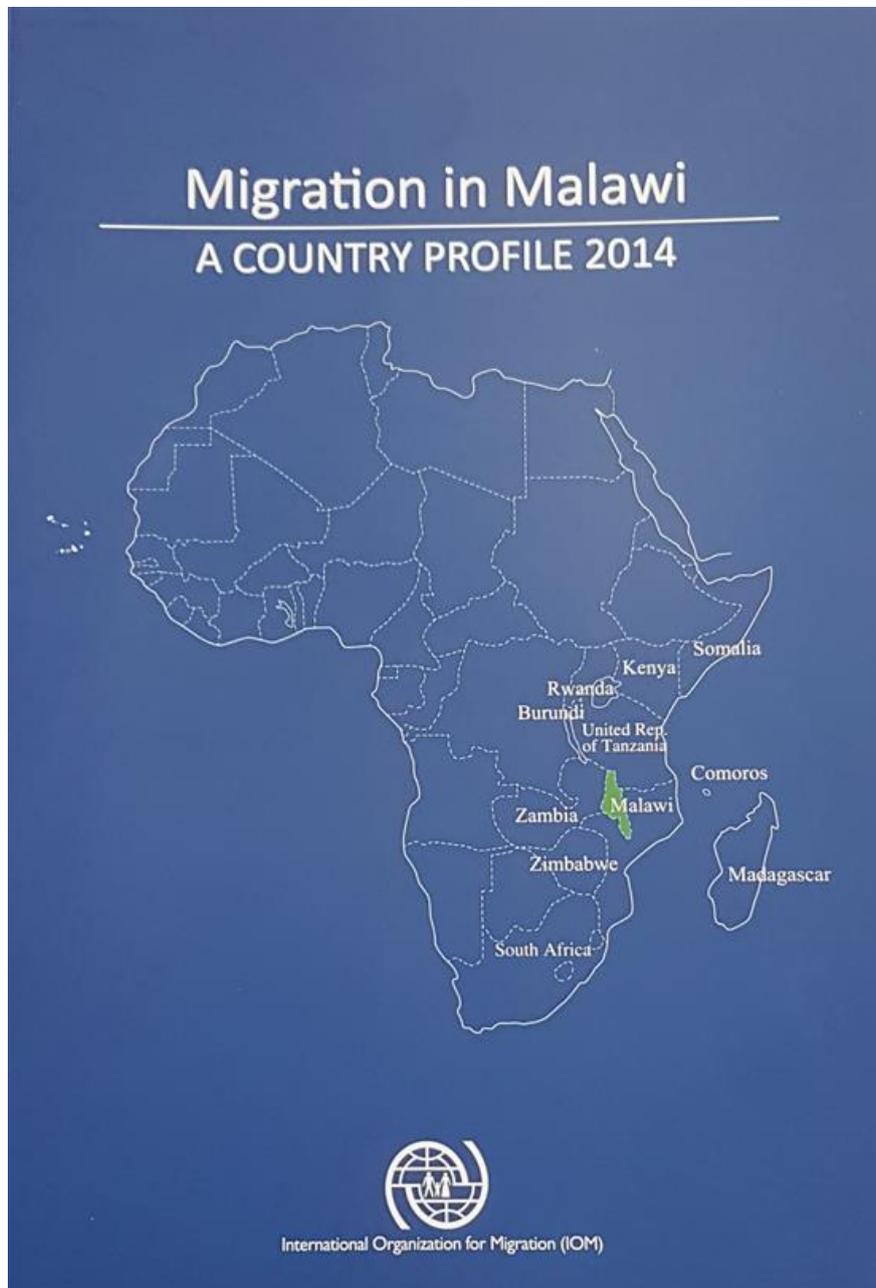


MALAWI MIGRATION PROFILE PROJECT PROJECT EVALUATION REPORT, 2017



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency



IOM Development Fund
DEVELOPING CAPACITIES IN MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

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List of Acronyms

DAC	-Development Assistance Committee
GoM	-Government of Malawi
ICT	-Information and Communication Technology
IDF	-IOM Development Fund
IOM	-International Organization for Migration
M&E	-Monitoring and Evaluation
MoHA	-Ministry of Home Affairs
MP	-Migration Profile
NCE	-No Cost Extension
NSO	-National Statistics Office
OECD	-Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
RO	-Regional Office
SADC	-Southern Africa Development Community
TWG	-Technical Working Group
UNHCR	-United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

1. EVALUATION RATIONALE

The Malawi Migration Profile project was implemented from December 2013 to September 2015. This final evaluation therefore came 15 months after the project was finalized thus providing reasonable time for stakeholders to use the migration profile document and objectively gauge the level of utility.

