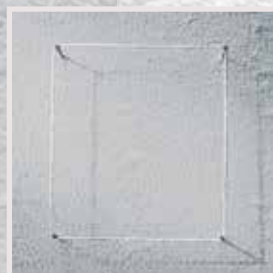




International  
Labour  
Office  
Geneva

# International Labour Office Annual Evaluation Report 2013–2014

September 2014



EVALUATION  
OFFICE

International Labour Office  
**Annual Evaluation  
Report 2013–2014**

OCTOBER 2014



EVALUATION OFFICE

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## ABBREVIATIONS

<b>ACI</b>	Areas critical importance
<b>AER</b>	Annual evaluation report
<b>CPO</b>	Country programme outcome
<b>CPR</b>	Country programme review
<b>DWCP</b>	Decent Work Country Programme
<b>EAC</b>	Evaluation Advisory Committee
<b>EMCP</b>	Evaluation Manager Certification Programme
<b>EVAL</b>	Evaluation Office
<b>GB</b>	Governing Body
<b>HLE</b>	High-level evaluation
<b>IEE</b>	Independent external evaluation
<b>ILC</b>	International Labour Conference
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization/International Labour Office
<b>HRD</b>	Human Resources Development
<b>JIU</b>	United Nations Joint Inspection Unit
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and evaluation
<b>OBW</b>	Outcome-based work plan
<b>P&amp;B</b>	Programme and Budget
<b>PARDEV</b>	Partnerships and Development Cooperation Department
<b>PROGRAM</b>	Bureau of Programming and Management
<b>REO</b>	Regional evaluation officer
<b>RBM</b>	Results-based management
<b>SMM</b>	IRIS Strategic Management Module
<b>SPF</b>	Strategic Policy Framework
<b>UNEG</b>	United Nations Evaluation Group

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## INTRODUCTION

Since 2011, the Annual Evaluation Report (AER) has reported on the performance of ILO's evaluation function as measured against its result-based strategy and has reflected on selected aspects of the Office's overall effectiveness. Part I of this report deals with progress in implementing the three outcomes identified in the result-based evaluation strategy. Part II assesses the ILO's overall effectiveness in implementing the Strategic Policy Framework (SPF). Appendix I gives an overview of steps taken by the Office with respect to the rolling action plan for the implementation of recommendations contained in previous AERs, as well as an updated list of approved and proposed high-level evaluations for future years.

This year's report takes us beyond the midway point for the 2011–15 results-based evaluation strategy. A biennial stock-taking workshop attended by members of ILO's evaluation network in November 2013 concluded that good progress had been made towards all three outcomes of the evaluation strategy, with notably strong performance in harmonizing office-wide evaluation practices and expanding evaluation capabilities. Participants noted, however, that substantial challenges remained, including: growing demand to improve both the quantity and quality of evaluations; the uneven quality of recommendations and lessons learned in some evaluation reports; the inadequate coverage of gender issues in evaluation reports; and the continuing problem of the underuse of evaluation reports for governance and management purposes. The latter problem is further compounded by the amount of information in the more than 80 evaluation reports that are generated each year.

In collaboration with the Evaluation Advisory Committee (EAC), the ILO's Evaluation Office (EVAL) continued to take steps to address the issues identified in the reports while also managing expectations in terms of what could be delivered. Evaluation reports are systematic and evidence-based assessments that validate results and good practices. The strong commitment of programme and project managers' to invest in the proper monitoring of progress and results is therefore essential. In order to facilitate a better up-take of evaluation findings, EVAL added a number of meta-studies and systematic reviews to its envelope of activities by synthesizing performance and lessons learned from the many evaluations being undertaken each year. In addition, EVAL continued to undertake regular independent assessments of the quality of evaluation reports. This report also refers to the on-going and pertinent debate on the need for robust logical frameworks, and monitoring and reporting mechanisms. It also brings up the role of impact evaluations in responding to the need for more and better evidence on what does and does not work. Conclusions and recommendations on these issues resulted from EVAL's review comparing earlier findings on the "evaluability" of the ILO's results-based management framework with recent steps taken by the Office as part of its on-going reform or in preparation for the new SPF 2018–21. Additionally, new material produced by EVAL in 2014, including a study on impact evaluation trials in the organization, and a meta-evaluation of 15 DWCP reviews, were included.

The independent external evaluation (IEE) of the ILO's evaluation function in 2010 formed the basis for the 2011–15 evaluation strategy. There are signs that the implementation of this strategy is paying off which should take the Office closer to realizing its vision of “*evaluation fully realized in the ILO providing evidence-based information for a more relevant, efficient, effective ILO with greater impact on the lives of the people it serves*”. A second independent evaluation of the evaluation function, proposed for 2016, will provide more definitive insights on the achievements and gaps to be filled to realize that vision.



## PART I: IMPLEMENTATION OF ILO'S 2011–15 EVALUATION STRATEGY

### PROGRESS MADE TOWARDS ACHIEVING KEY STRATEGY MILESTONES

This part of the report presents the progress that has been made to date in achieving the 2014–15 biennial milestones in relation to the three outcomes identified in ILO's Evaluation Strategy for 2011–15. It also identifies particular challenges and learning that will benefit EVAL's future strategy and practice. As the Office moves towards a new Programme and Budget (P&B) and Strategic Policy Framework (SPF) for 2016–17, the evaluation strategy should be adjusted by adding suitable milestones for this extended period. Extending the current strategy period will ensure that the next generation of ILO's evaluation strategy benefits from the IEE of the evaluation function (proposed for 2016) and is aligned with the new SPF covering the period 2018–21. The results matrix for the evaluation strategy (Appendix II) has been updated with milestones and targets for 2016–17, including the postponement of the IEE to 2016.

***Recommendation: Extend the 2011–15 Evaluation Strategy by one biennium (2016–17) and postpone the independent external evaluation to 2016.***

### OUTCOME 1: IMPROVED USE OF EVALUATION BY MANAGEMENT AND CONSTITUENTS FOR GOVERNANCE

#### IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE EVALUATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

***Biennial milestone 1.1 (2014–15): Four meetings per year; formal record of recommendations for evaluation programme of work; record of EAC advice on use of specific recommendations.***

#### FOLLOW-UP TO HIGH-LEVEL EVALUATIONS

The EAC meetings this year were marked by: greater participation by line managers; in-depth reviews of high-level evaluations (HLEs) follow-up and greater use of evaluations; increased interest of participants in the review process; and enhanced learning exchanges. EVAL has systematically maintained and shared all of the important records from these meetings (Box 1).

## Box 1.

## EVALUATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE MARKED AS A “GOOD PRACTICE” IN GOVERNANCE BY EXTERNAL AUDITORS

In their 2013 report, the external auditors noted with satisfaction that the purpose and principles of the EAC are well documented. They appreciated its focus on the use, implementation, and follow-up to lessons learned and recommendations from evaluation activities.

In particular, it was valued for its: good decision-making practices and advisory role; timely decisions; discussions on evaluation planning and execution; follow-up on decisions in coordination with other ILO departments; and advice to responsible parties. The EAC has, therefore, been listed as a “good practice” among governance practices.

EVAL has focused on strengthening the culture of ‘use of evaluations’ in the ILO. For instance, since February 2013, the EAC has involved line managers from evaluated programmes in reviewing the use of evaluation findings. Also, recognizing the need for greater engagement in the review process, the EAC also decided that Committee members not associated with the evaluated programmes should participate in reviewing the adequacy of the follow-up to HLE recommendations. This practice has brought some encouraging trends. A snapshot of observations made by EVAL and the EAC on the adequacy of the follow-up to recent HLEs is presented below.

- **Independent evaluation of the ILO’s Decent Work Country Programme for India: 2007–2012:** The India DWCP evaluation follow-up work plan suggested that strengthening the capacity of the programming unit and improving engagement with social partners could help to bring more clarity to the ILO-New Delhi implementation plan. India has since approved a new DWCP that took most of the recommendations into account.
- **Independent evaluation of the ILO’s sector-specific approach to Decent Work:** All of the recommendations had been implemented, but it was noted that the on-going review of SECTOR would address some of the structural and governance issues identified in the evaluation.
- **Independent evaluation of the ILO’s strategy for integrating inclusive employment policies:** The employment policy follow-up is a work in progress, with some of the recommendations still being completed (research and studies have been undertaken), while others still require action.

*Based on these reports, EAC members agreed that the follow-up to the 2012 HLEs had been adequate.*

The EAC reviewed the work plans for the follow-up to the 2013 HLEs. Notable highlights are listed below.

- **Independent evaluation of the ILO’s strategy on occupational safety and health: Workers and enterprises benefit from improved safety and health conditions at work:** Over the last decade, ILO’s capacity for occupational safety and health (OSH) research and statistics gathering has eroded. This represents an important institutional priority and gaps in implementing recommendations need to be addressed.
- **Independent evaluation of the ILO’s strategy to promote decent work in the Arab region: A cluster evaluation of Jordan, Lebanon and the Occupied Palestinian Territory:** Not all recommendations have been implemented due to complex local and constituent challenges. Nevertheless, good progress has been made.
- **Independent evaluation of the ILO’s strategy to promote sustainable enterprises and decent work:** Progress on the work plan has been slow and the EAC has not yet been able to endorse it.

*Based on the work plans presented, the EAC members agreed that the first step in the follow-up process for two of the three 2013 HLEs had been adequate and that approval of the action-plan for the HLE to promote sustainable enterprises and decent work was still under consideration.*

#### ASSESSING ILO PERFORMANCE

##### ***Biennial milestone 1.2 (2014–15): Annual evaluation report used in developing new SPF and Programme and Budget.***

In accordance with the 2011–15 evaluation strategy, EVAL annually undertakes a number of complementary analyses, such as meta-evaluations, synthesis reports and Think Pieces in order to provide useful insights into ILO’s overall effectiveness and to inform future strategies and planning. Part II of this report presents findings and recommendations from such analyses that were conducted this year.

The rolling plan of action on recommendations which emerged from these analyses is used to monitor and report on the Office’s follow-up to these recommendations. Follow-up measures demonstrate discernible actions by relevant units based on emerging recommendations (Appendix I). In 2014, EVAL completed three HLEs and their key findings and recommendations have been reported in the Governing Body (GB) document *Discussions of high-level evaluations: strategies and decent work country programmes*.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> GB.322/PFA/7

Part II of the AER takes stock of effectiveness issues identified in the past three previous annual reports and highlights findings from additional studies undertaken in 2014. This includes a synthesis review of employment promotion interventions, a meta-analysis of 15 ILO DWCP reviews, and an assessment of ILO impact evaluations. It is intended that the document and its recommendations will inform the 2018–21 SPF and strengthen results-based management (RBM) approaches in the ILO, as required by this milestone.

#### INDEPENDENT QUALITY REVIEW OF HIGH-LEVEL EVALUATIONS

##### ***Biennial milestone 1.3 (2014–15): Results of external evaluations show high satisfaction with RBM link and usability of high-level evaluations 2010–15.***

The 2011–15 Evaluation Strategy calls for an external independent evaluation of the ILO's evaluation function in 2015. As the Office moves towards a transitional SPF for 2016–17, new milestones and targets have been added to the current results-based evaluation strategy to accommodate it. Consequently, as mentioned earlier in this report, this also requires a postponement of the external evaluation to 2016 so that the next evaluation strategy can use its inputs and be aligned with the new SPF for 2018–21.

