



SDGs, Decent Work and Evaluation

ILO EVALUATION OFFICE



Overview of content

1. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
2. Decent Work for Sustainable Development – The ILO Results Framework
3. Tracking and reviewing SDG progress at national level
4. Evaluating SDG progress
5. Evaluation and SDG in the ILO



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



1. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



1. The 2030 Agenda

Origins

A post-2015 development agenda (after MDGs) that translated into the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Nature

Integrated approach of a wide range of economic, social and environmental objectives as the key three dimensions of sustainable development

Components

- 17 Sustainable Development Goals as the main objectives of the Agenda
- 169 (aspirational) targets, with each government setting its own national targets
- 232 indicators focused on measurable outcomes (*in progress*)





1. The 2030 Agenda

Means of implementation

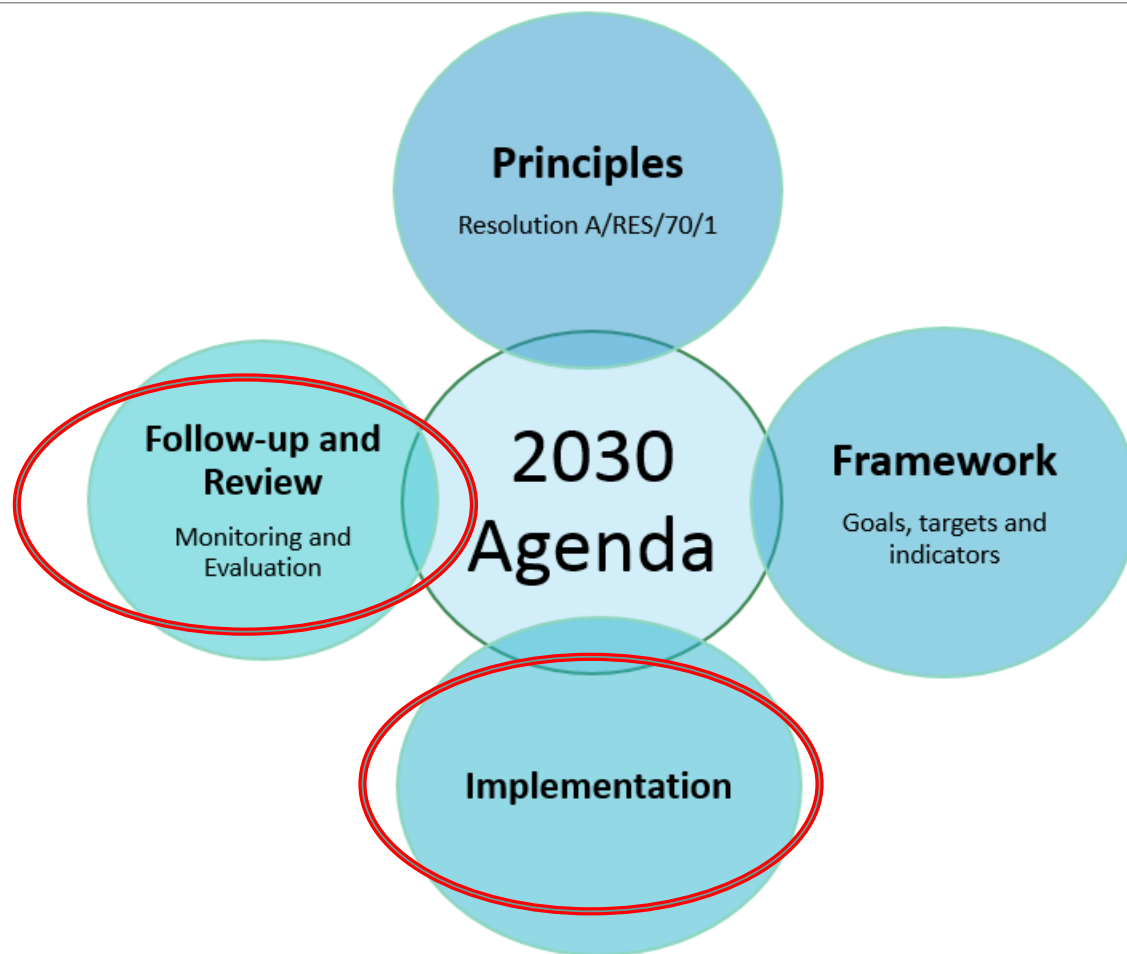
- Nationally-owned sustainable development strategies
- International public finance to complement national efforts
- Private business activity, as driver for inclusive growth and job creation
- International trade for inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction
- Coordinated policies for sound debt management