The major objectives of the evaluation were to:

- Assess the extent to which the project achieved the standard OECD-DAC¹ criteria for evaluation i.e. *relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact*.
- Assess the level of utilization of the Migration Profile and other resources produced during the project by the GOM and other stakeholders.
- Make recommendations to IOM Malawi and IDF based on the findings.

The evaluation utilized mixed methods of research i.e. document review; Key Informant Interviews (KII) and self-administered online survey. The main participants of the evaluation were officials from different government departments who were actively involved in the project either as members of the Technical Working Group set up during the project or as representatives of the stakeholder community who are potential users of the Migration Profile.

2. THE PROJECT BACKGROUND

Migration dynamics in Malawi are complex with the country being a source, transit and destination country at the same time². The geolocation of Malawi makes it a common transit country for mixed migration flows from the Central, East and Horn of Africa. In the period 2013/2014 alone the number of irregular migrants arrested and placed in detention by law enforcement authorities for irregular entry was estimated at 2,037. It is believed that a larger number usually manage to avoid arrest.³

Migration of Malawi nationals has also been recorded. Emigration of Malawians has often been in the form of labour migration traditionally to South Africa but more recently into other regions of the world such as the Middle East⁴. As a destination country, in more recent times Malawi has also witnessed an increase of immigrants mostly in form of asylum seekers and economic immigrants, with the latter evidenced by the number of work permits or residence visas issued.

Despite of these complex migration trends, Malawi did not have a migration policy. Data on migration was unavailable and or scattered across different departments and so it wasn't easy for the government to have a clear picture of the country's migration context and dynamics. In light of these, the Government of Malawi sought membership to IOM and was admitted in 2013. Thereafter upon the Government's request for assistance to collate and consolidate migration data, IOM implemented its maiden project in the country.

The overall objective of the project was ***to contribute to more evidence-based policymaking on issues related to migration in Malawi*** and was thus a key step towards a national migration management policy for Malawi. The two key results envisaged from the project were *availability of consolidated, comprehensive gendered data on migration* in Malawi as well as *improved capacity (knowledge, skills and tools) among relevant government officials to take up migration data collection, management and sharing* in subsequent years.

IOM Malawi envisaged to achieve these results by providing financial and technical assistance to the TWG and act as a facilitator of the process. Financial assistance enabled the hiring of an expert to do the initial data collection, consolidation and development of tools/resources for future use. Technical assistance on the other hand would ensure that select officers from core government departments

¹ <http://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/daccriteriaforevaluatingdevelopmentassistance.htm>

² IOM-IDF Malawi Migration Profile Project Proposal, 2013.

³ Malawi 2014 Migration Profile, 2015.

⁴ Malawi 2014 Migration Profile, 2015.

receive capacity building on migration data collection and management and receive tools that they can use for future data collection and subsequent updating of the Migration Profile.

Through this process, IOM established an inter-ministerial and multi-stakeholder Technical Working Group as the main reference group to spearhead the process and promote ownership. The Ministry of Home Affairs was the lead ministry in this TWG which also comprised of the National Statistics Office, UNHCR, and a local university among a host of other relevant government ministries/departments.

IOM's comparative advantage lied in the fact that it had facilitated generation of Migration Profiles in many countries and so had already developed a lot of experience and tools that could be deployed into Malawi.

3. MAJOR EVALUATION FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

Stakeholder consultation was the lynch pin of success in delivery of activities and outputs.

The project delivered on its activities and outputs. This success came about from intense and intentional stakeholder involvement and participation. Majority of key informants did appreciate the constant consultation by the project implementers as it ensured that their views and contribution was on board.

It also raised the awareness that migration was not a one department's responsibility but that its multifaceted nature required a Whole-of-Government Approach. This was thus very well in line with IOM's recommended approach to migration governance articulated in IOM's Migration Governance Framework (MIGOF). This level of stakeholder consultation and engagement is a key lesson that similar projects could benefit from.

Stakeholder commitment and interest was high during the process, slowed down thereafter.

Evidenced by the number of relevant ministries represented and going by feedback provided by key informants it is apparent that all stakeholders was very committed and supportive of this project until the key deliverables were accomplished. All planned TWG meetings were held without failure and different departments zealously provided required data to the IOM consultant. The launch event itself attracted more than 50 participants most of them from government departments.

