



i-eval: Insights from evidence, No.4

► Impact in action

How the ILO shaped policies, delivered strategic results and ensured sustainability through development cooperation (2019 – 2024)

Insights from a synthesis of 253 evaluation reports

January 2026



***i*-eval: Insights from evidence, No.4**

► Impact in action

How the ILO shaped policies, delivered strategic results
and ensured sustainability through development
cooperation (2019 – 2024)

Insights from a synthesis of 253 evaluation reports

January 2026



Key highlights

Evidence from 253 independent evaluations of ILO development cooperation projects in the period 2019 – 2024 evidenced that ILO interventions that achieved lasting results followed a cohesive framework to maximize impact and sustainability in advancing decent work that encompassed:

- ▶ Embedding ILO's normative mandate—social dialogue, tripartism, and labour standards— into institutional systems and service for policy relevance and sustainability (*Insight 1*)
- ▶ Ensuring sustained stakeholder partnerships to foster ownership and maximize policy influence (*Insight 2*)
- ▶ Aligning actions with national and regional priorities for policy uptake and long-term use (*Insight 3*)
- ▶ Using multi-level and cross-border engagement to enhance coherence and adaptability and drive policy impact (*Insight 4*)
- ▶ Bringing change through national systems and tripartite structures that increase institutional ownership (*Insight 5*)
- ▶ Planning capacity-building and exit strategies to secure long-term impact (*Insight 6*)

The insights presented in this paper can help ILO practitioners, governments, employers', and workers' organizations in developing and implementing projects that deliver sustainable and long-term impact.

Background



The [i-eval Insight series](#) aims to transform evidence from final independent development cooperation project evaluations for a given review period into concise, targeted information products. Synthesizing evaluation information helps capture key messages relevant to different audience groups and better target their information requirements.

This fourth edition of the i-eval Insight series distils findings from 253 independent evaluations conducted between 2019 and 2024 to examine how the ILO shaped policies, delivered strategic results and ensured sustainability through development cooperation.¹ The section presenting key insights is based on a sample predominantly reflecting high-performing projects evaluated across selected key performance indicators related to policy influence, strategic importance of results achieved and sustainability, and is contrasted with lower-performing cases to highlight success factors and gaps. The comparative lens throughout the analysis reveals recurring patterns in stronger projects and pinpoints elements that were missing or underdeveloped in weaker ones. In addition, the fourth edition of the Insights series includes regression analysis to examine the relationship between selected key performance indicators, helping to identify how changes are related and how statistically significant the relationships are. Regression results should be interpreted with caution, as co-relation does not imply causation or attribution.

1. The methodology followed is described in Annex 1.

Overview of key trends, 2019–2024

Overall performance (2019–2024)

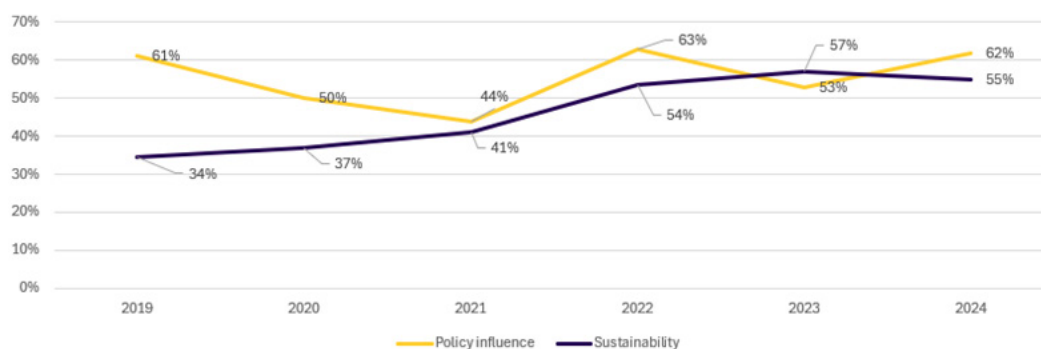
Approximately 60% of ILO projects were assessed as successful or highly successful in achieving results that influenced policies

Approximately 50% of ILO projects were rated successful or highly successful in establishing the foundational conditions necessary for the sustainability of results

