



EVALUATION BRIEF

February 2019

EX-POST EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT “ENHANCING THE MIGRATION EVIDENCE BASE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TANZANIA”

This evaluation brief presents a summary of the key findings, conclusions, and recommendations, as identified by the evaluator 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:	External independent ex-post
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Field visit dates:	1 Aug-5 Sept 2018
Final report date:	21 February 2019
Commissioned by:	IOM Mission in the United Republic of Tanzania

PROJECT SUMMARY

The objective was to improve evidence base on migration through two parallel routes: 1) the creation of a national migration profile and 2) the creation of a diaspora web portal.

The project envisioned to support the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania (Tanzania) to have better understanding and increased knowledge on migration to inform policy and programmatic interventions. The Government of Tanzania had recognized the relevance of migration for its development strategies but lacked the adequate data on migration patterns, trends and characteristics. IOM’s assistance was sought to address the lack of adequate data and support the mainstreaming of migration into development strategies. This was done via two parallel routes, namely: the *development of a migration profile for Tanzania* and the *creation of a diaspora web-portal*.

At the inception phase an inter-ministerial taskforce on migration was established for the project - which was implemented in Tanzania, Kenya and the United Kingdom. The taskforce created a platform for stakeholders from government institutions, private sector, researchers, civil society and academia to address cross-cutting migration issues through consultative dialogues. It also guided the project implementation by reviewing milestones achieved, project outputs and advised project management team.

To achieve better understanding and increased knowledge on Tanzania’s migration, a series of capacity building training workshops were facilitated through the project and specific training workshops on women and

Evaluation purpose: To assess the extent to which the project has achieved its results in relation to the targets set out in the project documents to facilitate learning on what worked and what did not work for IOM and the donor.

Evaluation criteria: The evaluation assessed the project performance according to the OECD/DAC evaluation criteria, namely, relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, the impact, and sustainability of the project, as well as the extent to which the cross-cutting issues of gender and human rights were addressed by the project.

Evaluation methodology: The evaluation involved in-depth document review and key informant interviews with inter-ministerial taskforce members, IOM project staff, Tanzania Immigration Services Department, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the Prime Minister’s Office, Labour, Youth, Employment and Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation (Department Of Diaspora Engagement And Opportunities) and the diaspora.

A semi-structured approach was also used to allow for in-depth questioning on key issues that arose during interviews. A questionnaire was developed and administered for respondents in Kenya and the United Kingdom to assess to what extent the project met its set objectives.

Project information:

Geographical coverage: Tanzania, Kenya & the United Kingdom.

Project type: **Diaspora**

Project code: **CE.0221**

Gender marker: **2a**

Project period: **1 September 2013—31 May 2017**

Donor: **IDF, UNFPA**

Budget: **USD 200,000 (IDF) & USD 8,025 (UNFPA)**

diaspora was facilitated in recognition of the increased feminization of migration as well as women’s potential to have a positive impact on national development.

The project received four no-cost extensions between 2015 and 2017 to accommodate consultations needed to develop the migration profile and the diaspora web portal.

KEY FINDINGS & CONCLUSIONS

Assessing **relevance**, findings indicated that the project remained highly relevant throughout, as confirmed by all project partners and key sector role players in the interviews conducted by the consultant. The project accorded the beneficiaries better understanding and increased knowledge on Tanzania's migration. The importance of accessibility to the migration profile by all relevant stakeholders was also stressed by different stakeholders. The different interventions on capacity building remain highly relevant and necessary for all the stakeholder who were involved in the project.

With regards to **effectiveness**, in general terms, the project has been largely effective in implementing its planned activities and has achieved most of its planned outputs. However, some of these outputs have not contributed to the achievement of the planned outcomes as it was planned. The project has extensively engaged different stakeholders, and has strengthened government capacity to develop a web portal and a migration profile. There was success in coordination and cooperation mechanisms within and across the project beneficiaries. It has done so in large part because of the dedication of project staff and the positive buy in of the project partners.

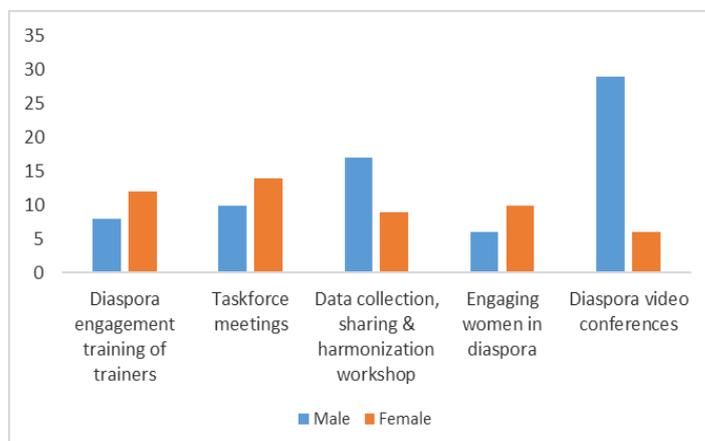
The degree of achievement of the anticipated impact was variable; in terms of the achievement of the indicators for the overall objectives, although it may be too early to assess the **impact** of the project, the completion of the migration profile signified the beginning of a new era in diaspora engagement in Tanzania. There is now access and availability to migration data. Although it was still to be launched, the migration profile had already raised a lot of hype among stakeholders who saw it as an important tool in their development planning work. The completion of the web portal will also enhance the availability of, and access to data on the Tanzanian diaspora.

There is some evidence that the project was potentially poised to longer-term **sustainability** due to high-level of buy-in and engagement it encourages from the outset, particularly in terms of its capacity to mobilize key stakeholders during its implementation. This was also considered to be crucial in ensuring longer-term sustainability once the funding comes to an end. Discussions with stakeholders and IOM staff also demonstrated that there was a growing understanding of the need to integrate the main project components into their broader programme of work.

The project incorporated gender as a **cross-cutting issue** throughout the project implementation. The project officers emphasized on equal gender representation to partners as they made nominations for participants to the project activities. More importantly, feminization of migration was a concept that was keenly discussed during capacity building initiatives, especially the training on engaging women in the diaspora. During this training, participants developed two concept notes on engaging women in the diaspora after a

series of discussions on IOM's programmes such as Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA).

Gender representation during capacity building initiatives



KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

- **For IOM:**
 1. A baseline survey should be conducted before the start of any project, as it will enable IOM to set realistic targets.
 2. Define deliverables and impact (objective) indicators in terms of submission rather than approval.
 3. The anticipated risk should be incorporated in project design to enable effective implementation of the project and achievement of intended deliverables.
- **For the Government:**
 1. Accelerate the process of taking over more responsibilities as a service provider, with the IOM working as a supporting partner, increasing own budgets, especially for updating the migration profile and for launching of the web portal.
 2. Undertake a review of experience accumulated to date in developing the migration profile to obtain greater understanding of factors at play in the successes and shortcomings: what motivates the diaspora and how to improve the engagement of diaspora and other stakeholders.