However, the expiry of the project and launch of the Migration Profile seems to have appeared to be the end in itself. Interviews with the TWG indicate that ever since the launch in September 2015, the TWG has not met or any other effort put in place to take forward the recommendations of the Migration Profile report especially the one on creation of a lasting TWG or similar mechanism. Lack of an adequate IOM post project engagement or mobilization to promote the Migration Profile use may have negatively impacted on the attention and interest to sustaining the momentum.

There is a slow but growing utilization of the MP among the stakeholder community

Related to slowed down momentum highlighted above, the evaluation found that the use of the Migration Profile over the last 15 months hasn't been very high but has been growing slowly. Some few departments i.e. labour, immigration and gender reported to have consulted the document in preparation of guidelines for labour export from Malawi, ongoing development of a national Migration and Citizenship Policy and Social Welfare policy respectively.

The latter two are still under development and thus still confidential and the evaluator couldn't therefore verify the report. The labour export guidelines were accessed by the evaluator and though there is no direct mention of the profile or direct use of the Migration Profile statistics it is believed that the evidence in the profile about number of Malawian migrant workers abroad may have inspired government to issue the guidelines also in the wake of media reports about Malawi migrant workers' exploitation in the Middle East.

The Refugee Status Determination Unit indicated to have used the MP for planning and projections. A media practitioner who attended the launch event reported to have used the data on migrants' countries of origin and data on remittances by Malawi diaspora for a TV news report. An immigration

official reported to have used it to write a master's degree dissertation on the challenges of provision of immigration services in Malawi. In spite of these few examples many of which the evaluator could not verify, the evaluation finds the current level of utility still not optimal in comparison with the fairly large number of copies distributed. A wide section of the stakeholder community is still unaware of its existence or are not sensitized enough to use the evidence.

Some officials did pinpoint some examples of policy level documents they had been working on and they had not remembered to refer on the migration profile data. As there hasn't been any reengagement after the launch, the document easily skipped the memory of many even of those who were actively involved. An internet search by the evaluator (in early March 2017) also did not bring out any publication within or outside Malawi that has referenced the Migration Profile data apart from IOM publications.

There was heightened awareness and sensitivity to better migration governance practices.

The trainings, stakeholder engagement and the mere attention given to the theme of migration (than ever before) acted as an eye opener on the dynamism of migration in Malawi. Two key respondents noted that before, the Malawi border protection and other law enforcement officers viewed migrants in mixed migration flows in a very negative sense without insight into the different circumstances such migrants may have been including being victims of trafficking.

Data that Malawi was also a source country for asylum seekers and irregular migrants helped to change the perception about migration among policy makers and frontline staff. Ideally the concept of "net migration" came to the fore more succinctly than before. With this realization during a meeting with the foreign affairs ministry, a request was made to assist the Malawi government know the estimate of the number of Malawians in the SADC countries where similar migration profiles have been done so that they can use it for evidence based planning and decision making. This request was passed on to the IOM Malawi team to deliberate on when a formal request is made by the ministry.

Interview with UNHCR officials indicated that they had been discussing with government for a long time on the development of a Refugee Policy. This did not yield much until the IOM project and eye-opening happened that a comprehensive migration policy (including refugees) gained momentum. This policy is still under discussion and Ministry of Home Affairs indicated that the policy was soon going to move to the next phase of provincial and stakeholders' inputs.

Dissemination/publicity among stakeholder community could be improved.

At the time of the evaluation the evaluator met some officials from some of the key ministries (some high ranking and who are the main decision makers) who noted that they were seeing the Migration Profile document for the first time as presented by the evaluator.

That there is a wide stakeholder community out there that is still unaware of the presence of the document was also corroborated by other respondents. Indeed the fairly low utility finding enumerated above is related to the level of awareness. Efforts to popularize the document in a more strategic fashion in the post project period may have been needed in the post project era.

It is acknowledged that IOM did distribute hard copies to various ministries, districts and some academic institutions. Some strategic decision makers at capital level though seem to have been missed on this distribution plan and promotion of the online version in the Malawi online space through contemporary channels which could have a wider reach seemed to have been low.