Regional breakdown of performance

- ▶ **Africa:** After initial declines, both policy influence and sustainability advanced to high performance levels, averaging 80% in 2024.
- ▶ **Asia and the Pacific:** Performance in policy influence and sustainability varied over the years, ranging from moderate to strong (56% average performance in 2024).
- ▶ **Arab States:** Following early challenges, both indicators reached strong performance, averaging 83% in 2024.
- ▶ **Europe and Central Asia:** Although results fluctuated, policy influence and sustainability stabilized at moderate levels (50%) in 2024.
- ▶ **Latin America and the Caribbean:** Both areas improved steadily, with sustainability attaining 80% in 2024.

Trends in ILO project performance (2019–2024): results for policy influence and sustainability

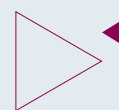


Impact in action

The role of the ILO in shaping policies and ensuring sustainable results through development cooperation initiatives (2019 – 2024)²

► **Insight 1. By focusing on the core ILO values of tripartism, social dialogue and the promotion of international labour standards, the Organization can achieve lasting change and meaningful impact**

The ILO's core values, including tripartism, social dialogue and the application of international labour standards, are not only guiding principles. When they are integrated into institutional systems and service delivery, evidence pointed at increased ILO policy relevance, influence and likelihood of sustained impact.



Projects that achieved high policy influence and strategic results consistently embedded ILO's cross-cutting policy areas of social dialogue, tripartism³ and normative work⁴ in ways that were operationalized through institutional and legal mechanisms. This, in turn, promoted sustainability of results.



Interventions that were aligned with international labour standards, and aimed at promoting or extending work to make progress on these, led to developing and approving significant legislative changes.

2. This part of the analysis draws on evaluation reports from 2019–2024 that were rated either “successful” (score of 3) or “highly successful” (score of 4) for policy influence, strategic importance of results, and sustainability.
3. The data showed a statistically significant positive relationship between social dialogue and tripartism and policy influence. On average, policy influence increased by about 0.5 units for every 1-unit increase in social dialogue and tripartism.
4. Data pointed to a strong statistically significant positive relationship between normative work and policy influence. As normative work increased, policy influence consistently increased. Further statistical analysis revealed that the effect was very unlikely to be due to chance.

A common strength among several high-performing projects was the integration of normative outputs into institutional frameworks, with normative work often serving as both a goal and a strategy to support the implementation of several successful interventions. These include revised labour codes, social protection laws, and policies aiming to safeguard fundamental human rights at work, and to extend these rights to groups of vulnerable workers. Furthermore, in doing so, evidence pointed at impact of normative work done through ILO projects that went beyond national institutions.

There were also examples of how social dialogue mechanisms were used as a pathway to institutional legitimacy and operationalized to achieve high policy influence and reinforce institutional sustainability. Strong performance was found when the ILO worked on building and consolidating relationships of trust with and among representatives of tripartite structures, and when capacities were strengthened to use social dialogue in various contexts, as well as when projects had well-established tripartite mechanisms to oversee their implementation.

How ILO DC-funded interventions made a strategic impact in 2024

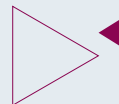
As highlighted in the [final independent evaluation of The Safe and Fair Programme](#), the intervention embedded protections for women migrant workers into public employment services and legal procedures, moving beyond thematic activities to structural change: over its five years of implementation, it supported the development and revision of 55 laws, policies, and regulations on gender-sensitive labour migration governance in 8 countries across the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

The [final independent evaluation of Advancing the Decent Work Agenda in North Africa](#) showcased how projects strengthened tripartite engagement in labour law reform, reinforcing inclusive governance even in politically complex settings. The [final independent evaluation of a set of RBSA-funded interventions](#) in Africa evidenced how promoting participatory and inclusive national dialogues led to a national consensus to introduce universal health coverage and the development of a National Social Security Policy and Action Plan in Eswatini.

In Paraguay, the [final independent cluster evaluation of ILO's programme of work](#) determined that support to trade unions led to increased participation in national formalization strategies, institutionalizing workers' representation in decision-making processes.