Follow-up and review of the Agenda implementation

- Voluntary and country-led reviews
- Open, inclusive, participatory and transparent
- People-centred and gender-sensitive
- Long-term orientation, identify achievements, challenges, gaps and critical success factors
- Rigorous and based on evidence, informed by country-led evaluations and data



1. Architecture of the Agenda





**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS**

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**DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH**

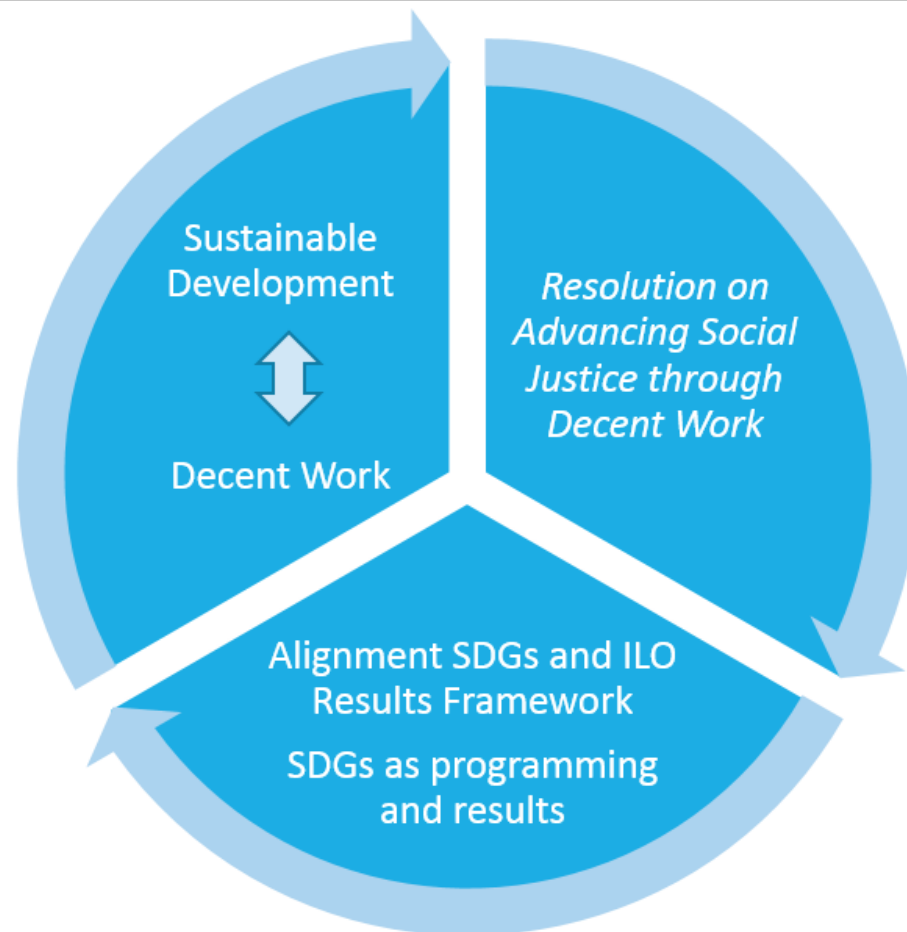


**Promote inclusive and
sustainable economic
growth, employment,
and decent work
for all**

2. Decent Work for Sustainable Development



2. Decent Work and Sustainable Development



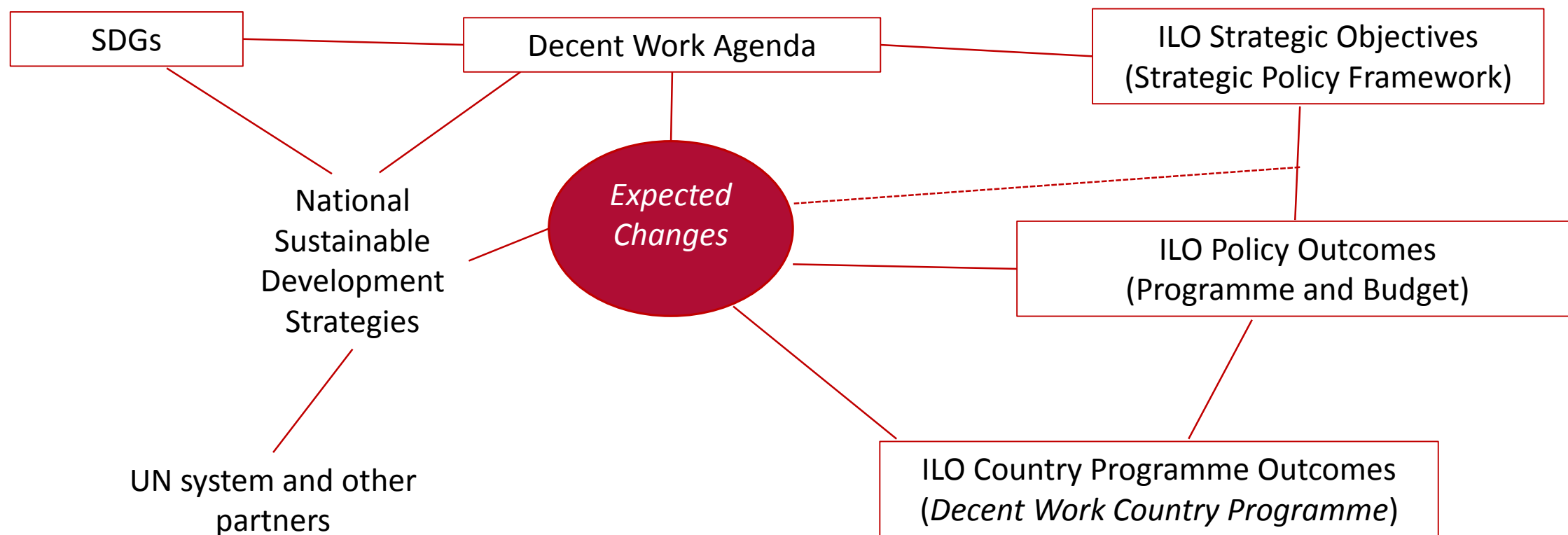


2. Decent Work Agenda in the SDGs





2. SDGs and ILO Results Framework





2. SDGs and ILO Results Framework

