

EU Results Framework Indicator Methodology Note

1. Indicator name
Number of jobs supported/sustained by the EU
2. Associated EU Results Framework statement and primary SDG
SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth EU RF statement - Promote an economic transformation that creates decent jobs and increases productive capacity
3. Technical Definition
<p>The number of full time equivalent jobs supported or sustained by the intervention should be included for this indicator.</p> <p>This indicator currently only covers direct jobs, which are those directly supported by the EU interventions, or those provided within enterprises that are reached by EU support during the reporting period.</p> <p>This indicator may include seasonal and part time direct jobs supported, and may include formal and informal posts. Part time or seasonal jobs should be converted to full time equivalent (FTE) on a pro rata basis (e.g. full time posts for three months would be equivalent to a 0.25 FTE job for a single year reporting period). Full time equivalent should be based on the local definition/legislation. If no information regarding working hours is available, as a last resort, you may use the rough estimate that two part-time or seasonal jobs equal one FTE over the reporting period¹.</p> <p>Temporarily vacant posts may be included in this indicator as long as there is intention to fill the jobs in the near future.</p> <p>Unpaid jobs, especially those designated to family workers, should not be included for this indicator. Indirect and induced jobs supported are outside the scope of this indicator.</p> <p>Further efforts are underway to develop methodologies to estimate the number of indirect jobs and the methodology note will be updated in due course.</p>
4. Rationale (including policy priorities and links to this indicator)
<p>One of the biggest challenges for developing countries is the creation of sufficient and quality employment. Public opinion surveys globally suggest that issues related to employment and jobs (or the lack thereof) are among the top concerns of the population². Indeed decent work and income are central to individual and societal well-being, contributing to improved living conditions, poverty reduction and social cohesion.</p> <p>Promoting employment and decent work has been an important part of the European Union's (EU's)</p>

¹ As suggested by the Harmonized Indicators for Private Sector Development, DCED, April 2016

² See e.g. the United Nations'

MYWorld global survey, <https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/8580.pdf>.

development cooperation for a long time, and increasingly so since the mid-2000s. This was most recently highlighted through the ‘New European Consensus on Development’ published in 2017. The Consensus is the EU’s development policy and was aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, reflecting a shared vision of a world where achieving sustainable development includes addressing the education and employment needs of society, especially for vulnerable and marginalised groups such as women and youth. Indeed, ‘People’ (human development and dignity), and ‘Prosperity’ (inclusive and sustainable growth and jobs) are two of the four pillars of the New Consensus.

5. Level of disaggregation

Where possible, please disaggregate by urban/rural, and if needed formal/informal

6. Data Sources (including issues on different definitions by source and level of availability of the data)

EU intervention monitoring and reporting systems: annual and final reports from implementing organisations (e.g. from governments, international organisations, non-state actors), ROM reviews and evaluations.

7. Data calculation (including any assumptions made)

The unit of this indicator is number of direct jobs (and not number of individuals). However, if no information is available on the number of FTE posts, then the number of FTE employees may be used a proxy.

Please avoid double counting of the same job supported over the reporting period by the same intervention. The peak year result should be reported if there is an overlap between the jobs supported in different year.

8. Worked examples

1) An EU intervention is providing business development support and access to credit to 10 SMEs over the period 2016-2018. The intervention implementer collects information reported by the SMEs on the number FTE jobs at end of each reporting period. The implementer has reported the following to the EU delegation in charge.

	Results reported by supported SMEs at end of the reporting year			
	2015	2016	2017	2018*
# of FTE jobs	28	30	29	-

*not yet available

From this information, it is not possible to identify whether there is an overlap between the jobs supported across the first three years of the intervention. So to avoid double counting, we use the peak figure over the support period of 2015-2017 so far, and report that 30 jobs have been supported/sustained with EU support.

Since 2018 is not yet available, it is possible that the final figure for the whole support period of 2015-2018 will change if the 2018 result is higher than 30.

2) An EU intervention is providing support to a poor rural area to increase their economic resilience over 2014-2016. One element of the intervention, targeting landless unemployed individuals, provides small grants and also constructed shades and fattening centres to promote off-farm business activities. The implementers reported that 130 FTE jobs were supported through the off-farm business promotion element of the intervention over the entire period of EU support.

A total of 130 jobs supported are reported for the period 2014-2016.

9. Is it used by another organisation or in the framework of international initiatives, conventions, etc? If so, which?

Other organisations or initiatives use similar indicators, although the methodologies might differ, for example:

African Development Bank – Number of direct jobs created

Netherland Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Direct jobs supported in enterprises by programmes for Private Sector Development

The Donor Committee for Enterprise Development (DCED) : Harmonized Indicators for Private Sector Development - Number of full-time (equivalent) jobs supported

Harmonized Indicators for Private Sector Operations (HIPSO) – Number of full-time equivalent construction workers employed for the construction of the company or project’s hard assets; Number of full-time equivalent employees as per local definition working for the client company or project at the end of the reporting period.

10. Other issues

The measurement of jobs is a complex and challenging area also faced by many other donors and international organisations. While there are some existing approaches used to measure jobs, there is currently no international agreed methodology or approach.

The methodology presented in this note is an extremely simplified approach and covers direct jobs only. We will update or revise over time as international work on job measurement evolve in the future.

This indicator is not designed to assess the economy wide jobs creation impacts. It does not include indirect and induced jobs, which are important areas that should be considered and monitored where possible at intervention level.

Other important elements of decent jobs, such as sustainability and workers' rights and protection, are not explicitly measured within this indicator. However, the decent work elements should be considered as early as at the design and formulation stages, and monitored at intervention levels.

The people who are employed in the jobs are not directly addressed in this indicator. This should be monitored at intervention level, especially on the monitor of the sex, age, disability status, minority, etc distributions of the employees/people supported in posts.