► Insight 2. Moving from stakeholder engagement to partnership drives sustained policy influence

Continued, systematic partnership with national stakeholders, including workers' and employers' organizations, was a common feature of successful ILO projects. Where tripartite constituents were actively involved in design, implementation and handover, projects were more likely to influence policy, sustain their results over time and be regarded as strategically important.



Across the highest-rated evaluations, a consistent feature was early and systematic engagement of ILO's tripartite constituents and other relevant partners which continued throughout the project cycle. Successful projects established shared governance mechanisms, clearly defined roles, and reinforced local capacities for implementation. Stakeholder engagement was not treated as a procedural step, but as a core strategy to ensure relevance, ownership, and institutionalization as drivers of policy influence.⁵

In this regard, the evidence indicates that:

- ▶ Projects that engage constituents through consultations, tripartite committees and advisory mechanisms were more likely to result in new or revised national policies, laws and action plans.
- ▶ Constituent involvement in design and implementation built ownership, legitimacy and continuity of reforms beyond the project life cycle.
- ▶ Engagement ensured projects were embedded in national priorities, increasing their strategic importance and visibility within national development frameworks.

Conversely, the lowest-rated evaluations show the consequences of insufficient or symbolic stakeholder engagement. These contrasting findings suggest that meaningful engagement is not simply a matter of inclusion of project stakeholders, but a critical input into project design, policy credibility, and national ownership. Projects that fostered effective partnerships, rather than ad-hoc participation, were better equipped to translate results into lasting institutional change.

Selected examples of ILO DC-funded interventions driving policy and sustainability in 2024

The [final independent evaluation of the FAIRWAY Programme](#) evidenced how public-private dialogue with employers' organizations and recruitment agencies was a central delivery mechanism, which strengthened both policy alignment and credibility. In Uganda, the [final independent evaluation of the Enhanced Impact of Public Financial Management on National and Sub-national Employment Governance](#) project evidenced how anchoring national employment policy reforms within an inter-ministerial committee that included social partners enhanced strategic visibility and institutional follow-up.

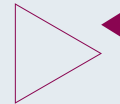
The [final independent evaluation of the project Accelerating action for the elimination of child labour in supply chains in Africa](#) intervention (ACCEL-1) revealed how placed emphasis on promoting both bottom-up and top-down initiatives led to effective monitoring mechanisms to combat child labour, including different approaches to follow-up models.

In Nigeria, the [final independent evaluation of the National programme on the elimination of child labour concluded that the Steering Committee on Child Labour](#) confirmed how communities had become more empowered and able to monitor and combat child labour as a result of collective efforts, and under the leadership of community figures such as chiefs (traditional leaders), the head of a school, the youth leader, the religious leader, the women's leader, and farmers' representatives.

5. The data showed a statistically significant but weak positive relationship between constituent engagement and policy influence. As the former increased, the latter tend to increase slightly. The analysis suggested that constituent engagement alone explained only a modest share of variability, pointing at other necessary enablers, as those highlighted under Insight No 2.

► **Insight 3. Strategic alignment with national and regional priorities contributes to policy uptake and lasting impact**

Strategic alignment with national and regional priorities is a prerequisite for policy uptake and long-term use. The ILO projects that reflected the agendas of governments and social partners were more likely to be recognized as relevant, embedded in formal strategies, and used to support systemic reforms.



Strategic importance of ILO's DC-funded interventions was consistently assessed as high where project results addressed priorities already reflected in national planning frameworks and Decent Work Country Programmes (DWCPs), as well as in regional strategies and United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs). Rather than introducing new agendas, these projects helped implement or operationalize existing goals, such as national employment policies, labour law reforms, or social protection expansion, enabling government stakeholders to adopt and scale up results with greater commitment and institutional support.⁶

► **A strong finding across well-performing projects was that alignment of goals with national and regional priorities strengthened the legitimacy of ILO's work.**

When project objectives were aligned with national or regional priorities, stakeholders perceived the ILO's work as a technical contribution to a shared reform agenda. This alignment gave projects political support and promoted continuity, even amid changes in leadership. Moreover, alignment facilitated budget integration, as results were more likely to be considered for public funding or donor co-financing.