3.1 MATRIX 1: EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT (Analysis through project results and indicators)

A. Overall Objective: To contribute to more evidence-based policymaking on issues related to migration.

Indicators [I]	Achievements related to Indicators [I]	Analysis of Effectiveness: analysis of progress towards achievements	Recommendations
Central data repository on migration is in place and effectively being used by the Government of Malawi.	The project provided training and tools/guidelines for future data collection and updating of the MP. The NSO has relative capacity to collect and collate migration data as they have conducted quite a number of surveys and were trained too. However a coordination mechanism is not active neither has an official decision been made confirming this role to the NSO.	The evaluator couldn't verify with the NSO if they still played this role because they are located 300KM away from the capital. Efforts to interview NSO officials and/or to also have them respond to an online survey bore no fruits due to communication challenges. Their important feedback was therefore missed out. However given that NSO is the country's central statistics agency and has played a key role in collection and analysis of both internal and international migrant stock data in the past, then it is assumed that it will continue to play this role. However no data is available on the NSO website indicating that they are putting in place mechanisms towards updating the MP, nor is the MP itself in the NSO's list of publications yet.	As this is a long term goal, IOM Malawi needs in its current partnerships with the MoHA and other ministries to reignite discussion on some of the key recommendations in the MP so as to take things forward and make the MP an integral reference document in day to day migration policy processes in the country.

B. Outcome 1: Reliable and comprehensive sex and age-disaggregated migration data is available to and utilized by government and other stakeholder.

The migration profile having relied mostly on secondary data sources did note that a lot of that data was not already sex disaggregated and this was a challenge. To the extent possible however the MP does provide sex and age disaggregated data in the main sections of the report and on the statistical annexes. The challenge is in the level of utilization of this data. It may still be too early to decide on this but the level of utilization for the last 15 months hasn't been very high and so some level of publicity is still needed.

RESULTS	ACHIEVEMENTS RELATED TO RESULTS (<i>achieved results</i>)	ANALYSIS OF EFFECTIVENESS (<i>Analysis of progress towards achievements</i>)	RECOMMENDATIONS
<i>Output 1.1</i> Government coordination mechanism for migration profiling is developed and functioning	An inter-ministerial TWG that also comprised of UNHCR and an academic partner worked well. All target 5 meetings the project envisaged were held. A lead agency, MoHA chaired the TWG and called meetings when needed.	The project delivered this output well as envisaged and members of the TWG who were interviewed lauded IOM for promoting this coordination. So for the time the project was running this output was well delivered. The MoHA is a respected ministry and so it was strategic to have it chair.	In conjunction with the MoHA and NSO call for a TWG meeting to revive discussions that will see the migration profile initiative move forward especially to take two key decisions: <i>1) the coordinating mechanism in place of the TWG; 2) frequency of updating the MP; 3) Who is the central custodian or</i>

			<i>main coordinator of data collection and dissemination?</i>
<i>Output 1.2</i> Data mapping exercise conducted and report available	Data assessment report was completed and distributed among stakeholders represented in the TWG among others.	The project delivered the output as planned and the report informed the subsequent steps.	The data assessment report is a good baseline resource that shouldn't be shelved. It can be used for example to highlight gaps that need programmatic intervention in the future and so it is one of the tools that should also be promoted.
<i>Output 1.3</i> Migration profile is developed and available to all government agencies and other relevant stakeholders	A migration profile report was developed, reviewed and endorsed by the TWG and launched on 15 September 2015.	Through a highly consultative process the migration profile document which was one of the main outputs of the project was finalized and 4,700 copies (target 500) printed. Despite the many copies the level of awareness among the relevant stakeholder public didn't appear to be high. Distribution of hard copies was slowed down because of a printing error on page XV that stated "Map of Uganda and key statistics" (instead of map of Malawi). This was however corrected in the online version. The online version which may have greater reach wasn't promoted adequately within Malawi.	The IOM country team needs with support from RO Pretoria ICT to place the profile in the Malawi webpage in both the global IOM website and RO Pretoria website and on social media networks. IOM Malawi team to approach key stakeholders in Malawi to request posting the MP in their websites e.g. the NSO, MoHA, UNHCR etc. this will promote awareness and potentially increase its utility.

C. Outcome 2: Relevant government officials are using the skills, tools, and knowledge to regularly collect, consolidate, analyse and report on migration data

As highlighted earlier the utility of the MP and accompanying tools wasn't found yet to be high. Particularly the evaluator did not come across any efforts to use the tools provided for an initiative related to migration data. This is yet to be realized as it is long-term target. The project however does contribute to through the outputs below achievement of which is enumerated below.