#### Box 2.

##### 2014 UNITED NATIONS JOINT INSPECTION UNIT (JIU) REVIEW RANKS THE ILO'S EVALUATION OFFICE IN THE UN FAMILY'S TOP THREE

In anticipation of the external evaluation, it is worth considering the findings of other external and independent reviews undertaken of the performance of the ILO's evaluation function. In 2014, the JIU completed an *analysis of the level of maturity of the central/corporate level evaluation functions in 28 UN organizations that are participants of the JIU*, which was based on seven criteria and sub-criteria. The draft report placed the ILO's Evaluation Office in the UN family's top three.<sup>1</sup>

Based on a five-point maturity index, the ILO evaluation function was considered a high performer and ranked well to very well on all components, including: enabling policy environment; quality to enhance credibility; relevance and adaptability to address organizational demands and readiness to respond to change and challenges; independence and impartiality; and utility of the function focused on the use of evaluation.

### SELECTING HIGH-LEVEL EVALUATION TOPICS FOR STRATEGIC USE

The Director of EVAL holds annual consultations with senior management, the EAC and constituents to select topics for future HLEs. These topics are endorsed by the EAC and approved by the GB.

Any other topics recommended by the International Labour Conference (ILC) form part of the final list. Introduced in 2013, this innovation replaced individual Decent Work Country Programme (DWCP) evaluations with sub-regional cluster evaluations (Arab States). They have been continued in 2014 (North Africa) and are planned in 2015 (Caribbean). The selection of strategy evaluations, customarily focusing on strategic outcomes, has become somewhat less straightforward with the introduction of Areas of Critical Importance (ACIs), and the transition to a new P&B and SPF with fewer outcomes.

A more thematic approach to strategy evaluations will be required in response to these changes, as was already the case with the evaluation of the ILO's action on fundamental principles and rights at work covering four strategic outcomes undertaken in 2014. The topics approved last year for 2015 for which preparations are underway, include: strengthening workplace compliance through labour inspection (strategy/ACI); an evaluation of the technical cooperation strategy (institutional capacities); and DWCPs in the Americas (Caribbean). Based on prior consultations, Table 1 provides an overview of the tentative rolling work plan for strategy evaluations covering the period 2015-17.

Table 1. Summary of selected evaluation topics for 2015 and shortlisted topics for 2016–17

	Year	Evaluation type	Topic of independent evaluation	Rationale
<i>Agreed</i>	2015	Strategy/ACI	Strengthening workplace compliance through labour inspection	Evaluation in 2005 (can follow-up on 2012 GB discussion)
	2015	Institutional capacities	Technical cooperation strategy	Postponed from 2013 due to internal review
	2015	DWCP	Americas	Last discussed in 2009; Central America
<i>Proposed</i>	2016	DWCP	Europe	Last discussed in 2011 - due on a rotational basis
	2016	Institutional capacities	ILO's Field Structure	Postponement from 2013
	2016	Outcome/Critical area	Jobs and skills for growth	Governance level evaluation of ILO's skills programme dates back to 2004
	2017	DWCP	Asia	Last discussed in 2012 - due on a rotational basis in 2017
	2017	Institutional capacities	Capacity building efforts of the ILO	Proposed by the EAC and endorsed by majority of constituents' groups consulted
	2017	Outcome/Critical area	Creating and extending social protection floors	Last Governance level evaluation of social security dates back to 2010

## OUTCOME 2: HARMONIZED OFFICE-WIDE EVALUATION PRACTICE TO SUPPORT TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

### HARMONIZING AND STANDARDIZING TYPES OF EVALUATIONS AND ASSOCIATED ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES TO IMPROVE VALUE AND EFFICIENCY

While the targets and milestones in the current strategy for Outcome 2 (reported in sections 2.1 and 2.2) are probably not the most relevant to measure harmonization and transparency, EVAL has delivered on them and undertaken many other activities associated with them, as listed below.

#### **Codify and upgrade procedures and guidelines**

A second updated version of *ILO Policy Guidelines for Results-based Evaluation* was completed in 2013 with the input and collaboration of regional evaluation officers. Some new templates and two new protocols<sup>2</sup> were added to fill the gaps identified in order to support DWCP evaluations. A total of 15 guidance notes and checklists were revised for this second edition. The resource kit which comprises the Policy Guidelines and its supplemental templates, guidance notes, checklists, tools and protocols should be considered as a living document that can flexibly respond to developments in the United Nations (UN) evaluation community and more specifically in ILO's evaluation practices.

EVAL conducted a meta-analysis of 15 (out of a sample of 33) DWCP reviews in order to extract common lessons learned and good practices in terms of outputs and results. A new guidance note will be prepared in 2015 which will replace the older *Biennial Country Programme Review Guidance Instrument*.

#### **Updating the evaluation network to reflect the Office's reform process**

The ILO evaluation network was strengthened to include broader participation from the newly reformed headquarters departments, representatives of which participated in EVAL's bi-annual evaluation network workshop in November 2013. Together with the full-time regional evaluation officers, the departmental focal persons are now playing an important role in planning and coordinating the various annual internal and independent project evaluations (between 90 and 130 reports, including the internal evaluations).

The ILO evaluation network benefited from the Evaluation Manager Certification Programme (EMCP) training courses which began last year. It expanded the number of qualified staff members available within the ILO for evaluation management (see Table 4).

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<sup>2</sup> The protocols are entitled: *High-level Evaluation Protocol for Outcome/Strategy Evaluations* and *High-level Evaluation Protocol for DWCP Evaluations*.

### *Biennial evaluation network workshop*

EVAL organized a biennial evaluation network workshop held from 11 to 13 November 2013 in order to exchange information on the implementation of the ILO evaluation strategy. Four of the five ILO regional evaluation officers, EVAL staff, and representatives from the Strategic Programming and Management Department (PROGRAM), the Partnerships and Field Support Department (PARDEV), the Governance and Tripartism Department (GOVERNANCE), the Job Creation and Enterprise Development Department (EMP/ENTERPRISES), the Social Protection Department (SOCPRO) and SECTOR attended the workshop. The workshop suggested four key areas for action for the biennium: improve evaluation quality; establish an effective communication strategy; finalize the establishment of official job descriptions; and analyse the expansion in the demand for evaluation.

### **Collaboration between EVAL and the International Training Centre of the ILO**

EVAL and the International Training Centre of the ILO in Turin are exploring ways of collaborating more closely. In 2014, EVAL managed an independent evaluation of a major innovation in the Centre's training programmes called the "Academies", as requested by the Centre's Director and the Board.

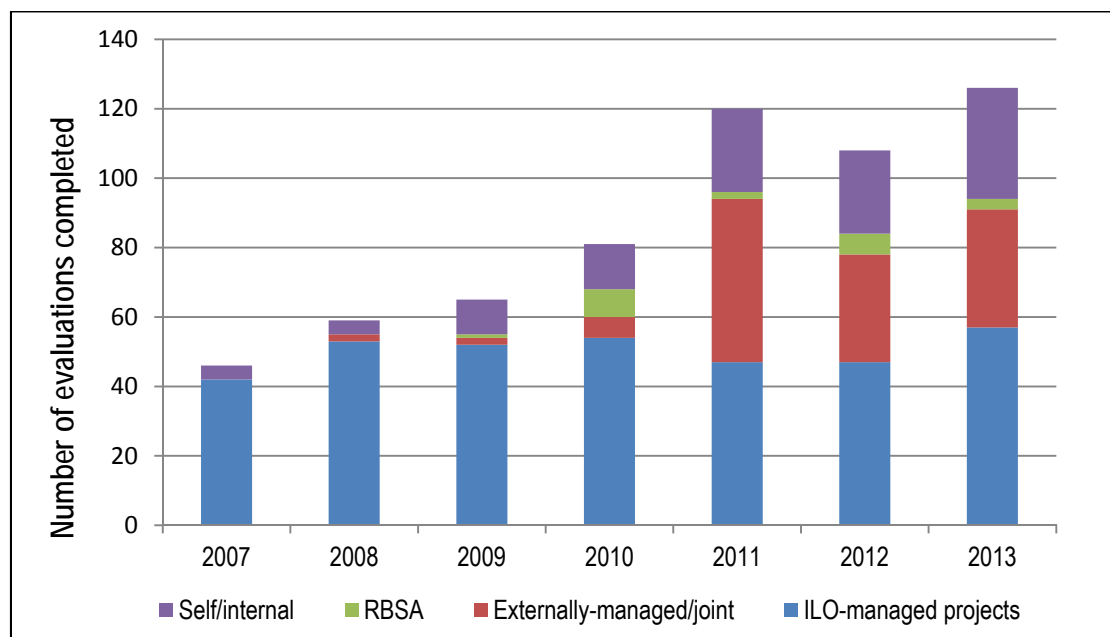
### **EVAL oversight of IPEC's Evaluation and Impact Assessment (EIA) section**

EVAL assessed the performance of IPEC EIA's authority to manage independent evaluations which has been in place since 2001. The appraisal indicated that: it continued to perform the delegated authority; its policies were in harmony with those of EVAL's; and it had made a strong contribution to organizational learning in IPEC. The assessment also noted some inconsistencies and efficiency issues that needed to be addressed.

### **A growing and more complex mix of project evaluations (decentralized evaluations)**

EVAL has dramatically increased its activities by 45 per cent since the introduction of *Results-based strategies 2011–15: Evaluation strategy – Strengthening the use of evaluations*. Since 2013, there has been a 10 per cent increase in evaluation work which is mainly due to an increase in ILO-managed independent evaluations. Figure 1 presents a graph showing the number of evaluations completed since 2007. The 2013 evaluations are presented as a summarized list by topic in Appendix III, and as a full list in Appendix IV.

Figure 1. Distribution by type of evaluation, 2007–13



Of the 94 independent evaluations received, 48 were included in the management follow-up exercise, the others were joint evaluations with external management or deemed not appropriate for the exercise. A summary of the management response for 2013 is presented in Table 2.

Now in the fourth year of a management response exercise, EVAL can report a positive trend in the responses of line management. There was more thorough and serious consideration of the recommendations, which resulted in more *completed* or *partially completed* action being taken compared to previous years.

Since the introduction of the management response exercise to evaluation recommendations in 2010, substantial improvements have been made in two areas. There has been a steady increase in evaluations undergoing a management response, as well as increasing numbers of recommendations being handled in a timely manner with **72 per cent** being reported as completed or partially completed. EVAL initiates the management response exercise for all non-IPEC managed evaluations. IPEC evaluations undergo management response reviews through its own delegated authority, using the final progress report or other means. Many of the IPEC management responses were still not completed for 2013, and therefore these figures are shown separately at the bottom of Table 2.



Table 2. Management response for evaluations completed in 2013<sup>3</sup>

Region/sector	Management responses (48 reports)		Total recommendations received	Completed	Partially completed	Outstanding	No action
	No response	Response					
Africa	3	6	55	32	11	3	9
Americas	0	1	8	3	2	3	0
Arab States	0	2	23	4	2	0	17
Europe and Central Asia	0	2	14	8	6	0	0
Asia and the Pacific	1	9	81	28	38	3	12
Subtotal	4	20	181	75	59	9	38
Employment	0	2	25	11	1	1	12
Declaration	0	1	11	8	3	0	0
Gender	0	1	8	2	3	1	2
Social Protection	2	2	15	10	2	0	3
Subtotal	2	6	59	31	9	2	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6	42	240	106	68	11	55
Percentage	-	-	-	44%	28%	5%	23%
				72%			
IPEC*	0	16	208	27	13	163	5

- = nil.