Successful projects demonstrated multi-layered alignment with national development plans, sectoral strategies, and in some cases, with regional frameworks such as ECOWAS or ASEAN. Cross-country policy alignment led, in turn, to increased visibility, and positioning ILO-supported reforms within collective regional commitments, such as on employment, labour migration, or social protection.

Overall, successful interventions showed that alignment between project objectives and national or regional policy priorities strengthened ownership by ministries and social partners and supported continuity on policy leveraging, strengthening coordination, and increasing the likelihood that stakeholders could actively apply and institutionalize project results. In contrast, misalignment emerged as a clear constraint in lower-rated projects.

6. The regression analysis showed a statistically significant but weak positive relationship between the linkages of actions with national and regional frameworks and the achievement of strategic results. While these two variables were related, other enablers were necessary to explain the variation, as those highlighted under Insight No 3.

Lessons from country evaluations: policy integration through strategic alignment

In Uganda, the [final independent evaluation of the Enhanced Impact of Public Financial Management on National and Sub-national Employment Governance](#) evidenced that alignment of employment governance reforms with the country's decentralization and public financial management strategy enabled the integration of ILO-supported tools into official planning and coordination structures. In Bangladesh, the [final independent evaluation of the ILO/EU Project to Support Implementation of National Action Plan on the Labour Sector of Bangladesh- Decent Work For All](#) concluded that results were recognized by multiple ministries due to their alignment with youth employment, skills development, and labour policy priorities.

Similarly, the [final independent cluster evaluation of the initiative Advancing the Decent Work Agenda in North Africa](#) (ADWA-1 Africa) evidenced how the project facilitated the launch of the second DWCP in Malawi and the drafting of DWCP III in Uganda, revealing a strong commitment of partners to address decent work deficits, including child labour.

► Insight 4. Multi-level and cross-border engagement strengthen policy impact

Projects that engaged at local, national, and regional levels, rather than at a single level, translated operational learning into policy relevance.



Projects that connected national implementation to regional frameworks, or facilitated cross-country learning, also created enabling conditions for stronger policy coherence, institutionalization and innovation.⁷ By linking grassroots implementation with high-level decision-making, these interventions set the foundation for enhanced legitimacy, adaptability, and long-term influence.

 **Shared frameworks and peer exchange supported the scaling of results and enhanced the legitimacy of achievements. Good performance was observed where interventions were integrated into national or local government planning systems, ensuring that outputs such as action plans, tools or data systems were formally adopted and budgeted for⁸**

7. The regression analysis showed a statistically significant but weak positive relationship between the linkages of actions with national and regional frameworks and policy influence. While related, other variables were necessary to explain the variation, as those highlighted under Insight No 4.

8. ILO Evaluation Office, Decent work results and effectiveness of ILO operations: Meta-analysis of development cooperation evaluations, 2021-2022.

A key feature of stronger policy coherence was observed in activities that, through their alignment with ongoing national reforms, enabled ministries and tripartite partners to more readily adopt project outputs — such as legal reviews, action plans, and policy tools — into official government strategies. Another key feature of many high-performing projects was their ability to operate across different levels of governance, demonstrating that cross-country learning and regional alignment were powerful enablers of improved policy coherence.

Regional frameworks, when actively used, created political and technical reference points that guided reforms across countries. Several evaluations confirmed that projects aligned with DWCPs, or implementation plans related to Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) influenced national policies by providing technical tools, policy advice, and evidence that informed decision-making. Furthermore, regional dialogues created platforms for policy harmonization and cross-border influence that extended national results, fostering shared ownership and faster dissemination of effective approaches.

2024 snapshot: how ILO DC-funded interventions delivered strategic change

The [final independent cluster evaluation of TRIANGLE in ASEAN: Safe and Fair programme](#) evidenced how the initiative enabled coordinated national reforms in labour migration governance that aligned with ASEAN commitments on labour mobility standards, and fostered peer learning and consistency across borders. Regular peer exchanges and shared tools helped member states adapt policies while retaining coherence. These joint mechanisms were embedded in institutional planning and contributed to uptake and harmonization of results. Similarly, the programme supported policy change by linking local service delivery for women migrant workers with ASEAN labour frameworks. It worked with multiple ASEAN countries to align legal and support systems for women migrant workers with regional agreements, reinforcing both national implementation and regional visibility.