RESULTS	ACHIEVEMENTS RELATED TO RESULTS (achieved results)	ANALYSIS OF EFFECTIVENESS (Analysis of progress towards achievements)	RECOMMENDATIONS
<i>Output 2.1:</i> Two trainings on data collection conducted and related data training modules developed	Training Modules and materials for GoM were produced and a training conducted for 29 officials.	This output was inappropriately stated as an activity. The aim was however to increase knowledge. The target set by the project for a post training assessment was that 70% of participants would score 80% and above. 31% of participants scored more than 80% in the post training test with the group average being 70.38% ⁵ . Being the first time to do this training, and majority of trainees not having any migration and/or data/statistics background, the target of 80% could have been too high.	Under current and future IOM projects, follow up trainings would be useful to continue to entrench proper understanding of not only migration data, but migration concepts in general. IOM Malawi has current projects e.g. on labour migration, mixed migration and migration health which can leverage on this knowledge and continue to reinforce understanding of migration.

⁵ Final project report to IDF

		As this was probably the first ever for many of the officers a class average of 70.38% is commendable.	
<i>Output 2.2:</i> Relevant government officials have the skills and knowledge to integrate sex and age-disaggregated migration data into policymaking process	The project conducted training on this. A post training survey to assess knowledge acquired had the trainees group score an average of 72.57% compared to 62% in the pre training assessment. This training was combined with the training in output 2.1. The target was that 70% participants score 80%.	As noted above the target of 80% was a little high and probably 70% would have been more ideal. Application of knowledge on sex disaggregated data could not be determined at his stage because no current migration related policies that are development could be accessed. Most documents reported by different ministries were still under development and with confidential circulation within government circles only at the time. However going by the post training test, knowledge was indeed imparted.	IOM would need to get plugged into the government processes of policy development so that it can provide continued technical assistance and publicity to MP and tools and any other tools that IOM has globally.
<i>Output 2.3:</i> Targeted government agencies on migration have access to standardized tools and methodology for migration data collection and are utilizing them.	The project produced the <i>"Toolkit for Ethical Migration Data Collection, Sharing and Use in Malawi"</i> ; a training module on <i>"Migration Data Collection and Management"</i> and another on <i>"Migration Data Use"</i> .	In terms of access, government officials definitely have access to these tools as they were printed and shared with them- so that aspect was well achieved. What remains is evidence of actual utilization. During the evaluation there was no information provided regarding the use of these tools and just like the Migration Profile their utility is still very low. It is also early to gauge this because the MP is not yet due for revision. What the evaluation concludes is that when and if officials decide to collect new data, they have been equipped with the necessary tools and methodologies to achieve that.	Just as the Migration Profile, increasing awareness about existence of these tools would go a long way in promoting their utilization. Similar channels for publicity as suggested earlier would also work for these tools.

3.2 MATRIX 2: OTHER EVALUATION CRITERIA (General Analysis and Recommendations)

CRITERIA	RECOMMENDATION
<p>Relevance: The idea of consolidating migration data was conceived by the GoM. The commitment they showed to the process also indicates that it was a relevant priority. It was a real need considering that the government had been considering putting together a new migration policy but the unavailability of consolidated gender partly hampered this.</p> <p>The action was also consistent with IOM’s mandate to support member states for better migration governance. This is still a need and the GoM understands the gaps inherent in their current data systems but they may need some kind of “push and facilitation” to move forward.</p>	<p>Follow up projects are essential to build up from where this project ended as the need for better, complete and consolidated data is still there.</p>
<p>Efficiency and Cost-effectiveness: The final project report indicates some level of implementation efficiency in that the main products of the project were ready for government endorsement as was initially planned. However that endorsement was confounded by changes in government that saw an extended delay that warranted two no cost extensions. This may not wholly be blamed on the project as it was beyond their control. However such delays are usually predictable.</p> <p>The project was also implemented fairly successfully at a time when IOM staffing and resourcing was quite thin yet they were still able to accomplish the project targets. Overall, the project’s budget was consumed up to 95% which was relatively fine bearing in mind the cost-cutting measures and favourable exchange rate fluctuations.</p> <p>The project was able to deliver more in terms of printed copies of the MP and toolkits as they were able to use creative ways to save on costs e.g. printing in South Africa rather than in Malawi and negotiating import duty exemption allowed printing of almost triple the planned number of copies.</p> <p>However distribution of the 4700 copies (a significant number) is not commensurate with the level of awareness and use of the MP document and tools so far. Probably a more strategic and efficient distribution plan would have worked well including use of online space and direct delivery to the top most officials.</p> <p>As at the time of the evaluation the MP was not even available on the IOM Malawi’s web pages, on the NSO website or even the immigration department website who were core champions of its production.</p>	<p>Future projects should anticipate delays in dealing with government bureaucracy and provide enough time for that. In most countries decision making follows a slow path and it’s often impacted by changes in government. These are risks that can be anticipated and planned for accordingly.</p> <p>At the time of this evaluation, the IOM Director General has provided an instruction discouraging No Cost Extensions and thud future projects should plan realistically bearing in mind the implementation context.</p> <p>Continued (strategic) publicity about the MP and tools to promote its utility in the stakeholder community in needed. The online version may have greater reach than the hard copies.</p>
<p>Impact: It would be too early to measure impact just 15 months after the project ended. However the evaluation finds that the MP project did begin to change the attitude of officials regarding migrants. Before, the attitude on migrants in mixed migration flows was very negative and many were just getting arrested and detained without any case profiling to identify those who may be asylum seekers or even Victims of Trafficking. According to immigration officials that has reduced and the understanding that there could be some of the migrants requiring protection rather than detention is now there. The government also saw the need to upgrade a shelter that can be used</p>	<p>New projects in Malawi need to be interlinked and building up on each other to drive at a common impact after many years.</p>

