



*The role of the DAC in the
SDG implementation:
Donors' support to the
“Decent Work” Agenda*

*SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and **decent work** for all*



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD



*Key question:
How do donors support and finance
the Decent Work agenda?*

Decent work involves opportunities

- *for work that is **productive** and delivers a **fair income***
- ***security** in the workplace and **social protection** for families*
- ***better prospects** for personal development and social integration*
- ***freedom** for people to express their concerns, organise and participate in the decisions that affect their lives and*
- ***equality of opportunity** and treatment for all women and men*

ILO (2016)

Operationalising the definition of “decent work”: 4 pillars

1. Employment creation

2. Rights at work

3. Social protection

4. Social dialogue

Problem #1: Measuring ODA flows by pillar and the use of “proxies”



**Contributions to
International
Labour
Organisation**

Problem #2: Measuring ODA flows to decent work: direct and indirect linkages

- Decent work as an explicit development cooperation objective
- Generic outcomes commonly associated with decent work
 - sustainable growth, decent life, broad-based growth...

Methodology

Who?

Analysis of 5 DAC members:

- France
- Japan
- Sweden
- United Kingdom
- United States

How?

- Desk-based review
- Interviews with (Nov-Dec 2016)
 - ILO representatives
 - DAC delegations
 - Trade union representatives
 - Experts

How much?

Donor	CRS Code	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
France	Vocational training	90.8	81.6	65.3	32.8	43.1	38.0	49.2
	Employment policy and administrative management	14.8	21.1	15.9	5.9	4.9	6.8	4.1
	Social/welfare services	12.3	14.7	49.6	39.7	37.5	3.8	2.7
Japan	Vocational training	25.5	41.4	40.3	78.8	74.3	43.7	30.9
	Employment policy and administrative management	10.4	7.7	7.0	9.4	17.4	11.9	250.4
	Social/welfare services	88.7	76.0	117.6	139.5	160.7	109.0	93.1
Sweden	Vocational training	0.9	3.5	3.7	4.9	6.1	5.6	7.4
	Employment policy and administrative management	4.2	2.5	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.2	20.1
	Social/welfare services	8.8	3.8	2.0	1.0	10.5	0.1	4.0
United Kingdom	Vocational training	5.5	12.1	12.3	22.4	18.2	19.9	22.5
	Employment policy and administrative management	0.8	2.1	2.5	10.3	12.2	8.5	6.5
	Social/welfare services	113.0	259.3	332.6	223.9	243.6	405.9	287.4
United States	Vocational training	0.1	0.9	4.0	11.1	33.6	26.6	11.5
	Employment policy and administrative management	124.6	85.3	90.4	65.6	80.0	69.7	75.7
	Social/welfare services	884.2	562.3	878.6	591.1	248.5	591.0	352.2

France: \$9.2 bln ODA in 2015

Japan: \$9.3 bln ODA in 2015

Sweden: \$7.1 bln ODA in 2015

United Kingdom: \$18.7 bln ODA in 2015

United States: \$31.1 bln ODA in 2015



Source: OECD Creditor Reporting System – accessed

Main obstacles to tracking ODA contributions to the DWA

1. *De facto* contribution to projects supporting pillars of the Decent Work Agenda but not labelled as such
2. The concept of decent work in development cooperation policies broader than ILO's
3. Qualitative nature of the Decent Work Agenda

Recommendations to overcome these obstacles

1. Place the Decent Work Agenda more centrally in agencies' policies
2. Map programmes against the Decent Work Agenda
3. Report on the financial resources to decent work commitments

Can a “Decent work marker” address the 3 main obstacles to tracking donors' contribution to this agenda?