



Progress report on the implementation of outcome 2 of the project Brazil & Africa: fighting poverty and empowering women via South-South Cooperation

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In recent years, social protection has emerged worldwide as a major new focus in efforts to reduce poverty and vulnerability. Since the early 2000s, conditional and unconditional cash transfer programmes have gained significance as key elements of social safety nets throughout Africa.

The United Nations-supported Social Protection Floor Initiative (SPF-I) has helped place social protection as a key component of national strategies for the reduction of poverty and inequality, supporting the realisation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, mainly Sustainable Development Goal 1—"End poverty in all its forms everywhere". In this context, Brazil has contributed its own recent experiences in the reduction of poverty and inequality to the Initiative's pool of best practices.

The International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth (IPC-IG) is a global forum for South-South dialogue on innovative development policies, aiming at promoting policy dialogue and facilitating learning around

innovative social policies among developing countries. The United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) has appointed the IPC-IG to carry out the implementation of outcomes 1 and 2 of the project "Brazil & Africa: fighting poverty and empowering women via South-South Cooperation".

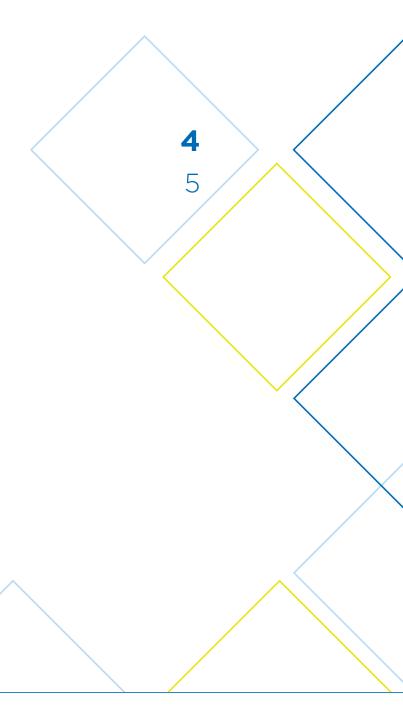
Notably, outcome 2 is titled "Improved monitoring and evaluation of social policies in Mozambique" and is aimed at strengthening national capacities in this African country. This outcome is focused on designing and implementing a course in monitoring and evaluation (M&E), oriented towards academics and policymakers in Mozambique. The course was carried out in partnership with the Centre of Policy Analysis (*Centro de Análise de Políticas*—CAP) of the Eduardo Mondlane University (*Universidade* Eduardo Mondlane—UEM) in Maputo.

In this report, the IPC-IG presents the results of the implementation of this outcome, from July 2015 to August 2016, as defined in the project planning document (PRODOC).

Introduction

Outcome 2

• IPC-IG commitments





IPC-IG commitments

(1) Design a course in monitoring and evaluation, oriented towards academics and policymakers in Mozambique

(2) Carry out the course in monitoring and evaluation, targeting academics and policymakers in Mozambique



The IPC-IG started the implementation of outcome 2 by carrying out a local needs assessment in monitoring and evaluation and conducted, from 1 July to 11 August 2015, interviews with 11 representatives from government ministries, DFID and the United Nations agencies in Maputo, to reach a diagnosis of the local capacities regarding monitoring and evaluation. Based on this information and the identification of a local partner with educational skills and sufficient logistics capacity—the Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM)—the IPC-IG designed the course: Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Systems for Social Policies, in partnership with the UEM's Centre of Policy Analysis (*Centro de Análise de Políticas*—CAP). It was tailormade to the Mozambican case, oriented towards academics and policymakers, and focused on the local reality of students.

Subsequently, the IPC-IG team travelled to Maputo, between June and July 2016, to deliver the first phase of the course, composed of two modules. IPC-IG Senior Project Officer, Lívia Maria da Costa Nogueira, delivered the first module from 13 to 23 June 2016, while Research Coordinator, Fábio Veras Soares, and Research Associate, Mario Gyoeri, delivered the second module, focused on impact evaluation methods, from 23 June to 1 July 2016.

Throughout the course, students discussed key public policy issues, such as: the public policy cycle, the Logical Framework Approach and its use to M&E, the importance of data collection and information gathering systems for M&E, and planning for policymakers. A wide range of evaluation methodologies were also discussed. The course also

explored current topics and views on the international agenda of M&E. The student body consisted of a gender-balanced class of 31 individuals from different government agencies, international organisations and civil society. Also attending the course were officials from the Mozambican Ministries of Finance, Justice, Gender, Children and Social Action, as well as the National Institute for Social Action, and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), among others.

As a follow-up to the first phase of the training course, the IPC-IG created an online community in Portuguese, titled "Curso Monitoria e Avaliação—CAP Universidade Eduardo Mondlane/IPC-IG" on the socialprotection.org online platform, so participants can share information and clarify doubts about the initiative. In the meantime, students started working on their final assignment, which they were to submit during the second phase of the course, in August.

From 10 to 12 August, the same IPC-IG team delivered the second and final phase of the training course in Maputo. Moreover, IPC-IG Research Associate and Researcher at Brazil's Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea), Antonio Claret Filho delivered the inaugural class, on the 'Renda Melhor' (Better Income) Programme, a conditional cash transfer scheme created in the Brazilian state of Rio de Janeiro. Mr. Claret Filho worked as the state's Social Assistance and Human Rights Secretary, and shared with students his experience in designing, implementing and monitoring the programme. During this phase, students also presented their final assignment regarding the Mozambican initiatives in M&E.

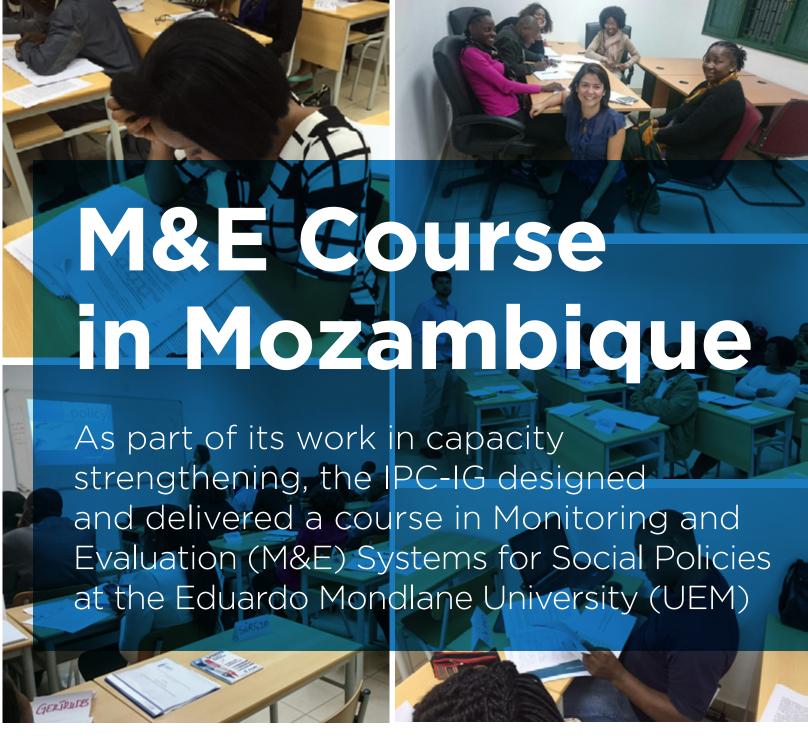
Outcome 2











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