<p>to shelter VoTs especially trafficked children. IOM has promised to support this initiative.</p> <p>It also worked as an eye opener on the dynamism of migration in Malawi and the need for regional and international cooperation in migration governance. In December 2016, the Government of Malawi sought IOM's help to repatriate some Malawian children who had been trafficked into South Africa.</p>	
<p>Sustainability: Sustainability is threatened by lack of further active engagement and/or promotion of the MP and tools in the post project period. Reengagement on the subject in the auspices of the current IOM projects would revive efforts and keep the momentum going towards a second migration profile in the next couple of years. As a TWG existed, it can be revived again to take key decisions recommended in the MP.</p>	<p>IOM Malawi needs to meet with MOHA and NSO to reactivate attention to migration data issue. This is especially necessary with the recent reshuffle among senior government officials. A census is also upcoming in 2018 and this could be an opportunity to collect new/more migration data.</p>
<p>Validity of design: Though the project's theory of change was not explicitly discussed in the project document, the project was fairly well conceptualized with what the project was supposed to deliver clear.</p> <p>Some results statements were however framed inappropriately as activities e.g. <i>output 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3</i>. An output statement should use change instead of active language. Use of change language helps M&E to identify quickly the change that needs to be monitored or evaluated.</p> <p>Outputs are also not just merely completed activities (e.g. training conducted) but that immediate result(change) that comes about after activity completion e.g. gained knowledge on something which can easily be measured using a pre and post training assessment.</p> <p>The targets on training were set a little high and the project life time could have been probably one and half years given that this was a new IOM country and proper networks within government that help fast track processes were not already established given that this IOM's maiden project.</p> <p>The type of assumptions the project indicated also bordered on risks to be managed, with the risk of imminent delays on the part of the project partners not highlighted. It is this risk that heavily impacted on the project completion date.</p>	<p>Involve M&E Officers in reviewing new project proposals results matrices. Well framed results statements, indicators and assumption analysis enable project implementation fidelity.</p> <p>IOM Malawi staff should prioritize to attend planned capacity building sessions on M&E by the regional Office M&E Unit to increase their skills.</p> <p>Negotiate realistic project life time with IDF to avoid persistent requests for No Cost Extensions of which despite good reasons, most time reflect poor planning.</p>

4. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

- ✚ **Re-engagement** with government authorities alongside the current migration projects IOM Malawi is implementing will help resuscitate attention to migration data. IOM Malawi should immediately touch base with the Ministry of Home Affairs and the National Statistics Office on this subject matter as an initial effort to revive the engagement.
- ✚ **Enhance publicity** about the migration profile and the other resources produced from the project. Distribution of copies is not enough. More strategic promotion of the document is still necessary to make it known among a wider strategic audience. Some suggested channels that can be used include:

- Approach RO Pretoria ICT for assistance to place it on the IOM Malawi page (<https://www.iom.int/countries/malawi>); RO Pretoria Website at the Malawi Country mission link (<http://ropretoria.iom.int/dtm>) and other official social media platforms.
 - See possibility of the profile to be posted at immigration department website; NSO website (FAO for example has their profile listed in the NSO website: http://www.nsomalawi.mw/images/stories/data_on_line/general/FAO%20Gender%20Inequalities/Malawi%20Country%20Profile_FINAL%20CLEARED-Dec2011.pdf),
 - Call attention of partners/stakeholders about it in workshops, meetings, media releases among others etc.
 - IOM to plug into many in-country migration related taskforces or TWGs and other meetings as possible. Through these IOM would have a chance to share these resources and increase their utility.
- ✚ **Building up on trainings** already done through IOM's current projects. IOM Malawi has mixed migration, migration health and labour migration projects that are running with other potential projects coming on board. These projects should complement and reinforce past projects and complement each other in an integrated programme approach. Since the actors are the same, somehow past projects should benefit from current projects in terms improving sustainability of results.
- ✚ **Improving project planning and design** is critical in ensuring proper articulation of results, indicators and an overall theory of change. As IOM has adopted Results Based Management, these are increasingly important considerations for new proposals as results focus starts at the planning stage. Involve as many M&E experts as possible in designing the project results framework. At this stage also reasonable less ambitious project life time and targets should be negotiated with IDF to avoid No Cost Extensions. Malawi team now has learnt good lessons on the speed at which government engagement yields fruits and should use these lessons in estimating appropriate project life periods. Though initially planned for 16 months, it eventually became 22 for reasons beyond IOM's control but which are typically predictable.

5. ANNEXES

Annex 1: Key Informant Interview Guide

MALAWI MIGRATION PROFILE PROJECT EVALUATION
KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW GUIDE: GOM MINISTRY OFFICIALS/TWG MEMBERS

For the interviewer: Start by introducing yourself to the respondent and thank him/her for sparing time to speak to IOM. Explain the purpose of the evaluation. The questions contained here are simply a guide to guide the discussion. Depending on the respondent you may not necessarily ask all the questions and/or you may need to ask more follow up questions not contained in this guide. The discussion will take approximately 30-45 mins.

	Guiding Question(s)	Note to Interviewer
1.	Could you briefly describe to me what you do? <i>(In relation to migration management or migration data or migration policy?)</i>	<i>These questions are a kind of ice breaker questions to start a conversation and familiarize with each other</i>
2.	When did you first start working with IOM on the migration data project?	
3.	In your opinion what are the major migration management challenges that the GOM was facing in the period before the Migration Profile project?	<i>Probe to find out: Was lack of centralized and comprehensive migration data one of them?</i>
4.	How was the focus on migration data identified? To what extent were you involved in conceptualizing the project? Even if you were not, were other stakeholders involved in this?	<i>Probe to see if the GOM felt this was a priority need that needed to be addressed and they provided input into how the project would look like.</i>
5.	In light of the data gap, do you think the IOM/IDF funded project activities were helping respond to that gap properly? Briefly explain your answer.	<i>This is meant to assess whether respondent feels that the project could have been designed differently. These are ideas for future similar projects.</i>
6.	What aspects of the project do you feel were implemented properly (if any) and which ones do you think IOM project did not address well (if any)?	<i>Probe to understand the project components/activities that respondent celebrates most and those they feel could have been done better. This is useful feedback however flattery or harsh it may be</i>
7.	To what extent were the key stakeholders involved in implementing the project? Do you feel as a key stakeholder you were optimally involved? How could this have been improved?	<i>Do they feel all relevant stakeholders were involved fully, are there some key stakeholders whom they feel were omitted?</i>
8.	Briefly comment on the quality of IOM's technical assistance through this project. (facilitation of the project, data collection and report compilation, trainings etc)	<i>Quality implies that support was adequate, effective in solving specific problem(s), delivered on time; professionally delivered, meets set standards. Can also defined as product or service being "fit for purpose". Quality is perceptual, conditional and somewhat subjective.</i>

9.	Now we are going to look at the post MP launch period: Since the launch of the MP how have you used it in your department or organization?	<i>Probe for as many actual cases as possible where the MP data has been used.</i>
10.	<i>If the never or has been rarely used:</i> What factors are behind this? <i>If they have used the MP severally:</i> What aspects/areas of the MP did you find most useful?	<i>Probe to find out if they don't find the document useful or its not readily accessible etc. If used probe specific areas that have been used.</i>
11.	How could the utility of the MP be optimized within your work place?	<i>Probe</i>
12.	A MP is a living document that needs regular updating. Have there been any initiative(s) to update the MP that you are aware of? Is the TWG still functional?	<i>Probe, also get reasons why there hasn't been any initiative.</i>
13.	From what you know, is there a favourable environment (social, political, economic etc) within the GOM to enable the regular updating of the MP to be done as originally envisaged? Briefly explain your answer also giving possible solutions if answer is NO.	<i>Probe</i>
14.	The main objective of the IOM initiative was <i>to contribute to evidence based migration policy making in Malawi</i> . To what extent do you think IOM achieved or contributed to this objective?	<i>Ask this question only if you feel respondent hasn't provided this info already</i>
15.	What more (if any), still remains to be done in relation to this objective and what can the GOM do more to improve migration governance in the country?	<i>As above</i>