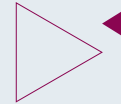
In Africa, the [final independent cluster evaluation of the initiative Advancing the Decent Work Agenda in North Africa](#) (ADWA) identified that ILO's work reinforced the value of regionally framed legal and policy dialogue by connecting national tripartite structures to broader decent work objectives across North Africa. This multi-level engagement approach supported labour law reform efforts, strengthened accountability and enabled countries to compare progress, share experiences, and maintain a certain momentum for change through a common regional agenda.

The [final independent evaluation of the project Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa](#) (THAMM) evidenced how the ILO facilitated shared national approaches to migration governance across North African countries while aligning them with African Union and European Union frameworks. This coordination at different levels ensured that lessons from local delivery informed broader policy discussions, and that national implementation pathways could be tailored to diverse contexts within a larger, strategic vision.

In Latin America, the [final independent cluster evaluation on Child Labour](#) highlighted how technical platforms and South–South cooperation mechanisms strengthened regional responses to child labour. Countries benefitted from regional tools, and their national systems improved in alignment with regional objectives. Furthermore, these projects were linked to a Regional Initiative against child labour, and were also linked to Alliance 8.7, a global strategic partnership focusing on the achievement of SDG Target 8.7, to which other ILO interventions also participated.

► **Insight 5. Embedding projects in national structures ensures institutional delivery and lasting change**

Sustainable change is most likely when projects are delivered through national systems and tripartite structures, rather than in parallel to them.



Evaluations consistently found that projects which embedded tripartite social dialogue mechanisms achieved stronger ownership and long-term continuation of results. Projects that operate through ministries, employers' and workers' organizations were more likely to influence policy, gain legitimacy, and sustain outcomes beyond the project lifespan than those working in parallel to them.⁹

■ ■ **The most impactful projects shared a common approach: they were delivered through tripartite institutions. Inclusive dialogue and improved cooperation among social partners contributed to social stability and continuity of reforms.**

Successful projects established formal partnerships with ministries and statutory bodies early in the project cycle. This often included formalized roles in implementation, shared planning, and co-development of tools. These arrangements increased visibility and accountability, while providing national actors with both the platform and incentive to influence strategic changes.

The participatory approach fostered shared accountability and a common understanding of policy goals, thereby enhancing the sustainability of results. As a result, policy reforms negotiated through social dialogue (e.g. occupational safety and health laws, labour codes, or national action plans) were found more likely to be implemented and maintained as they reflected consensus among tripartite partners. In this regard, dialogue-based policymaking was viewed as a foundation for sustainable governance of labour markets.

Sustainability was linked to projects that enhanced the capacities of workers' and employers' organizations to participate effectively in social dialogue. This empowerment allowed them to sustain dialogue processes independently, advocate for continued reforms, and monitor implementation after project closure. Furthermore, adopting an institutionalization approach strengthened policy influence and sustainability as it enabled long-term ownership, coordination, and integration into existing public systems. Projects were viewed as extensions of public mandates, often co-delivered by national actors, rather than independent, external interventions. Institutional embedding created the framework for sustainability.

9. The regression analysis showed a statistically significant but weak positive relationship between social dialogue and tripartism and sustainability of results. While they were related, the analysis showed about 10% of explained variability, meaning other factors were also important to explain the variation, as those highlighted under Insight 5.

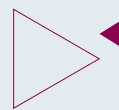
Selected success stories from 2024 ILO DC interventions

The [final independent evaluation of the project Accelerating action for the elimination of child labour in supply chains in Africa](#) (ACCEL-1) noted that one of the key enablers of the project's sustainability was the use of existing government structures and its ability to integrate mechanisms and tools within existing actions and budget lines.

The [final independent evaluation of The Safe and Fair Programme](#) evidenced how the project invested heavily on building institutional capacity across governments and service providers by strengthening policies and procedures to better protect the rights of women migrant workers and increase their access to Violence Against Women services. This included the development of memorandums of understanding between duty-bearers who were not used to working together as well as standard operating procedures to provide concrete steps to guide future institutional work. Focusing work at the institutional level as opposed to the individual level helped to promote the sustainability of results while also mitigating the challenges faced by high government staff turnover.