Some examples

ILO Policy Outcomes	Relevant SDG Goals/Targets			ILO Centenary Initiatives	ILO Flagship Programmes
PO 1: More and better jobs	1.1-4, 4.3-5, 4.c, 5.1, 5.4, 5.5, 8.1-10, 8.a, 8.b, 9.1-2, 10.1, 11.5 (Goals 6, 7 & 10)	Labour Standards	ILO Cross Cutting Drivers Policy	Governance	IPEC+ (Child and Forced Labour)
PO 2: Labour standards	16.3, 8.8			Standards	
PO 3: Social protection floors	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 3.8, 3.c, 10.4			Green Jobs	Social Protection Floor
PO 4: Sustainable enterprises	8.2, 8.3, 9.3, 12.4, 12.6	Enterprise		Jobs for Peace and Resilience	
PO 5: Rural economy	1.1, 1.2, 2.3, 10.1	Social Dialogue			End of Poverty
PO 6: Informal economy	1.1, 1.2, 5.1, 10.1			Women at work	
PO 7: Compliance	3.9, 8.8,10.4	Gender Equality		Future at Work	Better Work
PO 8: Unacceptable forms of work	8.7, 16.2				
PO 9: Migration	8.8, 10.7, 10.c				
PO 10: Workers & employers	16.7, 4.c				