### Gradual improvements to the quality of independent project evaluations in the ILO

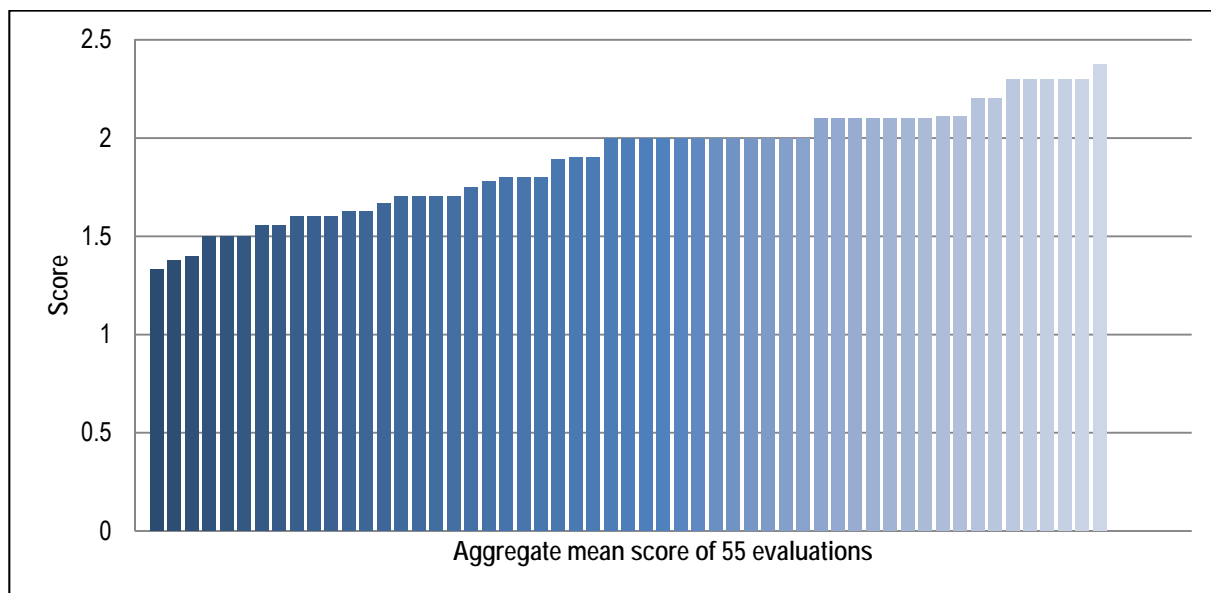
The Evaluation Office places strong emphasis on ensuring that credible independent evaluations of its strategies, programmes and projects are conducted in accordance with the expectations of ILO's constituents and donors, as well as being in compliance with international norms and standards.

Independent quality appraisals of evaluations have been conducted regularly since 2005, with the latest independent quality appraisal exercise covering evaluation reports from 2012 to 2013. These studies are seen as a way of helping to improve the quality of its reports. To carry out this work, independent consultants were contracted to conduct a survey of evaluation managers and review a sample of 55 reports. Figure 2 shows that 5.5 per cent (3) scored 1–1.4, 42 per cent (23) scored 1.5–1.9 and 53 per cent (29) scored 2 or more, which

<sup>3</sup> IPEC submitted 16 independent evaluations that were followed up through their internal mechanism. They are accounted for separately given the high number of outstanding recommendations, which would substantially affect overall performance.

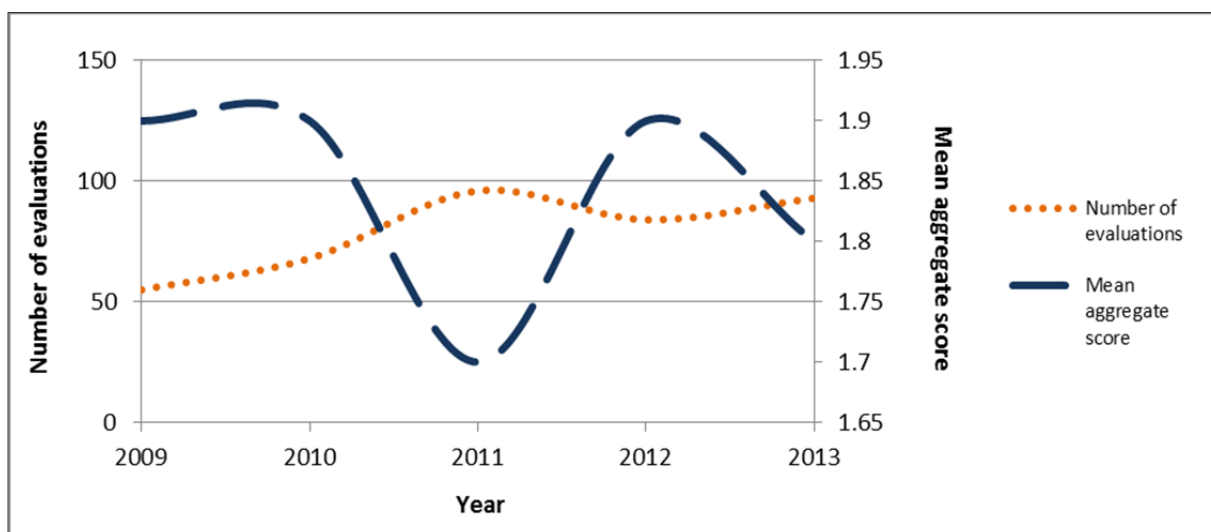
indicates that the majority of evaluations were either of acceptable quality or near acceptable quality.<sup>4</sup>

Figure 2. Aggregate mean score of reviewed evaluation reports



As suggested in Figure 3, there appears to be a moderate negative correlation between the number of independent evaluations (quantity) that are conducted during any given year and the quality of the reports. This may be interpreted to mean that there is little elasticity in the current capacity of the ILO’s evaluation system and that if the numbers keep on growing without additional capacity to provide oversight, quality is likely to suffer.

Figure 3. Numbers of evaluations per year against mean aggregate score



<sup>4</sup> Explanation of scoring is as follows: 0 = unacceptable quality; 1 = insufficient quality; 2 = acceptable quality; 3 = high quality. Color scheme ranges from dark to light blue with lighter shades reflecting higher quality

The consultants examined trends in the quality of evaluation reports in general and by region. They found that the overall quality of the reports submitted in 2012–13 had slightly improved compared to those submitted in 2011–12. Because of the small sample size, it was difficult to draw conclusions about regional trends. However, quality among the regions was largely consistent, with the Asia region scoring slightly above the overall average, while reports from the Arab region were slightly below average.

#### UPGRADING AND EXPANDING THE USE OF DECENTRALIZED EVALUATIONS FOR MANAGEMENT

***Biennial milestone 2.1 (2014–15): At least a 50 per cent improvement in reported use of evaluations by constituents over 2011 levels.***

This milestone is clearly on the way to being fully met. Recommendations targeting action with or for constituents have increased by 10 per cent from the previous year.

Constituents are increasingly being targeted in project report recommendations (Figure 4). Consequently, constituents' participation has increased in a number of ways. Most importantly, it has prompted them to take ownership of project outputs and outcomes; prompted stakeholder participation in the drafting and approval of evaluation terms of reference (TORs); and generated discussion forums at the end of the evaluation process. For non-IPEC evaluations undergoing the management response exercise, there were a total of 71 out of 240 recommendations. Of these, roughly 60 per cent targeted government ministries, 33 per cent targeted constituents as a homogenous group, 4 per cent targeted workers, and 3 per cent targeted employers. Constituents' involvement in management response to the recommendations was rated as high or moderate in 100 per cent of the cases. Rates from 2012 – when data collection began – indicate that, in 2013, constituents' involvement in evaluation recommendations increased by about 30 per cent (Figure 5).

Figure 4. Number of recommendations targeting constituents

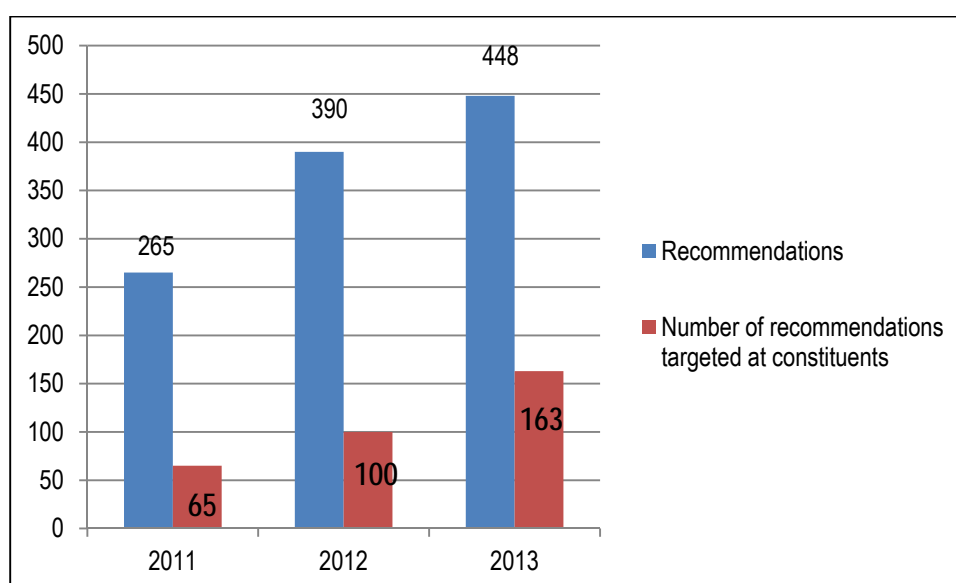
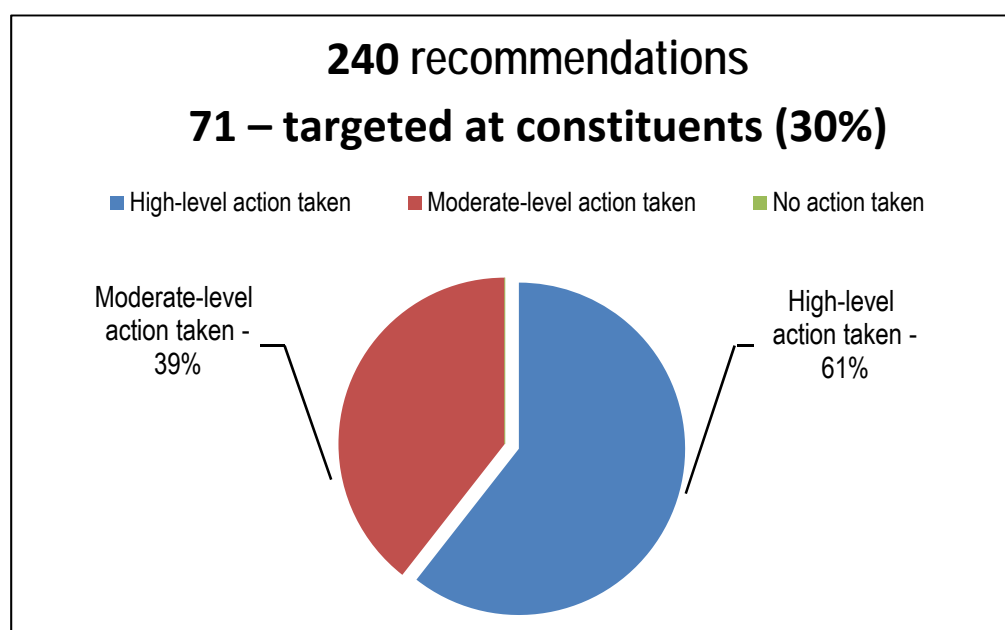


Figure 5. Constituents' involvement in response to evaluation recommendations, 2013–14



***Biennial milestone 2.2 (2014–15): 80 per cent use of project final progress report (self-evaluation) for projects above US\$ 500,000; results of validation exercise measure validity and reliability of evaluation and reporting.***

EVAL is continuing its efforts toward this 2014–2015 milestone, and has increased the collection and dissemination of self- and internal evaluations for projects over US\$500,000. Once received, these reports are stored in the EVAL database.

