

EVALUATION BRIEF

EX-POST EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT “HUMAN MOBILITY RELATED TO THE ARTISANAL MINING SECTOR: COMPARATIVE CASE STUDIES IN ANGOLA, MOZAMBIQUE AND THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (DRC)”

This learning brief is a summary of the key findings, conclusions, and recommendations prepared by the Owl RE consultancy for use by IOM project staff and management and the Fund. Details on all of the findings, conclusions, and recommendations can be found in the full evaluation report.

Evaluation type:	External independent ex-post evaluation
Evaluator(s):	Anita Leutgeb, Owl RE
Final report:	9 March 2022
Commissioned by:	IOM Development Fund (“The Fund”)

Managed by: Manon Cagnard, Project Manager

Evaluation purpose: To assess the relevance of the project for the stakeholders and beneficiaries, to determine whether the project has achieved its intended objective; the effectiveness and efficiency of project management and implementation; promote transparency and accountability, assist the Fund in its decision-making, better equip staff to make judgments about the project and to improve the effectiveness for potential future project funding.

Evaluation criteria: Relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability.

Evaluation methodology: Document review and semi-structured interviews (conducted remotely).

PROJECT SUMMARY

Forced labour, debt bondage, sex trafficking and child labour are some of the types of exploitation that take place in artisanal mining communities in DRC, Angola, and Mozambique. The artisanal mining (AM) communities in these countries are providing livelihoods to hundreds of thousands of rural communities and are generally characterized by sub-standard working conditions, environmental and socially unsustainable practices. In all three countries high numbers of migrants move from one site to the other trying to make a living. Its against these background that this regional project was developed.

The project aimed to undertake studies in each of the three involved countries to provide a comparative perspective of the trends and potential of migration flows in the informal AM sectors of Angola, Mozambique and the DRC. It aimed to assess how lessons learnt can contribute to responsible mining in the targeted countries and be used as a basis for mobilizing resources for a large regional AM formalization programme in the mining regions of the participating Member States.

The innovative aspect of the project was to link artisanal mining with migration. The studies focused on three broad areas: 1) International and internal migration, 2) New livelihoods and economies of artisanal mining, 3) Governance and formalization of artisanal mining.

Project information:

Geographical coverage:	Angola, DRC, Mozambique
Project type:	CE Community & Economic Development
Project code:	CE.0349
Project period:	December 2016 to December 2018
Budget:	USD 200,000



A comparative perspective of the trends and potential of managed migration flows within responsible informal artisanal mining in Angola and Mozambique

Maputo, January 2019



Key project product: comparative study report

KEY FINDINGS

The project set out to increase the evidence-base on the trends and potential of migration flows in the informal AM sectors of Angola, Mozambique and the DRC and to use the study findings to support governments in initiating processes for developing AM programmes and contribute to responsible mining in the informal sectors in the three countries. This has been achieved only to a limited extent.

Relevance (rating: Adequate - 2): The project aim to contribute to responsible mining in the informal AM sector was relevant, the project aligned well with national priorities, strategies, and global commitments. The linkage between AM, labour mobility, health, and environmental issues was innovative. However, external stakeholders should have been more involved in the project design and more attention should have been paid to make the results matrix (RM) more coherent and create stronger links between objective, outcomes, outputs, indicators and targets.

Coherence (rating: Good—3): The project was compatible with other IOM activities in the same or related fields of intervention.

Effectiveness (rating: Adequate - 2): The effectiveness was assessed as adequate. Some outputs, outcomes, and the overall objective were not or only partially achieved. The comparative study report and national reports were successfully delivered but the content of the study, mainly the country-specific recommendations, best practices and lessons learned have not been implemented by the participating governments.

Efficiency and Cost Effectiveness (rating: Adequate - 2): The project made appropriate use of financial resources and spent 72% of its allocated budget. Underspending has largely to do with the fact that several project activities were carried out only in DRC and Mozambique but not in Angola. Project management presented inefficiencies with delays in implementation and reporting. A no cost extension was requested and approved to finalize the studies.

Impact (rating: Adequate - 2): The project contributed to several short- to medium term impacts such as the creation of new partnerships, strengthening of collaboration, enhanced knowledge sharing among the participating stakeholders. No longer-term impacts were found as resource mobilization was not successful and the envisaged joint proposal based on the study findings was not drafted.

Sustainability (rating: Poor - 1): The project was not designed specifically with follow-up measures to guarantee sustainability such as a hand-over or follow-up action plan

or a study dissemination plan. The evaluation found no evidence for the use of the study findings by other projects or for policy making.

Conclusions

The overall rating of the project is mixed. It contributed to several short-term successes in contributing to the creation of new partnerships, strengthening collaboration between stakeholders and enhancing the knowledge of stakeholders on the livelihoods of artisanal miners, their health and socio-economic situation as well as migratory dynamics. Follow-up measures and monitoring of the implementation of recommendations would have been required soon after project completion to create longer-term impact and make the results sustainable.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations are for IOM DRC

A. Project Design

- Ensure that a solid needs assessment based on a broad stakeholder consultation is undertaken ensuring project relevancy and increasing ownership.
- Ensure that specific follow-up measures are included in the project design (e.g. measures to track the implementation of study recommendations).

B. Project Management

- A proper hand-over process should be planned when key staff such as the project manager leaves before the end of the project in order to keep and transmit knowledge and avoid delays when one person leaves.
- Carefully monitor project implementation, including assumptions and risks. Take timely measures to avoid delays or deviance from the plan.
- Ensure that reporting is carried out on time and all changes are documented in the narrative and financial reports and remain available/are transmitted to staff that was not directly involved in the project.

For all IOM Units implementing IOM Development Fund projects:

- All projects funded by the IOM Development Fund should have a sustainability and follow-up plan as part of the final report which already includes a financial and human resources forecast to implement the plan.
- It is suggested that all projects include a specific section in the proposal and reports that describes how both cross-cutting issues, gender mainstreaming and human rights will and are being addressed.