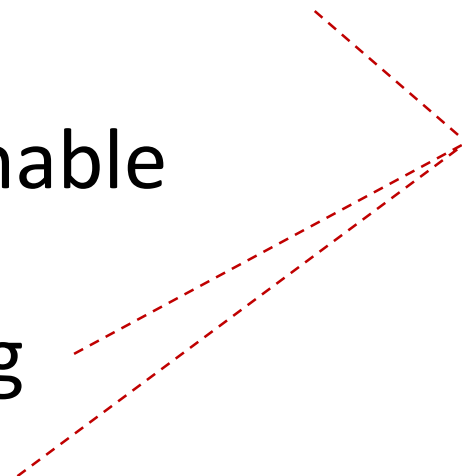
© ILO Implementation Plan



2. ILO Implementation Plan - SDGs

Current Status of Work

- Support to national implementation of the 2030 Agenda
- Policy advice on Decent Work for sustainable development
- Capacity building and knowledge sharing
- Partnerships and resource mobilization
- Decent Work indicators to monitor SDG progress



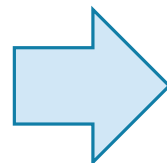
EVAL



2. SDG indicators relevant to Decent Work

About 30 indicators relevant to Decent Work, out of which ILO will be:

- The custodian agency for 13 custodian (2 jointly).
- The involved agency for 3
- Not custodian agency but relevant for the ILO as they relate to DWA, 14



Out of 13 indicators where ILO is custodian (2 jointly):

Tier I: 9

Tier II: 2

Tier III: 2



2. Indicators where the ILO is custodian agency

**Goal 1. End poverty
in all its forms
everywhere**

Indicator 1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable

**Goal 5. Achieve
gender equality and
empower all women
and girls**

Indicator 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions

**Goal 10. Reduce
inequality within and
among countries**

10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers
10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination



2. Indicators where the ILO is custodian agency

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

- Indicator 8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person
- 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex
- 8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities
- 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
- 8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training
- 8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age (Tier I, ILO with UNICEF)
- 8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status
- 8.8.2 Increase in national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status
- 8.b.1 Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes as a proportion of the national budgets and GDP



2. Other indicators...

... where the ILO is involved

G1 1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)

G1 1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)

G16 16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months

... relevant for Decent Work

G1 1.a.1 Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes

G2 2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size

G2 2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status

G3 3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution

...



3. National follow-up and review



3. Levels of follow up and review

Global - High-level Political Forum: oversight of follow-up processes, system-wide coordination and conduct of thematic progress reviews



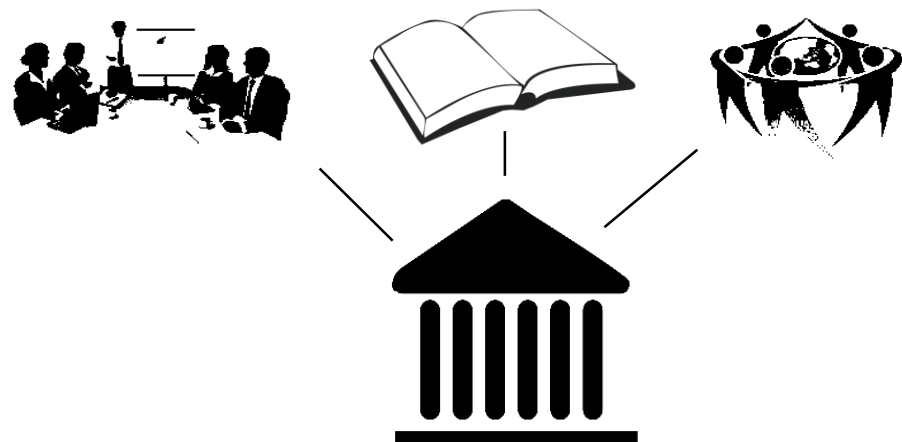
Regional (and sub-regional) follow up and review: peer learning opportunities and best practice sharing