The internal and self- evaluation reports for projects provide valuable inputs into final or meta-evaluations, in addition to building up an office-wide understanding of the importance of line management and project staff participation in evaluation work. EVAL will continue to encourage project staff to routinely submit these reports for inclusion in the EVAL database. Table 3 shows a small increase in the number of DWCP reviews in 2013. Receipt of internal or self-evaluations for projects also increased and EVAL will continue to encourage project staff to send these in more systematically for inclusion in the centralized evaluation database.

Table 3. Internal and self-evaluations submitted to EVAL, 2008–2013

Internal and self-evaluation	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
DWCP reviews	2	1	4	8	6	7
Internal and self-evaluations from technical cooperation projects	6	8	12	24	34	31

## OUTCOME 3: EVALUATION CAPABILITY EXPANDED THROUGH ENHANCED KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS AND TOOLS

***Biennial milestone 3.1 (2014–15): 75 constituents and 75 ILO officials develop specialized knowledge through ILO training.***

### **Constituents and ILO officials trained in evaluation in 2013–14**

The third outcome of the results-based strategy to strengthen the use of evaluations (2011–15) envisaged the expansion of evaluation capability in the form of knowledge, skills and tools. This outcome’s two priorities are firstly to further institutionalize evaluation in the ILO, and secondly to support the development of constituents’ evaluation capacity.

In order to manage the strategic training issues, EVAL adopted a strategy with three components: 1) constituents’ training; 2) staff training; and 3) the Evaluation Manager Certification Programme EMCP. The EMCP, launched in 2012, has successfully introduced a guided-practice approach, which follows a three-day training course. Trainees are required to return to their posts and manage an evaluation under supervision using their acquired knowledge, and the management tools and techniques provided during the workshop. Upon successful completion of the evaluation, a certificate is awarded.

Table 4. Constituents and ILO officials trained in evaluation, 2013–14

Persons trained	Africa	Americas	Arab States	Asia and the Pacific	Europe	Headquarters	Total
Constituents	93	0	0	0	3	0	96
ILO staff	0	0	0	7	5	0	12
ILO staff EMCP	21	0	1	4	2	7	35
Total	114	0	1	11	10	7	143

Note: Any training that is less than one day is considered sensitization and not counted.

So far, four EMCP training courses have taken place (two in Turin, one in Africa, and one in Asia and the Pacific). The evaluation results show that participants consistently rated the training as “high”. For instance, results from training courses in Turin and in Africa<sup>5</sup> revealed that participants were “most satisfied” with the resource persons, followed by organization, learning methods and the achievement of objectives. While all results were high, the lowest results were received for including a gender dimension in training and obtaining preliminary information.

<sup>5</sup> The results do not reflect ratings by participants in the training courses held in the Asia and Pacific region, as results were not available at the time of printing.

Overall, training for the strategy period has already exceeded the target (Table 4) with impressive margins, in particular for the constituents. The majority of coverage has been in the Africa region, followed by the Asia and Pacific region.

***Biennial milestone 3.2 (2012–15): Internal governance document on evaluation network: approach, roles and responsibilities adopted and applied.***

As there is no milestone for 2014–15, this section concerns the previous biennium referring to the 2010–15 target: *Evaluation responsibilities specified in job descriptions; individual performance appraisals; roles and responsibilities standardized.* The evaluation network encompasses EVAL staff, regional evaluation officers and departmental evaluation focal points at headquarters.

Evaluation professionals had previously been recruited under the job description of “Programme Officer”. New job descriptions for evaluation officers from P.2 to P.5 levels were developed by EVAL to better reflect their competencies and responsibilities. Job descriptions from the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) were reviewed, with HRD’s input on competencies and responsibilities, in order to finalize ILO’s first official job description for evaluation staff. They are still being formally approved.

The standardization of evaluation roles and functions in the regions benefited from joint collaboration with the EAC, HRD and EVAL thereby ensuring that EVAL had a say in the performance appraisals of regional evaluation officers. The process has already started with the Director of EVAL providing inputs to the Beginning of Cycle forms for all regional evaluation officers in the spring of 2014.

A document outlining the roles and responsibilities and the workflow of evaluation in ILO has been elaborated in *Streamlining of EVAL – PARDEV cooperation on quality control for decentralized evaluations.* Further information on the details of evaluation roles and responsibilities is outlined in *Guidance Note 6: The evaluation manager – role and function.* These documents were updated to harmonize with the reform process and demonstrate a benchmark in the achievement of this milestone.

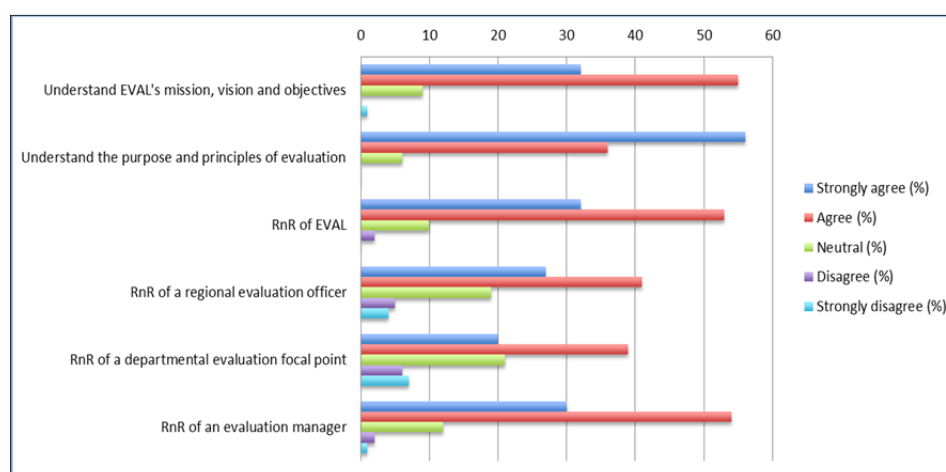
***2014: EVAL’s first communication strategy***

As the evaluation network continues to expand, EVAL took action to design its first communication strategy in response to a suggestion put forth by the Biennial Evaluation Network Workshop in November 2013. It is intended that the communication strategy will strengthen EVAL’s role as a substantial, effective and independent evaluation function.

The Evaluation Office first designed a communication needs survey to determine the current level of use, effectiveness and awareness of evaluation in the ILO. The survey was sent to a total of 347 clients (regional and departmental directors and chiefs, country directors, regional programme officers, evaluation focal points, evaluation managers, network members, among others). The survey achieved a 28 per cent response rate and yielded the following findings:

- *Most frequently used knowledge services* are the EVAL intranet and public web sites;
- *Most frequently used EVAL products* are i-eval *Flash News*, evaluation reports, the policy guidelines resource kit and the AER;
- *Most effective tools for communicating evaluation information* are i-eval *Flash News*, the policy guidelines resource kit, and evaluation reports;
- *Most important means of communication* are the EVAL intranet and public websites;
- *There is high awareness of EVAL's mandate and functions* (see Figure 6); and
- *Use and usefulness of evaluation* were highly acknowledged, but there is a need to improve satisfaction with EVAL's services and use of evaluation.

Figure 6. Level of awareness of EVAL's mandate and functions



RnR = roles and responsibilities.

The survey's results informed the communication strategy which is proposed to launch in November 2014. Rolling-out the communication strategy includes implementing three action strategies: i) *broaden the understanding of evaluation in ILO*; ii) *build active participation of ILO officials in evaluation activities*; iii) *and strengthen the use and re-use of evaluation findings and products*. See Appendix V for more details on the communication strategy.

**Recommendation:** Drawing on the findings of the communication needs survey, the Evaluation Office should roll-out a communication strategy to further strengthen the culture of evaluation within the ILO.

#### IMPROVING THE USE OF EVALUATION KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS

During the course of 2014, EVAL's Knowledge Sharing Platform was further developed and it will be launched in the near future. It incorporates access to all knowledge products and systems, acting as a place for collaboration and discussion. The Knowledge Sharing Platform contains or links to the following main components:

- Evaluation Policy Guidelines Resource Kit;
- Meta-analyses & Think Pieces;
- Network Collaboration Space;
- i-Track – Planning and Document Database;
- Training events and materials;
- Evaluation consultant roster;
- Research and background information; and
- Calendar and mission reports.

EVAL's collection of knowledge products and services continues to expand and grow as Table 5 shows.



Table 5. Products available through EVAL Knowledge Sharing Platform, 2005–2014

Product type	Year										Total
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
<b>Evaluations (independent)</b>											
Projects	65	55	42	66	63	71	96	82	94	20	654
Summaries	–	25	28	37	177	75	95	67	76	14	594
Strategy/policy	2	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	14
Country	1	0	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	13
<b>Evaluations (internal)</b>											
DWCP reviews	–	1	3	2	1	4	8	6	7	3	35
Internal reports	–	8	9	6	8	12	24	34	31	6	138
<b>Guidelines/training</b>											
Guidance (revised*)	1	4	5	6	7	–	45	6	2	1	52*
Training modules	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	2	1	–	8
<b>Publications</b>											
Think pieces	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	2	7
Meta-analyses	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	2	2	8
Newsletter	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	4	2	11

\* Revised existing guidance documents (number is not a total).

– = nil.

**Source: i-Track Database**

## PART II: ASSESSING THE ILO'S EFFECTIVENESS AND RESULTS

Since 2011, EVAL has dedicated Part II of the AER to assessing the Office's performance on the basis of effectiveness and results, as required by the 2011–14 results-based evaluation strategy. This year, Part II takes stock of key effectiveness issues addressed in the past three reports (2010–11, 2012–13 and 2013–14) to determine how the Office has addressed them and to identify areas that need further action. In addition, findings from a study on impact evaluation in the ILO and a meta-analysis of DWCP reviews, undertaken in 2014 were also taken into account. This is particularly timely as it provides EVAL with the opportunity to inform preparations for the 2018–21 SPF, especially in light of on-going ILO reform to streamline institutional programme priorities. The reform process has had an impact on the Office's SPF by introducing eight ACIs in 2014–15, which provided thematic spaces for the 10 strategic outcome areas proposed for the 2016-17 P&B.

The first section of Part II explains the approach and rationale for measuring and reporting on the ILO's performance. The second section revisits issues that were previously identified by EVAL, and reviews the extent to which the Office has addressed them, highlighting any further necessary actions. The third section presents the main conclusions and recommendations that are needed in order to move forward.

### MEASURING ILO'S PERFORMANCE

In response to the 2008 ILO Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization, the GB, the International Labour Conference and donors called upon the Office to demonstrate more clearly the results of its performance in the world of work. ILO interventions need to produce tangible and positive results in the lives of beneficiaries, in addition to addressing the most important decent work challenges that member States face. In order to achieve these goals, the Office has gradually improved its RBM system to design and implement effective decent work programmes and interventions.

The RBM system applies a blend of “bottom-up” and “top-down” approaches. The “bottom-up approach” focuses on measuring the results of each development intervention at the country programme outcome (CPO) and project levels, while the “top-down approach” focuses on measuring institutional-level results, starting with the global strategic outcomes. Proper alignment between the two levels is essential for an effective RBM system.