► Insight 6. Enabling long-term ownership and enhanced sustainability through early exit planning and structured capacity development is a prerequisite for sustainability

Sustainability is reinforced through well-planned exit strategies and structured capacity development, enabling national partners to manage and scale results beyond the project timeframe.



Projects that strengthened institutional systems and built the technical and operational capacities of governments, employers' and workers' organizations, with clear handover strategies, enabled national partners to adapt, manage, and sustain results long after external support ended.¹⁰

One common success factor across successful projects was early integration of sustainability strategies, including exit planning and capacity-building – key mechanisms to maintain and scale impact. Projects that developed an exit strategy from the start, by defining institutional responsibilities, budgeting for continuation, and ensuring resource availability, were among those with the strongest sustainability performance. Across high-performing projects, sustainability was reinforced when institutional responsibilities were defined early and accompanied by clear handover mechanisms. In addition, building capacities ensured continued relevance and stakeholder ownership. Evaluations repeatedly noted that projects which invested in strengthening institutional capacities — especially within ministries of labour, inspection services, and social protection agencies — were better able to sustain results after project closure.

10. Statistically significant and moderately strong positive relationship was found between capacity strengthening and sustainability of results. The analysis showed about 20% of explained variability, meaning other factors were also important to explain the variation, as those highlighted under Insight No 6.

Sustainability was also found to be positive where institutional learning occurred. Successful projects combined technical transfer with political and operational planning, strengthening institutional capacity while ensuring that national actors were equipped to maintain, adapt, and build on results. This went beyond training activities: it included creating or adapting tools, systems, and human resources so that national actors could independently manage and build on skills and systems within national institutions, even after ILO support ended. This approach contributed to turning short-term technical cooperation into sustained institutional change.

Evidence of sustained outcomes also emerged through the replication and scaling of successful approaches, demonstrating how strengthened institutional capacities and adaptable methodologies supported long-term impact beyond initial projects.

In contrast, unsustainable projects showed a lack of readiness for handovers. Several lower-performing evaluations highlighted missing or underdeveloped exit strategies, unclear institutional roles, and weak coordination with national systems.

Selected examples from ILO DC interventions driving sustainability in 2024

Trade union capacity-building in Paraguay ensured that representative organizations continued advocacy and policy engagement after the intervention ended, as evidenced in the [final independent cluster evaluation of ILO's programme of work](#).

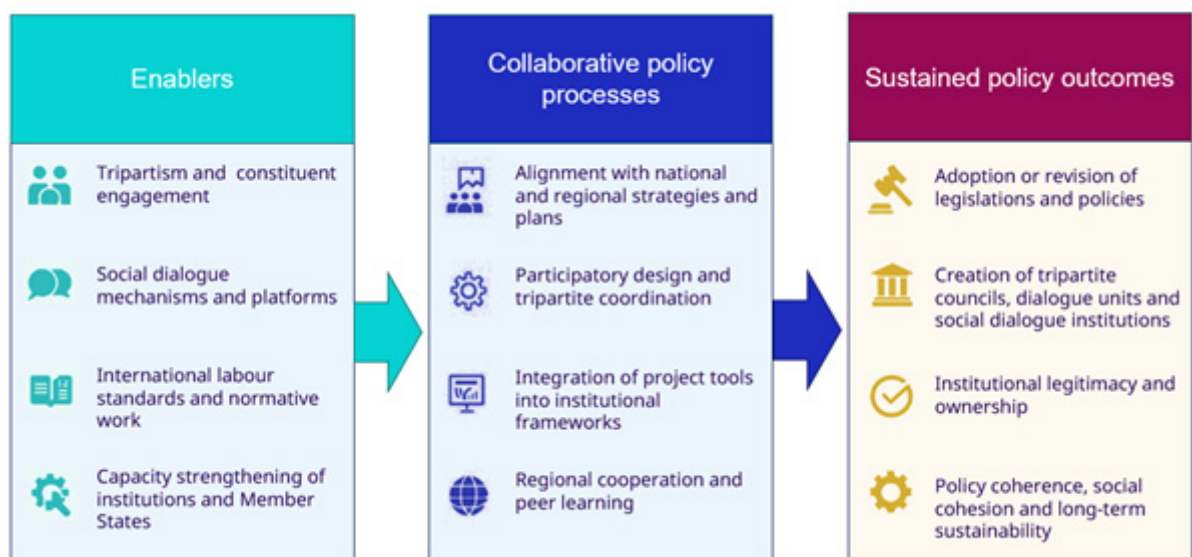
In the case of Africa, the [final independent evaluation of the project Accelerating action for the elimination of child labour in supply chains in Africa](#) (ACCEL-1) pointed at the retention of community-based trainers from the project which supported the continuation of local child labour monitoring initiatives. The potential for replication and upscaling of the ACCEL-1 project was enabled by its use of flexible ILO methodologies, such as WIND and SCREAM. There was also evidence of constituents building on ILO policy work and extending it to other situations.