Annex 2: Online Self-administered questionnaire

The International Organization for Migration would like to hear from you regarding the use of the Migration Profile document that you received! It was launched in September 2015 and you attended the launch at Bingu International Conference Centre. This short survey will give us an indication of how much you have used the Migration Profile document as well get your valuable feedback on how its utility can be increased. Take the survey and click the "Donet" button. We will appreciate to hear from you by 3rd March 2017. IOM thanks you in advance for your feedback! For any clarification contact rmutie@iom.int

1. Name of department or organization where you work (optional)
.....
.....

2. Nature of my department or organization
 - Government ministry/department
 - Inter-governmental organization
 - International NGO
 - National/local NGO
 - United Nations agency
 - Community Based Organization/Interest group
 - Private Sector
 - Academia
 - Donor
 - Embassy/High Commission
 - Faith Based
 - Other

3. Have you used the Migration Profile Report for any purpose since you received a copy?
 - Yes
 - No

4. (If yes) To what extent have you found the Migration Profile Report useful?
 - Very useful
 - Useful to some extent
 - Not useful at all

5. (If no), the **main** reason I haven't used it is because (one answer only)
 - The quality of data is not reliable
 - The data presented is not up-to-date
 - The data I needed was missing
 - I haven't had an opportunity to use it yet
 - Other:

6. Since the last IOM survey, I have used the migration profile in the following ways (list all the ways you have used data in the report)
.....
.....

7. Evidence of the use of the Migration Profile can be found here. (Could be a website addresses, links to documents etc)
.....
.....

8. The utility of the Migration Profile among stakeholders could have been increased by?
.....
.....

9. I plan to use or continue using the Migration Profile in the future.
 - Yes
 - No
 - Not sure

Annex 3: List of individuals and institutions involved in the evaluation

	Name	Ministry	Title
1.	Dr Dalitso Kabambe	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation	Principal Secretary
2.	Ms Catherine Zamaere	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation	Deputy Director, Political Affairs
3.	Dr Mary Shawa	Ministry of Gender, Children & Social Welfare	Principal Secretary
4.	Mrs Annie Namagonya	Ministry of Gender, Children & Social Welfare	Chief Social Welfare Officer
5.	Mrs Dinna Gumulira	Ministry of Gender, Children & Social Welfare	Chief Social Welfare Officer
6.	Mrs Hilda Katema	Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security. Refugee Department	Administrative and Operations Manager
7.	Mr Joseph Saidi	Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security	Planning Officer
8.	Mr Stanlake Kalimanjira	Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security. Department of Immigration	Dep. Regional Immigration Officer(Central Region)
9.	Mr Wafwile Musukwa	Ministry of Labour, Youth and Manpower Development	Dep. Labour Commissioner
10.	Mr Kikkan Haugen	Royal Norwegian Embassy in Malawi	Ambassador
11.	Mr Bent Bakken	Royal Norwegian Embassy in Malawi	1 st Secretary, Commercial Affairs, Political and Economic Governance
12.	Ms Gloria Mukama	UNHCR Malawi	Protection Officer
13.	Mr Sylvester Chapotera	UNHCR Malawi	Programme Associate
14.	Mr Martin Mukwasa	Zambian High Commission in Malawi	2 nd Secretary, Immigration & Consular Affairs)
15.	(Anonymous) ⁶	Defum Human Rights Association(DHRA)	Staff/Launch participant
16.	(Anonymous)	The Times Group	Journalist/Launch participant
17.	Mr Nkomo Mpilo	IOM Malawi	Programme Coordinator/HOO <i>a.i.</i>
18.	Mr Yitna Getachew	IOM RO Cairo(formerly IOM RO Pretoria)	RTS (Migrants Assistance)
19.	Jacqueline Mpanyula	IOM Malawi	Programme Assistant

⁶ Anonymous participants were from the online survey which gave anonymity option. All Online survey respondents participated in the Migration profile Launch and received copies.