### ASSESSING PROGRESS

There has been significant management response and follow-up – as part of the reform process and in preparation for the P&B 2016–17 – on many of the recommendations previously presented to the GB in the last three AERs (see Table 6). Various issues flagged by the evaluability assessments of the SPF, DWCPs and CPOs, for example, seem to have been (explicitly or implicitly) considered in the programme guidelines for the P&B 2016–17.

### **At the SPF level**

The baseline for EVAL's assessment starts with the 2010–11 AER SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats) analysis of the 2010–15 SPF. The assessment identified some of the following threats and weaknesses: insufficient prioritization and selectivity; indicators not measuring substantive results and impact; accountability not codified; incentives not clear; and rigidity in departmental budgets and structures.

Table 6 shows various issues that have been or are being addressed, but problems in measuring performance continue to be hindered by weak baselines, indicators and milestones. At the SPF level, the importance of greater coherence between the results and the accountability framework is still a challenge. High-level evaluations have found that the quality of work and delivery of outputs were on track with managers motivated to achieve performance targets. However, primarily at the planning stages, the system itself generates competition among managers when designating targets and securing resources to deliver the outcome-based work plans (OBWs) and the CPOs. The lesson learned is that the current OBW and CPO programming process functions reasonably well in terms of accountability for output delivery, but that competition may compromise effective prioritization.

### **At DWCP/CPO level**

At the DWCP/CPO level the evaluability assessment of CPOs conducted in 2013 found quite a few limitations with regard to the evaluability of CPOs and concluded that there was significant scope for improvement with respect to risks and assumptions, baselines, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plans and milestones. The study suggested actions were needed to address these evaluability gaps in order to: improve the Office's accountability for its programmes and enable it to report on its accomplishments; improve the quality of its evaluations; and utilize evaluation findings and lessons learned to improve performance. Also, the one-to-one linkage of CPOs to P&B outcomes mentioned in previous AERs has posed some difficulties for projects and programmes that are more cross-cutting in nature to establish coherent and synergetic work plans that are embedded in the CPO and OBW systems.

EVAL's recent 2014 meta-analysis of 15 ILO DWCP reviews showed: inadequate communication processes; significant diversity of ILO presence in countries which impacts the scale of activities and oversight; insufficient utilization of DWCP reviews by management; inadequate information on the scope of activities; and difficulty in reporting on outputs and outcomes.

The Office is considering some modifications to the current DWCP Guidebook and Technical Cooperation Manual. Reviews by EVAL, PARDEV and regional programme units continue to demonstrate that logframes in DWCPs and in project documents are often inadequate. Generally, the response to such observations has been to suggest further technical training for

project teams in logframe theory and methodology. While further training undoubtedly has merit, the persistence of design problems in DWCPs, CPOs and projects, despite considerable technical training, suggests that part of the problem may also lie in the lack of compliance with often non-compulsory but essential existing guidance, tools and instruments.

### **Impact evaluation in the ILO**

In mid-2014, EVAL commissioned a stock-taking of current impact evaluation practices in ILO in respond to a growing demand among constituents and international partners for a more credible measurement of impact. Impact evaluations have the potential to support sound decisions about ILO policies and programmes, while also improving accountability, developmental impact, and the effective use of resources. To be credible, impact evaluations need solid data based on robust monitoring and reporting systems. ILO technical programmes endowed with the necessary resources and capacity conduct and finance impact evaluations. In turn, EVAL has developed guidance, quality standards, and offers advisory services upon request.

The conclusions of the study indicate that ILO impact evaluations have several strengths, such as a reasonable methodological application and the use of rich methodologies. However, notable challenges were also identified. In particular, the fact that impact evaluations often do not measure long-term outcomes, but stop short at medium-term results, which calls their high cost into question. For instance, out of the six impact evaluations that used expensive and reliable techniques (counterfactual), three focused on the outcomes rather than on developmental impact. This is also a consequence of inadequate tracking/monitoring mechanisms, and of a widespread and inconsistent understanding and use of “impact evaluation” within the ILO, and between ILO staff and donors. Moreover, there is a great need for strong evaluability analyses in order to justify investing in impact evaluations and in high-level expertise in the ILO to influence design.

### **MOVING FORWARD**

This section presents key conclusions and recommendations that stem from the findings in Parts I and II. EVAL has found that monitoring, reporting and impact evaluations, including their methodologies require more attention in the ILO for the establishment of a fully effective RBM system.

While not reviewed in detail, incentive systems in the ILO, at headquarters and in the country offices may also need to be addressed more thoroughly. For instance, at headquarters incentives continue to focus on project approvals and linking CPOs to P&B outcomes. In country offices, incentives focus on the management of delivery. There is a lack of focus on developmental results and effectiveness. Projects are in good shape if delivery is on track, and are in trouble if delivery lags. “Problem” and “at risk” projects achieve this status largely as a result of financial delivery performance, and portfolio review exercises seldom address

Table 6. Issues previously identified by EVAL: management's actions and pending actions

Development effectiveness framework		Issues highlighted by EVAL in previous AERs	Actions taken by management	Status of what is left to accomplish
Design	SPF level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Insufficient prioritization and selectivity</li> <li>Rigidity in departmental budgets and structures</li> <li>Outcome logic, indicators, baselines and targets weak</li> <li>Accountability not codified and incentives not clear</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clear direction to fewer outcomes and priorities with focus and critical mass</li> <li>HQ structural reform and emphasis on team work</li> <li>Peer review mechanism established to review logic and robustness of design</li> </ul>	On track but accountability and incentive structure related to results still need further attention
	DWCP/CPO level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Logical framework of DWCPs and CPOs weak or absent, and RBM metrics inadequate</li> <li>Accountability and incentive structure unclear (e.g. linking of CPOs to one outcome)</li> <li>Projects too broad and ambitious in objectives and pockets of bureaucratic slowness in implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training and strengthened procedures of DWCP (and hence CPOs) is part of the Office's work plan</li> <li>Incentives and accountability part of the field review exercise</li> <li>One-linking rule of CPOs being reconsidered</li> <li>Technical cooperation review expected to inform issues to be addressed</li> </ul>	Greater emphasis needed on the evaluability of CPOs and DWCPs and review of the one-linking rule of CPOs needed
Monitoring progress	SPF level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicators do not convey a sense of progress in measuring results/impact</li> <li>Inadequate use of indicators, baselines and subsequent measurement data for monitoring impact</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Systematic implementation reporting in the Office's Integrated Resource Information System (IRIS) Strategic Management (SM) module</li> </ul>	Efforts to improve measurability of progress towards results are not yet evident; greater emphasis on evaluability of indicators needed
	DWCP/CPO level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The absence of measurable impact/development effectiveness indicators limits DWCP and project M&amp;E focus delivery and is basis for weak M&amp;E frameworks</li> <li>There is a disconnect between the Office's IRIS Strategic Management Module (SMM) automated system and evaluable DWCP and project results frameworks</li> <li>Internal M&amp;E reporting is only done at the end of every biennium to feed into the corporate industrial relations IR on the P&amp;B. This practice is contrary to the intent of RBM, which encourages line managers to use M&amp;E frameworks to manage and report on results</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peer review mechanisms are being strengthened to address the measurement of development effectiveness and impact</li> <li>Significant improvements have been made in the Office's IRIS SMM platform to also provide an automated M&amp;E platform</li> <li>Some improvements have been seen in the IR's use of country specific-results. However, the Office still lacks a systematic and automated way of gathering country-specific reports</li> </ul>	<p>Further work needed to strengthen the evaluability of results frameworks, logical frameworks and M&amp;E frameworks at proposal and implementation stage</p> <p>Further improvements are needed in the SMM to ensure linkage with DWCP/CPO results frameworks and projects' logical frameworks</p> <p>Annual reporting on country programme progress and development effects should be a requirement based on country-specific annual performance reports</p>
Identifying results and impacts	SPF level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Better linkages among CPOs, P&amp;B outcomes, and SPF outcomes are needed to ensure results and higher impacts</li> <li>Release restrictions imposed by the current SMM to enable reporting on SPF cross-cutting outcomes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Office is aware of the importance of these linkages; however, a concentrated effort is needed to ensure better linkages in the next P&amp;B and SPF.</li> <li>Despite significant improvements in the SMM, the module's limitations on cross-cutting outcomes have not yet been resolved</li> </ul>	<p>A thorough review of CPO linkages to the higher levels of the strategic RBM framework is needed as part of the formulation of the 2018–21 SPF.</p> <p>In light of the 10 P&amp;B outcome areas for P&amp;B 2016–17, the Office should address these limitations in tandem with the P&amp;B indicators work</p>
	DWCP/CPO level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum engagement of national constituents in the formulation of DWCPs and projects limits relevance which in turn could have a detrimental effect on the potential impact of results and sustainability</li> <li>The lack of evaluable outcome indicators and sound baselines limit the Office's ability to conduct viable impact evaluations and measure medium-term results. This brings into question the cost effectiveness of these types of evaluations</li> <li>Lack of widespread and consistent understanding and use of "impact evaluation" within the ILO and between ILO staff and donors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Office has made notable progress in engaging constituents in the development of DWCPs and project design, hence the relevance of its operations show improvements in the scores assigned to the evaluation criterion on relevance</li> <li>The Office has made significant improvements in identifying measurable results and increasing the viability of impact evaluations by revising DWCP guidelines, and by EVAL providing guidance on evaluability assessments of project proposals and M&amp;E frameworks, and guidance on impact evaluations</li> </ul>	<p>Although improvements have been made, constituents continue to feel that reliance and potential impacts of results could be improved by optimizing national constituents in programme/project design, M&amp;E and evaluation</p> <p>A concentrated Office-wide effort is needed to ensure that guidance on impact evaluation is followed and that impact evaluations meet minimum quality standards</p>

development effectiveness. Some of this may be addressed as part of applying the field structure review results and this will be examined further as part of the planned evaluation of the field structure in 2016.

*Conclusion 1:*

- Measuring outcomes is often technically very difficult. Some important outcomes are hard, if not impossible, to measure, and even theoretically measurable indicators may lack reliable data sources in beneficiary member countries. Strengthening the evaluability of M&E frameworks at the programme and project proposal phase, as well during the implementation phase, is pivotal to the creation of stronger results-based SPF outcomes, DWCPs and projects.

*Conclusion 2:*

- In the absence of measurable indicators, DWCP and project M&E frameworks are often limited to financial delivery. Although the Office's IRIS Strategic Management Module (SMM) provides a good systematic framework for implementation reporting, there is disconnect between the automated system, and evaluable DWCP and project results frameworks.

*Conclusion 3:*

- A project has a "complete" results framework if it includes an objective, baselines, indicators, targets, milestones, and an M&E system. A "standard" results framework or logical framework (equipped with an objective, baselines, indicators, targets, and milestones) is needed to ensure consistency in the use of ILO RBM terminology, and to enhance coherence between the design, M&E and reporting systems.

*Conclusion 4:*

- Constituents and international partners are increasingly calling for impact evaluations and for credible impact measurement. Yet, available data collection and information on impact is weak and there are substantial reporting gaps. This is often the result of resource constraints, inadequate or absent M&E frameworks, lack of evaluability assessments, poor understanding of impact evaluation and a lack of awareness of the availability or adherence to EVAL's guidance on the matter.

*Conclusion 5:*

- There is a need for office-wide impact and ex-post evaluation standards that provide sound methodological approaches. EVAL needs to work with the technical departments to ensure that they use the Office's guidance, established definitions and tools, in addition to conducting evaluability assessments to ensure quality and to justify investments. EVAL needs to take a more proactive role by producing additional protocols that set out impact data collection methodologies

and approaches that meet ILO's needs and are based on international and United Nations Evaluation Group best practices and standards. Moreover, EVAL could strengthen its role by improving knowledge sharing, advocacy, technical support and quality assurance for impact evaluations.