The [final independent cluster evaluation of RBSA-funded interventions in Africa on the transition to the formal economy](#) evidenced how initiatives deliberately focused on strengthening the enabling environment and building capacities of relevant actors, with evidence of intervention models (Formalize Your Business) developed in Côte d'Ivoire being successfully replicated in other countries.

Closing reflections

Strengthened tripartism and social dialogue, combined with normative work, continue to constitute a central foundation for effective and sustainable policy influence. Reflection on the insights presented in this document may support project practitioners in the design and implementation of effective and resilient initiatives. ILO practitioners, along with governments, employers' organizations, and workers' organizations, may find these findings useful in strengthening project outcomes and contributing to meaningful, longer-term impact.

Tools for practitioners: Pathways to sustainable policy influence



Annex: Methodology overview

For over a decade, the Evaluation Office of the ILO (EVAL) has systematically conducted annual assessments of [decent work results and effectiveness of ILO operations](#). The performance of ILO development cooperation is assessed through ex-post performance ratings based on evaluative findings in evaluation reports. More concretely, effectiveness is measured by analyzing independent evaluations of projects, which serve as proxies for gauging the ILO's performance and extracting lessons learned and good practices. This is done on the basis of 29 pre-defined performance criteria, grouped into four broad categories: relevance and coherence; effectiveness, sustainability and impact; and efficiency. Based on the available evaluative evidence from the evaluation reports, each of the 29 performance criteria is rated on a scale of 1 (Unsuccessful) to 4 (Highly successful).

This insights paper employed a mixed-methods approach, integrating both quantitative and qualitative methodologies to generate comprehensive findings. Evidence from all ILO independent final evaluation reports completed from 2019 to 2024 were synthesized, totaling data from 253 ILO projects, which measured against 29 KPI consistently resulted in a data set of 7,337 values.

Key insights regarding ILO's impact in action were identified based on analysis of interventions with strongest performance across the three key performance criteria (considered outcomes or dependent variables) of policy influence, strategic importance of results, and sustainability, and 5 additional key performance criteria identified as independent variables from an analysis of successful and highly successful projects (normative work, social dialogue and tripartism, constituent engagement in ILO initiatives, causal link between project objectives and DWCP outcomes / national decent work priorities, and capacity building). Strongest performance was defined as interventions with at least one rating of "4" for one criterion, and "3" or "4" in the other criteria. In some cases, the analysis also made reference to successful projects with ratings of "3" across the three "dependent variables".

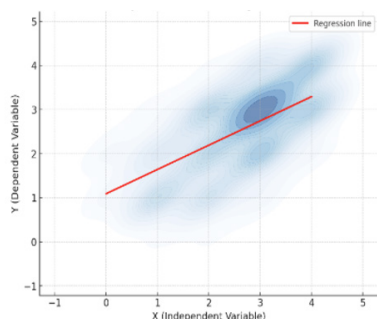
To explore patterns in the data, a regression analysis was conducted to examine how changes in one or more factors (independent variables) were related to changes in an outcome (dependent variable). This method helped to measure the strength, direction, and importance of these relationships, offering useful insights for decision-making. However, the results should be interpreted carefully as relationship between variables does not necessarily mean that one causes the other.