 **National** (and sub-national) country-driven and inclusive regular monitoring and review



3. National SDG Follow-up and Review Framework



“Checking progress made in implementing Goals and Targets”

Systematic Monitoring Processes

National Evaluation Processes

Nine principles

Country-led &
voluntary

Progress tracking

Long-term orientation

Participatory
& inclusive

People-centred

Adaptive

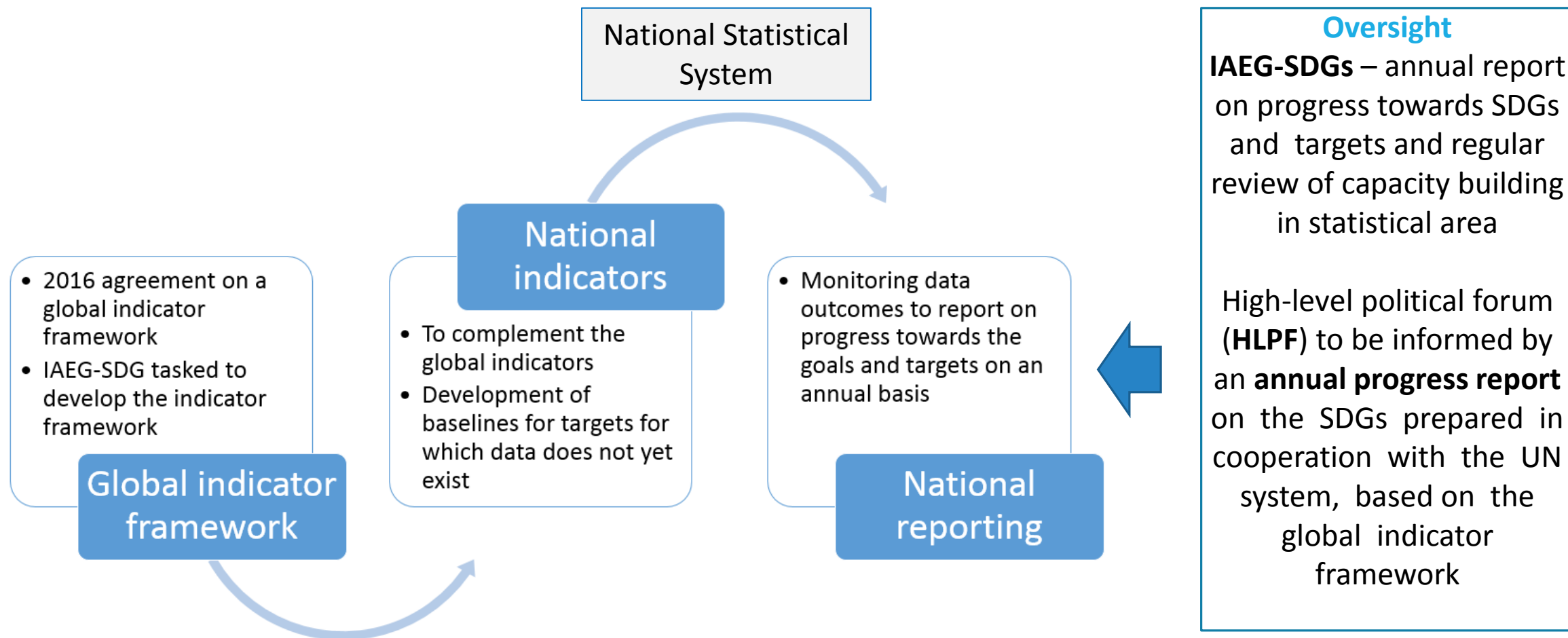
Evidence-based &
rigorous

Capacity building

International support



3. SDG monitoring at national level





3. Target and indicators for monitoring data

Goal	Target	Indicator
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
		17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
		17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding

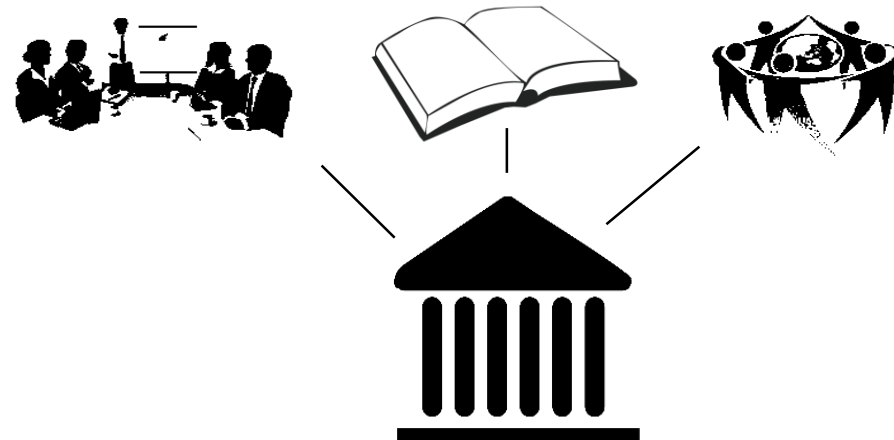


3. Characteristics of national follow-up processes

- Focus on **national ownership** as data will be produced by national statistical systems
- **Evidence-based**, emphasis on statistical data
- Importance of **data disaggregation** by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts
- **Baseline** data for several of the targets remains unavailable, which is essential for monitoring
- **Indicators do not necessarily cover all aspects of goals and targets**



3. National SDG Follow-up and Review Framework



“Checking progress made in implementing Goals and Targets”

Systematic Monitoring Processes

National Evaluation Processes

Nine principles

Country-led &
voluntary

Progress tracking

Long-term orientation

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People-centred

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Evidence-based &
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Capacity building

International support



4. Evaluating SDG progress

WHY EVALUATION?



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4. Evaluating SDG progress

ILO Director General video



4. Evaluating SDG progress

Outcome Document – “2030 Agenda”

“Follow-up and review processes at all levels will be [...] informed by country-led evaluations and data which is high-quality, accessible, timely, reliable and disaggregated”

→ Review processes that incorporate country-led evaluations to examine policy and programme implementation and effectiveness on progress made

→ Countries are responsible for their own implementation of the Agenda, follow-up and review mechanisms

→ Evaluations will be rigorous and based on empirical evidence. Evaluations should follow recognized quality standards in order to ensure their credibility, usefulness, and independence



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4. How?

Evaluation in country-led 2030 development plans

“A robust, voluntary, effective, participatory, transparent and **integrated** follow-up and review framework will make a vital contribution to implementation and will help countries to maximize and track progress in implementing this Agenda in order to ensure that no one is left behind” (The 2030 Agenda, §72)

Some ways...

Establishing periodic evaluations of SDG progress linked to decision making on National Sustainable Development Plans and resource allocation

Evaluations that complement national indicators when judging effects and attribution of policies to implemented measures

Evaluations that pay attention to vulnerable groups and environments, thus leaving no one behind



4. Where are we on evaluation matters at country level?

VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEWS (1ST SET)

- Little awareness on evaluation and its benefits for the 2030 Agenda
- Lack of monitoring data to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda
- Little awareness on how qualitative data can be used to inform reporting processes



4. What else is needed?

National Evaluation Systems

“A set up to provide regular information on effectiveness of interventions as a whole and on specific contributions”
(OECD)