***Recommendation:*** The Office should strengthen its M&E and its internal system for reporting on the implementation of programmes and projects and make a strong theory of change a compulsory requirement at all levels of the ILO's RBM system.

*Linked to conclusions 1, 2 and 3*

***Recommendation:*** The Evaluation Office should continue to strengthen its efforts on impact evaluation in a more coordinated and rigorous manner.

*Linked to conclusions 4 and 5*

## APPENDIX I. PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS CONTAINED IN THE ANNUAL EVALUATION REPORTS 2011-12 AND 2012-13

Recommendations from the annual evaluation report 2011–12				
Suggestions and next steps	Long-term improvements	Short-term actions 2014–15	Who/additional cost 2014–15	Status
<b>1. The ILO's quality assurance of project documents</b>				
The appraisal function has been well established at headquarters. However, regional capacities need strengthening to fully carry this function forward.	The Development Cooperation Branch (CODEV) should continue to strengthen the linkages between its supervisory and oversight role, and its guidance and capacity-building work, to improve the quality of project design during the proposal stage. This may involve targeted support earlier in the proposal development stages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Step up the helpdesk for project design.</li> <li>Review the Technical Cooperation Manual (update and improve user friendliness).</li> </ul>	PARDEV/ \$15,000  31 Dec. 2014/ \$15,000	<p>Completed. PARDEV continued its design support function for projects, as well as for ACIs (ACI 4 and ACI 5), including through missions. Between January and June 2014, 34 concept notes received design feedback (i.e. about 28 per cent of the total number of project proposals appraised during the period).</p> <p>Ongoing. Technical Cooperation Manual updates have been peer reviewed; incorporation of feedback in progress.</p>
	The Office should consider stronger mechanisms for linking final proposal quality to originating unit accountability. Where quality is found weak, plans for follow-up post-approval should become more systematic.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen accountability of originating units in line with the outcomes of the ongoing technical cooperation review under the ILO reform agenda.</li> </ul>	PARDEV/ none	Waiting for technical cooperation review reform implementation decisions. <i>Timeline is not provided.</i>



Recommendations from the annual evaluation report 2011–12				
Suggestions and next steps	Long-term improvements	Short-term actions 2014–15	Who/additional cost 2014–15	Status
<b>2. Progress reporting of project performance</b>				
Technical progress reports (TPRs) should inform decision-making and provide input for PARDEV's annual reports on the overall implementation of the ILO's technical cooperation portfolio.	The responsible administrative units in the regions and at headquarters should conduct systematic quality assurance of TPRs, with oversight exercised by PARDEV.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The responsible administrative units in the regions and headquarters should conduct systematic quality assurance of TPRs, with oversight exercised by PARDEV.</li> </ul>	PARDEV/ \$10,000	Ongoing. PARDEV reminds the responsible ILO officials routinely of reporting deadlines, and is planning to carry out annual assessments of TPRs. Progress is dependent on the introduction of SharePoint.
	In the absence of an all-encompassing M&E system, the Office should establish a centrally managed knowledge exchange system where TPRs can be stored and accessed by all internal stakeholders. The ILO's donors should, as far as possible, support the use of the Triennial Comprehensive Policy Review (TCPR) approach to progress reporting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PARDEV has decided to use Sharepoint instead of Plone. The pilot scheme, based on the Better Work System, will commence on 21 July 2014 after the initial configuration and definition of the environment and user rights. The system should go live in September 2014. It will be initially tested with some 15 projects in each category.</li> </ul>	PARDEV and the Information and Technology Management Department (INFOTEC)/ \$170,000	Ongoing. Scoping and resource plan and pilot objectives and requirements approved following consultation with technical consultants engaged. Licencing negotiated with Microsoft and United Nations International Computing Centre (UNICC) to house the information and communication technologies (ICT) environment.
<b>3. Ratings in ILO evaluations</b>				
Integrate the management information system for compiling and storing evaluation-based performance data across all tools and time periods.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i-Track currently has no modality for incorporating the ratings, but could be modified, which would require further staff and technical resources.</li> </ul>	EVAL	Rejected. Resource requirements to upgrade i-Track to incorporate ratings are excessive.

Recommendations from the annual evaluation report 2011–12				
Suggestions and next steps	Long-term improvements	Short-term actions 2014–15	Who/additional cost 2014–15	Status
<b>4. RBM and ILO effectiveness: Insights from evaluability reviews</b>				
<p>While substantial progress has been made towards implementation and compliance with the RBM policy, the evaluability review identified areas for improvement that could be taken into account in the next SPF.</p>	<p>Improved evaluability of ILO's RBM framework starting from the Country Programme Outcomes upwards to the SPF outcomes using strong underlying logical frameworks and reliable metrics (indicators, baselines, milestones and targets).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provide proactive support to field offices, including training for development of evaluable strategies and indicators.</li> <li>▪ Given that achieving outcomes depends on the joint efforts of the Office and constituents shift the focus from attribution of results to assessing the ILO's contribution in relation to assumptions concerning partnerships, constituencies and the political context.</li> <li>▪ Review the advantages and disadvantages of linking a CPO to only one programme and budget outcome, in order to better plan and report on cross-cutting initiatives.</li> <li>▪ Encourage good practice through appropriate incentives; for example: (i) making the allocation of resources dependent on the quality of the design; (ii) making line managers and staff accountable for complying with minimum design standards; and (iii) highlighting good practices in reports and individual performance appraisals.</li> </ul>	<p>PROGRAM/ Cost is not provided</p>	<p>On-going. The design and programming role of DWCPs will be strengthened through a training programme to be developed with Turin (likely in 2015), a tightening of the Quality Assurance Mechanism (QAM) for draft DWCPs and more systematic exchange of good practices. With the transition to a new strategic framework in 2016-17 there is an opportunity to review the role of CPOs in the programming framework and the current one-to-one linking rule.</p> <p>This will be reviewed in the context of the field review exercise which has a focus on roles and responsibilities and will also look into accountability and incentives.</p>

Recommendations from the annual evaluation report 2011–12				
Suggestions and next steps	Long-term improvements	Short-term actions 2014–15	Who/additional cost 2014–15	Status
<b>5. ILO performance through technical cooperation</b>				
<p>The 2013 meta-study found that the ILO's overall performance through technical cooperation in terms of relevance and effectiveness was favourable. However use of monitoring and reporting against results; adequacy of resources and time planned for results; and internal project design and implementation management practices were found to be some of the weakest areas of performance.</p>	<p>Technical cooperation projects are designed to the highest standards and apply state-of-the-art M&amp;E systems and management practices to optimize their contribution to the ILO's RBM framework.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Specify project objectives more narrowly to ensure each is achievable within available resources and time frames, factoring in room for unplanned contingencies, and make gender sensitivity a major vector of development effectiveness.</li> <li>▪ Plan and manage dynamically for risks and opportunities in regard to sustainability, particularly weaknesses in national institutional capacities and commitment; introduce ex post accountability into the RBM cycle; design real-time measures to identify and address pockets of bureaucratic slowness.</li> <li>▪ Develop logical frameworks that will be used by management for accountability and boost the use of performance monitoring through systematic collection of baseline measurements. Provide proactive support to field offices, including training for the development of evaluable strategies and indicators.</li> </ul>	<p>PARDEV/ Cost is not provided</p>	<p>Ongoing. The appraisal systemically includes assessment of feasibility, gender sensitivity and sustainability. PARDEV strengthened its upfront design support. PARDEV ensures the management of the project approval workflows, and has increased coordination with management and support services, e.g. BUD/CT, EVAL, HRD, PROGRAM, the Security Unit (SECURITY) and the Procurement Bureau (PROCUREMENT).</p> <p>With the reform, PARDEV has re-emphasized its field support function, including in respect of project cycle management training. Sessions on evaluable strategies and indicators are systematically integrated in the PCM design and implementation planning courses for ILO staff.</p>

Recommendations from the annual evaluation report 2011–12				
Suggestions and next steps	Long-term improvements	Short-term actions 2014–15	Who/additional cost 2014–15	Status
<b>6. Findings from Regular Budget Supplementary Account (RBSA) evaluation and initial experience with outcome-based funding</b>				
<p>The 2013 study of RBSA and outcome-based funding found that the CPOs that received major RBSA contributions used resources effectively but that efficiencies could be improved including reducing time delays in approvals, release of funding sources, and more clarity for evaluation procedures of outcome-based funding.</p>	<p>Initiative financed by the RBSA and outcome-based funding support evaluable CPOs and are designed, implemented and evaluated in a timely and efficient manner to optimize support to the ILO's RBM framework.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Keeping in view the increase in outcome-based funding, the Office should update existing RBSA monitoring and evaluation guidelines or introduce new guidelines to include the planning and budgeting of the monitoring and evaluation activities financed by outcome-based funding.</li> <li>▪ CPOs receiving major RBSA contributions or outcome-based funding should be evaluated in a timely manner, preferably towards the close of the DWCP, and even as part of a DWCP evaluation or DWCP reviews, to maximize the "use of evaluation".</li> <li>▪ COs and PROGRAM should weigh the potential areas of continued support under the RBSA well in advance. This will help these offices to identify and prioritize early on where better results could be achieved through additional financial support.</li> </ul>	<p>PARDEV/ PROGRAM Cost is not provided</p> <p>EVAL Existing staff time</p> <p>PROGRAM</p>	<p>Ongoing. PARDEV and PROGRAM, in consultation with EVAL, have jointly issued programming and design guidance for new phases of outcome-based funding partnerships, as well as for thematic (ACI) funding. Proposals for i) a clear accountability framework for allocation of lightly earmarked resources, and implementation and delivery; as well as ii) an integrated mechanism for programming and allocation of resources across all sources of funding is under consideration as part of the technical cooperation review.</p> <p>EVAL addressed the recommendation and will continue to work with regional evaluation officers to systematically incorporate RBSA funded activities with larger cluster or strategic evaluations to assess their contribution to the ILO's SPF.</p> <p>PROGRAM - No response to earlier identification of potential areas of support.</p>