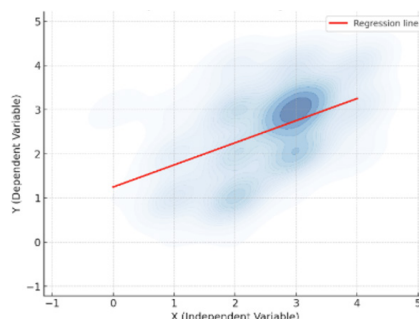
Qualitative data was used to provide narratives to support and explain the quantitative findings, and to deepen the thematic synthesis of trends, lessons learned and good practices from the meta-analysis. As such, all findings were backed by evidence and analysis. Finally, as part of a specialist review and validation process that EVAL incorporates into the development of its Insight Series, relevant ILO Departments and the Bureaus for Worker's Activities and Employers' Activities were invited to provide observations and ensure the overall clarity and grounding of the analysis.

Results from the statistical analysis of relationships between variables¹¹ are presented below.

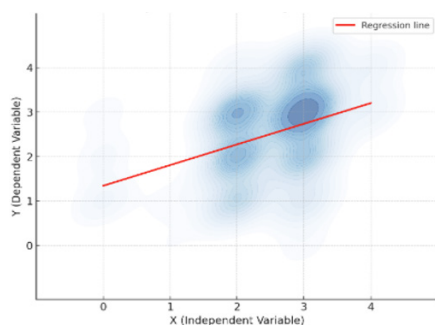
Relationship between ILO's normative work and policy influence



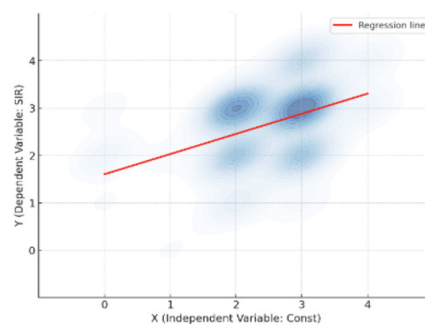
Relationship between social dialogue and tripartism and policy influence



Relationship between Constituent engagement and policy influence

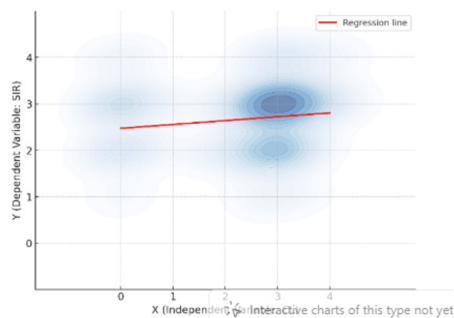


Relationship between Constituent engagement and strategic importance of results achieved

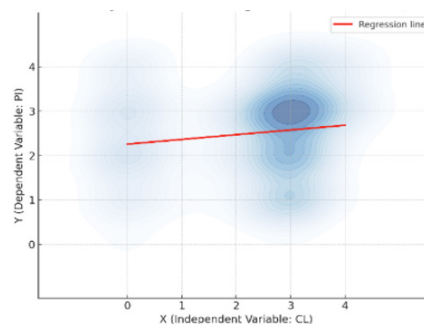


11. The graphs depict the distribution of the 253 data points, and their relationship (linear or not). Blue shared areas: regions with higher concentration of data points. Contour lines: density levels. Red line: regression line, showing the trend

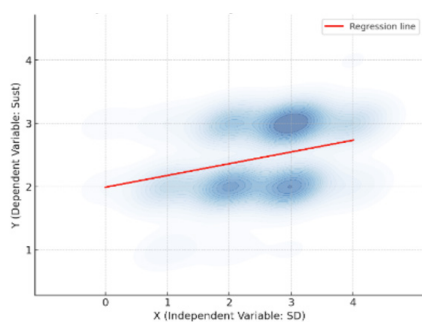
Relationship between the linkages of actions with national and regional frameworks and the achievement of strategic results



Relationship between the linkages of actions with national and regional frameworks and policy influence



Relationship between social dialogue and tripartism and sustainability of results



Relationship between capacity strengthening and sustainability of results

