UNF	38	21	5	100
Global Research on Child Labour Measurement and Policy Development (MAP) - Final Evaluation	Inter-Regional	Inter-regional	Child labour	Final	01/11/2018	USA, United States Department of Labor, Bureau for International Labor Affairs, International Child Labor Program	GLO/13/21/USA	46	46	n/a	n/a
Building a generation of safe and healthy workers: Safe & Healthy Youth - Midterm Evaluation	Africa	Cote d'Ivoire	Occupational safety and health	Interim	01/08/2018	USA, United States Department of Labor	GLO/14/20/USA	18	35	n/a	n/a
Prevent and reduce child labor in Viet Nam - Midterm Evaluation	Asia	Viet-Nam	Child labour	Interim	01/05/2018	USA, United States Department of Labor, Bureau for International Labor Affairs, International Child Labor Program	VIE/14/04/USA	13	33	5	83

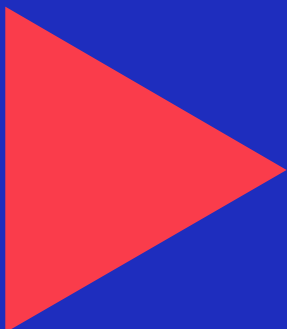
Evaluation title	Region	Country	Theme	Timing	Completion date	Funding source	TC Symbol	Word search statistics (hits)	Word search survey (hits)	Quality: overall median score	Quality: average score
Labour Force and Household's Living Conditions Survey 2014 (LFLCS) in Lebanon - Final Evaluation	Arab States	Lebanon	Decent work Data Collection and Analysis Capacity building	Final	01/09/2020	European Union, Europe Aid	LEB/14/01/EEC	47	60	3,75	88
Application of migration policy for Decent Work of migrant workers - Midterm Evaluation	Asia	Bangladesh	Migration	Interim	01/09/2019	Switzerland, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	BGD/15/01/SDC	8	20	5	100
Measurement, awareness-raising and policy management (MAP) project on child labour and forced labour in support of SDG target 8.7 - Midterm evaluation	Inter-Regional	Inter-regional	Forced labour Child labour	Interim	01/09/2021	USA, United States Department of Labor, Bureau for International Labor Affairs, International Child Labor Program	GLO/18/29/USA	31	23	n/a	n/a
Development of a Social Economy Policy in South Africa - Final evaluation	Africa	South Africa SAFR	Economic and social development Economic policy	Final	01/09/2021	Flanders international Cooperation Agency, Belgium	ZAF/16/01/FLA	2	17	5	94
Promoting Decent Work Opportunities for Non-Syrian Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Turkiye - Midterm evaluation	Europe	Turkiye	Migration Decent work Vulnerable groups	Interim	01/11/2019	USA, United States Department of State	TUR/17/04/USA	21	14	4,25	94
EQUIP: Equipping Sri Lanka to Counter Trafficking in Persons - Final evaluation	Asia	Sri Lanka	Forced labour	Final	01/09/2021	USA, United States Department of State	LKA/17/01/USA	6	26	5	94
Support efforts to combat child labor and improve working conditions in agriculture in Dominican Republic - Midterm evaluation	Latin America	Dominican Republic	Agriculture Child labour Labour inspection Workers' organization: Capacity Building	Interim	01/12/2020	USA, United States Department of Labor	DOM/17/01/USA	35	22	5	100

Evaluation title	Region	Country	Theme	Timing	Completion date	Funding source	TC Symbol	Word search statistics (hits)	Word search survey (hits)	Quality: overall median score	Quality: average score
SKILL-UP Global (Upgrading Skills for the changing world of work) - Final Evaluation	Inter-Regional	Inter-regional	Skills Development	Final	01/06/2021	Norway	GLO/18/54/NOR	0	44	4,1	n/a
Technical support to ESIS for improving and expanding access to health care services in India. A transition to formality - Final evaluation	Asia	India	Health services	Final	01/08/2021	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	IND/18/01/GAT	2	101	n/a	n/a
Capacity of government and the social partners to develop and implement employment policies and programmes that are well suited to Vietnam's dynamic ... - RBSA independent evaluation	Asia	Viet-Nam	Employment policy	Final	01/11/2019	ILO Internal Customer	VNM/16/03/RBS	29	81	n/a	n/a
Improve labour migration governance in Ethiopia to combat irregular migration - Midterm evaluation	Africa	Ethiopia	Migration Vulnerable groups	Interim	01/10/2019	GBR/DFID/ GDED, Global Development Effectiveness Division, United Kingdom, Department for International Development	ETH/16/02/GBR	1	26	4,5	94
Asia Regional Child Labour Programme - Midterm evaluation	Asia	Asian Regional	Child labour	Interim	01/01/2023	United Kingdom, Department for International Development, India	RAS/19/04/GBR	15	45	5	94
Support to Resettlement and Reconciliation through the United Nations Joint Programme for Peace - Final evaluation	Asia	Sri Lanka	Armed conflict/crisis	Final	01/09/2021	USA, United States Department of State	LKA/19/03/USA	0	76	5	94
Skills Development for the Renewable Energy Sector (SkiDRES) Public-Private Development Partnership - Final evaluation	Africa	Zambia	Green Jobs Skills Development	Final	01/09/2020	Sweden, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency	ZMB/18/02/SWE	0	26	n/a	n/a

Evaluation title	Region	Country	Theme	Timing	Completion date	Funding source	TC Symbol	Word search statistics (hits)	Word search survey (hits)	Quality: overall median score	Quality: average score
Employment Intensive Infrastructure Programmes in Lebanon (Phase III & IV) & Jordan (Phase V) - Clustered evaluation	Arab States	Jordan	Labour intensive employment Employment creation	Interim	01/02/2023	Germany, KfW Development Bank	LBN/20/03/DEU	0	23	n/a	n/a
Towards fair and sustainable global supply chains: Promoting formalization and decent work for invisible workers in South Asia - Final evaluation	Asia	Asian Regional	Informal economy	Final	01/09/2022	Japan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	RAS/17/06/JPN	19	9	5	100
Application of migration policy for decent work of migrant workers, phase II - Final evaluation	Asia	Bangladesh	Migration	Final	01/09/2022	Switzerland, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	BGD/18/03/CHE	11	31	n/a	n/a
Closing the gender data gap on unpaid domestic and care work to support monitoring of the 2030 agenda	Inter-Regional	Inter-Regional	Statistics	Final Progress Report	31/07/2023	Global	GLO/19/25/UNF				
Statistics on women's work and employment and time use	Inter-Regional	Inter-Regional	Statistics	Final Project Report	31/12/2020	Global	GLO/17/21/UNF				
Engendering informality measurement for Labor Force Surveys	Inter-Regional	Inter-Regional	Statistics	Final Project Report	2023	Global	INV016132				

Key: word search results and quality scoring

Word search statistics	Word search survey	Quality: overall median score	Quality: average score
Key	Key	Key	Key
0 to 14	0 to 14	0 to 3.5	0 % to 75%
15+	15+	3.5+	75%+



Learn more



www.ilo.org/eval



eval@ilo.org



[ILO_EVAL](#)



[ILO_EVALUATION](#)