## APPENDIX II. RBM MATRICES FOR EVALUATION STRATEGY

Outcome 1: Improved use of evaluation by ILO constituents and management for governance			
Indicator		Baseline	End target
1.1. The frequency and quality of the EAC decisions and advice on relevance of evaluation programme of work to Governing Body policy decisions and strategic objectives of the Office; adequacy of follow-up to evaluation results		Three meetings in 2010; topics discussed for coming year only; no discussion of strategic use of evaluation recommendations	EAC convenes meetings and forums where analysis and dialogue on evaluation topics and follow-up lead to documented plans and follow-up for strategic use
1.2. Annual evaluation report synthesizes recommendations and lessons learned based on evaluations		Reporting on implementation of evaluation strategy without analysis of broader ILO effectiveness	Annual evaluation reporting based on analysis of evaluation reports
1.3. High-level evaluations assess the contributions of technical and decent work country strategies to the SPF and programme and budget outcomes		External quality rating of evaluations; 2005–09 (from independent external evaluation)	High-level evaluations better inform governance-level strategic and programming decisions
<b>Biennial milestones for Outcome 1</b>			
<b>2010–11</b>	<b>2012–13</b>	<b>2014–15</b>	<b>Proposed for 2016-17</b>
1.1. 2011: EAC schedule, procedures and deliverables specified in new action plan; formal record of recommendations for evaluation programme of work (2012–13); record of EAC advice on use of specific recommendations	Four meetings per year; record of recommendations for evaluation programme of work (2013–14); record of EAC advice on use of specific recommendations	Four meetings per year; formal record of recommendations for evaluation programme of work (2015–16); record of EAC advice on use of specific recommendations	Four meetings per year; formal record of recommendations for evaluation programme of work (2017-18); record of EAC advice on recommendation use; EAC will coalesce support to address cross-cutting office-wide issues that are identified in evaluations
1.2. Performance information in annual evaluation report based on analysis of evaluation reports; results discussed by Programme, Financial and Administrative Committee	2013: Improved annual evaluation report based on Governing Body feedback; results feed into the Programme and Budget for 2014–15	2015: Annual evaluation report used in developing new SPF and programme budget	2016 Annual Evaluation Report and the independent external evaluation of EVAL that will take place in 2016 will be used to develop the new 2018-21 SPF and EVAL's results-based strategy
1.3. Results of internal peer review of high-level evaluations 2010–11	Results of internal peer review of high-level evaluations 2012–13	Results of external evaluation show high satisfaction with RBM link and usability of	Independent external evaluation of the ILO's evaluation function will inform EVAL's new

register satisfactory quality	register satisfactory quality	high-level evaluations 2010–15	evaluation strategy and the 2018-21 SPF
<b>Outcome 2: Harmonized Office-wide evaluation practice to support transparency and accountability</b>			
<b>Indicator</b>		<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End target</b>
2.1. By 2015, 100 per cent of DWCPs and projects would have mechanisms in place for regularly engaging constituents in the use of evaluation processes (recommendations specifically targeted at constituents)		Nil. <sup>6</sup>	Periodic ex post surveys and reporting of management response and follow-up shows that 100 per cent of evaluations address constituent involvement
2.2. Upgrade and expand the use of evaluations for management (decentralized)		Count of self-, internal, thematic and impact evaluations conducted by sectors and regions	All regions and sectors have biennial evaluation plans coordinated by focal points that link to management accountability and organizational learning, and which are reviewed by the EAC
<b>Biennial milestones for Outcome 2</b>			
<b>2010–11</b>	<b>2012–13</b>	<b>2014–15</b>	<b>Proposed for 2016-17</b>
2.1. 2011: Initial survey to constituents based on 2010 evaluations completed sets baseline measure	2013: 25 per cent participation achieved for those recommendations specifically targeted at constituents over 2011 levels	2015: 50 per cent participation achieved for those recommendations specifically targeted at constituents over 2012-13 levels	2017: 75 per cent participation achieved for those recommendations specifically targeted at constituents over 2014-15 levels
2.2. 20 per cent increase in collection of mandated internal evaluations available for use by management	50 per cent increase in collection of mandated internal evaluations available for use by management over 2011 levels	75 per cent increase in collection of mandated internal evaluations available for use by management over 2012-13 levels	95 per cent increase in collection of mandated internal evaluations available for use by management over 2014-15 levels

<sup>6</sup> There were not any constituents that were part of the exercise which would inform the baseline.

Outcome 3: Evaluation capability expanded through enhanced knowledge, skills and tools			
Indicator		Baseline	End target
3.1. Evaluation capacity and practice among ILO staff and constituents improved		Number of staff and constituents receiving technical training and hands-on support	All interested constituents can avail themselves of training in specialized evaluation skills
3.2. Standardized roles and responsibilities are applied to evaluation officers and focal points throughout the ILO		No standardized job descriptions for evaluation officers; compliance with evaluation guidelines unknown	Evaluation responsibilities standardized and specified in job descriptions for focal points; EVAL participation in performance appraisals for all evaluation officers and focal points
<b>Biennial milestones for Outcome 3</b>			
2010–11	2012–13	2014–15	Proposed for 2016–17
3.1. 75 constituents and 75 ILO officials develop specialized evaluation knowledge through ILO training	75 constituents and 75 ILO officials develop specialized evaluation knowledge through ILO training over 2011 levels (150)	75 constituents and 75 ILO officials develop specialized evaluation knowledge through ILO training over 2012–13 levels (225)	75 constituents and 75 ILO officials develop specialized evaluation knowledge through ILO training over 2012–13 levels (300)
3.2. ILO generic job descriptions are developed for evaluation officers	2013: Internal governance document adopted and applied for evaluation policy and roles and responsibilities of officials in the evaluation network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Regional evaluation officers have specific and standardized evaluation responsibilities included in their job descriptions</li> <li>▪ Establish certification procedures for evaluation managers with input into their performance appraisals from EVAL</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Departmental evaluation focal points have elements of evaluation responsibilities included in their job descriptions, with input from EVAL for the corresponding part of their performance appraisals</li> <li>▪ Certified evaluation managers receive recognition in their performance appraisals</li> </ul>

## APPENDIX III. DECENTRALIZED INDEPENDENT EVALUATIONS BY TECHNICAL TOPIC

	Technical area	Number	% of total
Employment	Employment policies and advisory services	6	7
	Crisis intervention	4	4
	Employment-intensive investment	9	9
	Programme on skills, knowledge and employability	6	7
	Youth employment	8	9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>35 %</b>
	Social Protection	Social Policy	1
Social Security		3	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>4 %</b>
Governance and Tripartism	Better Work	1	1
	Elimination of child labour	18	19
	Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work – Declaration	2	2
	Labour Administration	1	1
	Occupational Safety and Health	2	2
	Social Dialogue	2	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27 %</b>
Work Quality	Gender	8	9
	Migration	7	8
	Social Protection	1	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18 %</b>
Enterprises	Enterprise development	8	9
	Green Jobs	2	2
	Boosting employment and small enterprise development	5	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16 %</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>94</b>	<b>100 %</b>



## APPENDIX IV. INDEPENDENT PROJECT EVALUATIONS CONDUCTED FOR 2013

The following table is arranged by thematic and geographic areas, listing the 94 independent evaluations of technical cooperation project evaluations received between October 2012 and December 2013. There were 57 managed by ILO staff and 37 conducted under the management of either an external organization or a joint programme. The management response exercise was conducted for 48 of the received evaluations managed by ILO, 16 of these were conducted through the IPEC mechanism. Among these independent evaluations, 74 were final and 20 were midterm evaluations.

### Strategic objective: Employment (33)

Country/ Region	Donor	Title of Project	Administrative Office
<b>ILO Managed Evaluations (15)</b>			
Africa regional	Denmark	Projet CEJEDRAO : Renforcement des compétences pour l'emploi des jeunes et le développement rural en Afrique de l'Ouest (Phase I) – Evaluation Final	DWT/CO-Dakar
	France	Projet d'appui à la promotion de l'emploi et réduction de la pauvreté (APERP II) – Évaluation mi-parcours	EMP/ELM
Albania	Europe Aid	Human resources development in Albania – Final external evaluation	DWT/CO-Budapest
Americas Region	Spain	Fortalecimiento del Observatorio Laboral de Centroamérica y de la Republica Dominicana – Evaluación intermedia	DWT/CO-San José
Arab Occupied Territories	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	Skills development and employment services for the construction sector in the Gaza Strip (has RBSA component) – Final Evaluation	RO-Arab States/DWT-Beirut
East Timor	Europe Aid	Enhancing Rural Access – Rural roads rehabilitation and maintenance (RDP IV) – Midterm Evaluation	CO-Jakarta
Ghana	World Bank	Technical assistance for capacity building support to the Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP) – Final evaluation	CO-Abuja
Global	Master Card	Work for Youth (W4Y) – Midterm Evaluation	EMP/POLICY
Indonesia	UNDP	Green livelihood access for Central Kalimantan's inclusive environmental response to climate change – Final Evaluation	DWT/CO-Jakarta

Inter-regional	Europe Aid	Assessing and addressing the effects of trade on employment – Final evaluation	ED/EMP/MSU
Mali	Luxembourg	Programme d'appui à l'insertion des jeunes dans la vie professionnelle (HIMO et PEJIMO) – Évaluation final	RO-Africa
Pakistan	One UN Fund	Empowering Vulnerable Groups through Education, Employment and Training (EET) – Final Evaluation	CO-Islamabad
Philippines	Australia	Community based emergency employment (cash for employment) and reconstruction project – Final evaluation	CO-Manila
Somalia	Europe Aid	Improvements of livelihoods of vulnerable households in urban and peri-urban areas of Galkayo – Midterm evaluation	CO-Addis Ababa
Zimbabwe	Denmark	Skills for youth employment and rural development in Western and Southern Africa: Zimbabwe component – Midterm evaluation	CO-Harare
<b>Joint or Externally Managed Evaluations (18)</b>			
Angola	MDG Achievement Fund	Governance of water and sanitation in Angola's poor neighbourhoods – Final Joint Evaluation	DWT/CO-Yaoundé
Brazil		Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional de Mulheres e Crianças Indígenas no Brasil Rascunho do Relatório Final da Avaliação do Final	CO-Brasilia
China		Improve nutrition, food safety, and food security for China's most vulnerable women and children – Final Evaluation	CO-Beijing
Costa Rica		Desarrollo de la competitividad para la región Brunca en los sectores de turismo y agro-industria Costa Rica – Evaluación final conjunta	DWT-CO/San José
		Costa Rica – Juventud, Empleo y Migración: Una Ventanilla Única para el Empleo Juvenil en Desamparados y Upala – Evaluación final conjunta	
Ecuador		Ecuador: Juventud, empleo y migración para reducir la inequidad – Evaluación final conjunta	DWT/CO-Lima
El Salvador		Reducción de violencia y construcción de capital social: Una nueva transición en El Salvador – Evaluación final conjunta	DWT/CO-San Jose
Haiti		Gestion des débris en appui au retour au foyer des populations affectées par le tremblement Débris 1 et 2 – Évaluation finale	ILO/CRISIS
Honduras		Juventud, Empleo y Migración: Desarrollo humano juvenil vía empleo para superar los retos de la migración Honduras – Evaluación Final Conjunta	DWT/CO-San José
Nicaragua		Gobernabilidad democrática y económica del sector Agua y Saneamiento en RAAN y RAAS – Evaluación conjunta final	

Nicaragua	MDG Achieve Fund	Revitalización cultural y desarrollo productivo creativo en la Costa Caribe nicaragüense – Evaluación final conjunta	DWT/CO-San José
		Desarrollo de capacidades nacionales para mejorar las oportunidades de empleo y autoempleo de las personas jóvenes en Nicaragua – Evaluación conjunta final	
Panama		Fortalecimiento de la equidad para reducir las brechas en los servicios públicos de agua segura – Evaluación final conjunta	
Paraguay		Fortaleciendo capacidades para la definición y aplicación de políticas de agua potable y saneamiento – Evaluación conjunta final	
		Juventud: Capacidades y oportunidades económicas para la inclusión social – Evaluación conjunta final	
South Sudan		Sustained peace for development: Conflict prevention and peace-building in Sudan through targeted interventions – Final Joint evaluation	DWT/CO-Cairo
Serbia		Strengthening capacity for inclusive local development in Serbia – Final Joint Evaluation	DWT/CO-Budapest
Tunisia		Impliquer la jeunesse tunisienne pour atteindre les OMD – Evaluation conjoint final	DWT/CO-Cairo

## Social Protection (4)

Country/Region	Donor	Title of Project	Administrative Office
<b>ILO Managed Evaluations (4)</b>			
Asia regional	Japan	Promotion and building unemployment insurance and employment services in ASEAN countries – Final Evaluation	RO-Asia and the Pacific
Inter-regional	Portugal	Extension de la protection sociale STEP/Portugal, Phase II – Final Evaluation	SEC/SOC
	RBSA Funded Activity	Proyecto de seguridad social para organizaciones sindicales SSOS – Fase II – Evaluación final	ITC-Turin
	Europe Aid	Improving social protection and promoting employment-Final Evaluation	SEC/SOC

