



# EVALUATION BRIEF

[20/05/2019]

## [ EX-POST EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT “CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR DIASPORA ENGAGEMENT IN MOZAMBIQUE ”]

This evaluation brief presents a summary of the key findings, conclusions, and recommendations, as identified by the evaluator( s) for use by key stakeholders, including internally by IOM staff and externally by project partners. More details can be found in the full evaluation report.

**Evaluation type:** Internal ex post evaluation  
**Evaluator(s):** Nonkululeko Ngcobo,  
M&E Officer,  
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**Field visit dates:** 20-23 August 2018 (Mozambique)  
**Final report date:** November 2018  
**Commissioned by:** [RO Pretoria; IDF]

**Managed by:** [Jason Theede, Project Manager]

**Evaluation purpose:** [ To assess the extent to which the project entitled “Capacity-Building for Diaspora Engagement in Mozambique” performed against its set objectives and against key evaluation criteria including relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and, impact to the extent possible”]

**Evaluation criteria:** [“Relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and, impact”]

**Evaluation methodology:** [Key informant interviews, document review ]

## PROJECT SUMMARY

The overall objective of this project was to facilitate, enable and encourage meaningful communication between the Government of Mozambique (GoM) and the Mozambican diaspora, with the aim of promoting diaspora engagement in Mozambique’s national development agenda. This was undertaken through two outcome areas: the first was through building the capacity of the GoM to enhance their engagement with the diaspora, and the second was through the creation and consolidation of a Mozambican diaspora network, and facilitating their access to information about opportunities to engage with Mozambique. During the project implementation period, some notable achievements to foster diaspora members’ ability to engage in national development through accessing, National Institute for Mozambican Communities in the Diaspora (INACE ) communications platform included; Increased government willingness to work closely with the Mozambican diaspora following the experiences learned in Ethiopia during the study and the generation of new ideas to foster a more inclusive approach;

## Project information:

Geographical coverage: [Mozambique]

Project type: [Labor Migration]

Project code: [CE.0298]

Gender marker: [Not Rated at the time]

Project period: [1 September 2015 to 28 February 2017]

the realization of the first National Diaspora Forum, where government and diaspora representatives discussed ways to communicate regularly; a creation of a network of Mozambicans living in the diaspora representation platform which was endorsed by GoM as well as an increase of more than 50 per cent in the number of Mozambicans living in the diaspora that used INACE’s communication platform to communicate with other Mozambican living abroad and in Mozambique.

The project had numerous stakeholders such as the Technical Working group which was coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the support of IOM staff.

## KEY FINDINGS & CONCLUSIONS

**Engagement of diaspora and government during the conceptualization of the project improved ownership of the project during implementation.**

During the conceptualization stage of the project, INACE noted that they engaged diaspora associations where the Mozambican consulates are located in South Africa i.e. in Durban and Johannesburg. This was done with the aim of involving them in the conscripting of project activities, establishing buy-in as well as to understand the main issues plaguing the diaspora at the time. The same process was initiated with GOM before the implementation of the project. This was also in an effort to draw ownership but more importantly to make government understand that Mozambican diaspora were indirectly contributing to the economy through remittances but also that many wanted to be active participants in the country's economy which at the time had been staggering on +/- 7%. This inclusion of both parties during the conceptualization phase meant that both these crucial stakeholders were willing and eager participants in the project and as a result at the time of this evaluation, the engagement between the two was still ongoing.

**The Technical Working Group established during the project has been sustained.** The technical working group which was a product of this project and constitutes of the Ministries of Justice, Foreign Affairs, Labour, Finance, Home Affairs, Public Works and Water Resources and State Administration, was found to be still meeting on a quarterly basis to discuss issues pertaining to migrants. This is despite the project having ended more than a year before this evaluation. This was a strong indicator of high level of ownership as indicated in the earlier finding. The continued functioning of the TWG is a key contributor to sustainability score of the project. It also ensures continued dialogue and institutional coordination on diaspora and migrants and thus contributes to the higher goal of a whole of government approach to safe, orderly and humane migration management. During these meetings, migrants' needs are discussed and a resolution is established, for example if a Mozambican who is studying in South Africa is in need of a scholarship, through INACE, his case would be referred to the Ministry of Education and the status of the case would then be discussed during TWG meetings.

**There was room to improve on integration of gender perspectives in the project**

Besides the gender disaggregation for all the individual stakeholders involved, the project was silent on gender

dynamics which could impede or facilitate the success of the project. These dynamics would include issues on how the different genders experience living in the diaspora and therefore how subsequent programmes could be developed and implemented on the basis of said experiences.

## KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

**Ensure that the outputs from the project are used for future diaspora engagement activities.** The website which was developed during project implementation should be operationalised to allow for further engagement of the diaspora and government. There is also a need to explore other ways to engage with the diaspora who are residing in remote areas as the traditional methods of reach would not suffice in their case.

**Encourage GoM to continue engagements with the diaspora,** particularly those with the scarce skills in an attempt to break down the barriers for their participation in the country.

**Conduct more research and mapping of diaspora** in other countries particularly in Southern Africa to better understand the profile of its diaspora and more importantly focus on identifying opportunities, barriers and or obstacles to their participation in the national development agenda.

**There is a need to highlight the bigger picture of the engagements** for example removal of any obstacles and barriers which impede on the participation of the diaspora in this development. GoM also noted that the country faces a major skills challenge and perhaps one of the ways to develop those skills in country is through the provision of incentives for diaspora who are willing to come back and provide (and teach) those skills in the country, these include engineering, doctors, lawyers to name a few. Some diaspora from the agricultural sector, had expressed that they would be willing to go back to Mozambique for a short period of time, to impart their skills to farmers in the sector.

**Emphasise on gender dynamics** involved in diaspora engagement should be factored-in during the development of the project, including other cross-cutting themes such as human rights. All IOM projects during endorsement now require a gender marker and so future similar projects will be reviewed for the inclusion of gender.