Systems that are established in an institutional environment that encourages sound knowledge to improve operations

Structures linked to existing policies, plans, institutions and practices

A linkage to the follow-up monitoring framework & statistics

The practice of evaluation should inform but not augment the national reporting burden

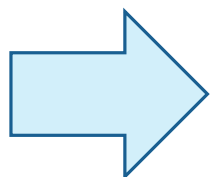


4. What else is needed?

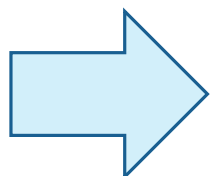
- Designing national evaluation policies for the 2030 Agenda
- Including governance systems for M&E at president/PM or ministry level
- Developing specific M&E systems for SDGs and M&E frameworks, including indicators
- Embedding evaluation into National Sustainable Development Committees to oversee review of the 2030 Agenda process
- Building capacities on Evaluation



4. The role of the ILO Constituents



Participate actively in the national follow-up and review processes on the SDGs with a view to promote and defend Decent Work



Advocate for the use national evaluation systems and evidence-based assessments that provide sound information on ways to improve the achievement of SDGs and to advance Constituents' positions on Decent Work, labour rights and related advocacy strategies



5. Contributions from the ILO Evaluation Office



5. How can evaluation in the ILO support the SDGs?

- Providing guidance to those designing the ILO's results framework, monitoring implementation and reporting
- Enhancing accountability and learning through sound assessments that give a meaning to measures
- Recommending for
 - Immediate operational adjustments towards achievement of goals
 - Long-term sustainable measures
- Supporting national-level M&E capacity building
- Creating partnerships with other UN agencies through EVAL and UNEG



5. On-going work

1. Training programme for the ILO Constituents on evaluation in the SDG era ILO Evaluation Office

“Engaging Constituents in M&E of DWCPs and DC in the SDG context”

- Capacity building programme focused on the SDG review framework, its main characteristics and how ILO Constituents play a part in the follow-up and review of progress to ensure attention is paid to DW and DW Agenda issues
- Target groups: ILO government representatives as well as representatives from the workers' and employers' organisations



5. On-going work

2. SDG/DWCP Evaluability Diagnostic Instrument ILO Evaluation Office

- Mainstreaming SDGs in ILO Evaluation Architecture at country level – DWCPs
- Review of current and required capacity to strengthen National Evaluation Systems (NES). National structural and technical capacities for monitoring and evaluation of DW in the SDG context. How well are NES equipped to track progress on SDG8 and other related SDGs? What will be critical capacity and data gaps?
- Review of current and required national capacities on M&E of ILO Constituents. Assessment of country level opportunities and capacities for ILO Constituents to mainstream and advocate for the use of M&E in areas related to DW Agenda and the DWCP

Supporting ILO colleagues

Supporting ILO Constituents



5. Complementary work

3. Revised Evaluation Framework

- 2017 Evaluation Policy and the 2018-2021 Evaluation Strategy
- A more significant and integrated relationship with the ILO's performance:
 1. Strategic clustered evaluations for enhanced value and broader performance issues, such as the SDGs
 2. New approaches to evaluation that are participatory, people-centred and inclusive in response to the SDG requirements
 3. Leveraging national and international partnerships to advance the DW Agenda within the SDG framework
 4. Getting SDG contribution into all levels of evaluation by including specific SDG indicators



6. Additional information

- ❖ National Evaluation Capacity Development: practical tips on how to strengthen National Evaluation Systems (UNEG, 2012)
- ❖ The implication of the SDGs on ILO's results framework – remarks from an evaluative perspective (EVAL, 2016) – internal document
- ❖ Applying evaluative thinking towards an effective ILO contribution to the implementation of the SDGs (EVAL, 2016)
- ❖ Effective evaluations for the SDGs: briefing papers. International Institute for Environment and Development (2017)
- ❖ Guidelines to support country reporting of SDGs. (UNDG, 2017)