## Governance and Tripartism (26)

Country/ Region	Donor	Title of Project	Administrative Office
<b>ILO Managed Evaluations (21)</b>			
Africa regional	Global Issues Group, USA	Public-Private partnership (PPP) between the chocolate and cocoa industry and the ILO in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire – Midterm implementation review	IPEC
	RBSA Funded Activity	Independent Evaluation of African Country Programme Outcomes (CPOs) Funded from RBSA in the Area of Social Dialogue	RO-Africa
	Spain	Prévention et élimination du travail des enfants dans des pays de l'Afrique occidentale (Cap vert, Guinée-Bissau, Mali et Sénégal) – Évaluation mi-parcours	DWT/CO-Dakar
	United States	Eliminating the worst forms of child labour in West Africa and strengthening sub-regional cooperation through ECOWAS II – Midterm Evaluation	
Towards child labour free cocoa growing communities in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana through an integrated area-based approach – Midterm implementation review			
Americas regional	United States	Lucha contra las peores formas de trabajo infantil mediante la cooperación horizontal en América del Sur (Brasil, Bolivia, Ecuador y Paraguay) – Evaluación final	CO-Brasilia
Brazil		Support to National Efforts Towards a Child Labour-free State, Bahia-Brazil – Final Evaluation	
Cambodia		Better Factories of Cambodia – Midterm Cluster Evaluation	DWT/CO-Bangkok
China	Canada	Labour rights: Preventing trafficking for labour exploitation in China – Final Evaluation	CO-Beijing
El Salvador	United States	Eliminación de Trabajo Infantil en El Salvador a través del Empoderamiento Económico y la Inclusión Social – Evaluación intermedia	DWT/CO-San Jose
Europe regional	Germany	Combating child labour in Central Asia: Commitment becomes action – Final Evaluation	DWT/CO-Moscow
Global	United States	Building the knowledge base on the design and implementation of impact evaluation of child labour interventions – Final Evaluation	IPEC
India		Convergence against child labour: Support for India's Model – Final Independent Review	DWT/CO-New Delhi
Inter-regional	Europe Aid	Improving safety and health at work through a decent work agenda – Final Evaluation	SAFEWORK

Kenya	United States	Consolidating policy to eliminate child labour within the DWCP for Kenya: Education and youth employment – Final Evaluation	IPEC
Malawi		Support to the national action plan in combat child labour in Malawi – Final Evaluation	CO-Lusaka
Mexico	RBSA Funded Activity	Diálogo social para la generación de empleos productivos y trabajo decente – Evaluación final	CO-Mexico
Namibia	Spain	Promoting and application of indigenous peoples' rights: San peoples of Namibia – Final Evaluation	DWT/CO-Pretoria
Pakistan	Europe Aid	Combating abusive child labour in Pakistan (CACL Phase II) – Final Evaluation	CO-Islamabad
Philippines	United States	Towards a child labour-free Philippines: Building on past gains and addressing challenges – Final Evaluation	ILO-Manila
Togo		Combating exploitative child labour through education in Togo (CECLET) – Final Evaluation	IPEC
<b>Joint or Externally Managed Evaluations (5)</b>			
Brazil	MDG Achievement Fund	Security with citizenship: on Conflict Brazil – Final Joint Evaluation	CO-Brasilia
Cambodia		Children, Nutrition and Food Security in Cambodia – Final Joint Evaluation	CO-Bangkok
Ecuador		Gobernabilidad del sector agua y saneamiento en el Ecuador en el marco de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio – Evaluación final conjunta	DWT/CO-Lima
Namibia		Improved livelihoods of empowered Namibian rural communities through cultural tourism – Final Joint Evaluation	DWT/CO-Pretoria
Senegal	ILO-UNICEF	Programme inter agence pour l'amélioration des conditions des enfants a risque an Sénégal - Évaluation final conjointe	DWT/CO-Dakar

## Work Quality (16)

Country/Region	Donor	Title of Project	Administrative Office
<b>ILO Managed Evaluations (11)</b>			
Africa regional	Spain	Gobernanza de la migración laboral y su vínculo con el desarrollo en Mali, Mauritania y Senegal – Evaluación Final	DWT/CO-Dakar
	RBSA Funded activity	Évaluation thématique indépendante du support du Compte Supplémentaire du Budget Ordinaire sur Protection Sociale – Evaluation RBSA	RO-Africa
Americas regional	Europe Aid	Políticas de migración laboral sensibles al género – República Dominicana – Evaluación Medio término	DWT/CO-San José

Asia regional	Australia	Tripartite action to protect migrants within and from the GMS from labour exploitation – Midterm Evaluation	RO-Asia and the Pacific
Europe regional	Finland	From the crisis towards decent and safe jobs in Central Asia and Southern Caucasus – Final Evaluation	DWT/CO-Moscow
	Europe Aid	Promoting integration of migrant domestic workers in Europe – Final Evaluation	MIGRANT
		Effective governance of labour migration and its skills dimensions – Final evaluation	DWT/CO-Budapest
Inter-regional	Ireland	Promoting rights and opportunities for people with disabilities in employment through legislation (PROPEL) – Midterm Evaluation	GENDER
Lebanon	Europe Aid	Action programme for protecting the rights of women migrant domestic workers (PROWD) in Lebanon – Midterm evaluation	DWT-Beirut
Occupied Palestinian Territory	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	Palestinian Women's Economic Empowerment Project – Final Evaluation	
Pakistan	Canada	Promoting gender equality for decent employment in Pakistan – Midterm Evaluation	CO-Islamabad
<b>Joint or Externally Managed Evaluations (5)</b>			
Algeria	MDG Achievement Fund	Programme pour l'égalité entre les genres et l'autonomisation des femmes en Algérie 2009-2011 – Évaluation finale conjointe	DWT/CO-Cairo
Bangladesh		Joint programme to address violence against women – VAW – Final Joint Evaluation	CO-Dhaka
Occupied Palestinian Territory		Gender equality and women's empowerment in Palestine – Final Evaluation	DWT-Beirut
Philippines		Alternatives to Migration: Decent jobs for Filipino youth – Final Joint Evaluation	CO-Manila
		Ensuring food security and nutrition for children in the Philippines – Final Joint Evaluation	

## Enterprises (15)

Country/Region	Donor	Title of Project	Administrative Office
<b>ILO Managed Evaluations (8)</b>			
Africa regional	Ireland	Women's entrepreneurship development and empowerment – Midterm Evaluation	EMP/SEED
	Norway	The law growth nexus: Labour law and the enabling business environment for SME in Kenya, South Africa and Zambia (Phase 2) – Final Evaluation	CO-Dar-es-Salaam

Asia regional	Japan	Greener Business in Asia – Final Evaluation	RO-Bangkok
Senegal	Luxembourg	Programme d'insertion des sortants de la formation professionnelle – Evaluation Final	DWT/CO-Dakar
South Africa SAFR	Netherlands and Belgium	Promotion of decent work in the South African transport sector (Phase I) – Final Evaluation	DWT/CO-Pretoria
	Government of Flanders	Public procurement and social economy (PPSE) – Final evaluation	
Timor Leste	Ireland	Business opportunities and support services – Midterm Evaluation	CO-Jakarta
Viet-Nam	Luxembourg	Strengthening of inland tourism in Quang Nam – Final Evaluation	CO-Hanoi
<b>Joint or Externally Managed Evaluations (7)</b>			
Bolivia	MDG Achievement Fund	Integración de productores Andinos indígenas en Bolivia – Evaluación final conjunta	DWT/CO-Lima
Dominican Republic		Fortalecimiento de la cadena de valor del banano mediante – Evaluación conjunta final	DWT/CO-San José
Egypt		Pro-poor horticulture value chains in Upper Egypt – Final Joint Evaluation	DWT/CO-Cairo
		Dahshur world heritage site mobilization for cultural heritage for community development – Final Joint Evaluation	
Ethiopia		Edible oil value chain enhancement in Ethiopia) – Final Joint Evaluation	CO-Addis Ababa
Peru		Industrias creativas inclusivas: Una herramienta innovadora para el alivio de la pobreza– Evaluación conjunta final	DWT/CO-Lima
Viet Nam		Green production and trade to increase income and employment opportunities – Final Joint Evaluation	CO-Hanoi

## APPENDIX V. EVAL'S COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

### *Key messages:*

- Evaluation is an essential function of results-based management;
- EVAL is a source of high-quality evaluation expertise and information;
- All ILO Officials benefit from using and sharing evaluation information products; and  
EVAL is committed to actively supporting departments and field offices to provide objective, transparent evaluation information that can improve ILO organizational performance.

### *Principle goal:*

- The principle goal of the communication strategy is to "deepen the evaluation culture in the ILO" which is supported by three action strategies.

### *Action strategies:*

1. **Broaden the understanding of evaluation in the ILO**
  - ✓ Inform clients of evaluation reports through monthly email-alerts and newsletters;
  - ✓ Provide regular updates on EVAL's internet, intranet and Knowledge Sharing Platform (KSP);
  - ✓ Update EVAL's French and Spanish intranet site;
  - ✓ Employ new communication tools to inform users of Think Pieces and Meta/Synthesis Studies; and
  - ✓ Increase the number of annual information/social events on various EVAL topics.
2. **Build active participation of ILO officials in evaluation activities**
  - ✓ Involve line managers and clients to benefit from their participation in the management response exercise for recommendation follow-up through quarterly bulletins and/or newsletters;
  - ✓ Offer more and continuous training to ILO officials on evaluation practice;
  - ✓ Announce campaign in the newsletter to improve the collection and dissemination of evaluation consultants and prepare a short video for effective use of the KSP roster to find consultants;
  - ✓ Hold workshops/webinars/brown bags to inform officials on lessons learned and good practices; and
  - ✓ Establish technical communities of practice to undertake in-depth discussion on lessons learned and validate good practices identified in evaluations.
3. **Strengthen the use and re-use of evaluation findings and products**
  - ✓ Report on EAC follow-up to strategy and DWCP evaluation recommendation in the newsletter;
  - ✓ Improve user-friendliness of i-Track; better maintain and improve knowledge management activities through launch of EVAL's KSP;
  - ✓ Create a working paper series ("What works and why") to document participative activities, e.g. Communities of Practice discussions and lessons learned organized by technical subject;
  - ✓ Disseminate evaluation findings through events, leveraging internet, intranet, newsletter and KSP;
  - ✓ Streamline guidance to keep concise and succinct as possible; and
  - ✓ Improve evaluation manager training to ensure that consultants are appropriately guided to adhere to EVAL's quality guidelines for the identification of lessons learned and good practices.

### *Clients:*

- Internal (all ILO staff) and external clients (ILO constituents; UN evaluation units; UNEG; evaluation professional and training institutions; non-governmental organizations concerned with ILO mandate).

### *Resources:*

- The communication strategy does not require an additional budget; and
- EVAL staff will implement, monitor and evaluate the communication strategy.

### *Timeline:*

- The communication strategy is expected to be fully implemented by Fall 2015; and
- Implementation of priorities will occur in various stages.

### *Monitoring and evaluation:*

- EVAL will re-launch the communication needs survey to its clients in order to measure its progress and identify areas for improvement after the first year, and thereafter on a biannual basis.

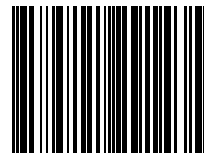


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