

Evaluation of FAO Cooperation in Sri Lanka 2006-2012

Follow-up report to the management response to evaluation report

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Office of Evaluation (OED)

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Follow-up report of the Management Response to the Evaluation of FAO Cooperation in Sri Lanka 2006 – 2012 (April 2014)					
Evaluation Recommendation	Action Agreed	Actions Taken	Impact	MAR score	
Recommendation 1 FAO's Sri Lanka country office consult more broadly with FAO staff and partners and develop a coherent, focused CPF that capitalizes on FAO's global and country-level comparative advantages, that is aligned with GoSL's emerging priorities, Sri Lanka's middle-income country status and the new UNDAF, and that advocates pro-poor and sustainable policies.	Action(s): To review all editorial and technical comments received from RAP and HQ on the draft CPF and will complete the CPF document for submission by end December 2013. To obtain services of RAP technical officer to improve CPF quality aspects. To have final consultation with GOSL to validate the final draft CPF before submission for approval. Subsequent implementation of CPF in consultation with GOSL.	All actions were undertaken, including the hiring of a gender specialist to ensure an appropriate gender focus. CPF was signed by Govt in December 2013.	Improved CPF agreed by relevant stakeholders; implementation underway.	5	
Recommendation 2 FAO HQ, RAP and FAO Sri Lanka work together to ensure that the country office has the right staff and consultants in place in order to implement the CPF, transition to new administrative management systems and compensate for increased operational responsibilities under decentralization.	Action(s) We are continuing to adjust staffing to meet needs of evolving programmes from humanitarian to development in line with the CPF. RAP should have technical expertise on hand to support CPF formulation and gender mainstreaming Ideally, FAO core funding should provide for an International Operations Officer to serve as an assistant to the FAOR in the Representation.	New Organigramme is being discussed within the office and will be finalized shortly. One aspect that needs to be further reviewed is bringing in an "Operations" pillar. No core funding is available, so needs to be reviewed within existing means. There is no longer a distinction between "Emergency" and "Development" staff within the office. Some TORs of existing staff have been adjusted; some contracts of staff who were focused mainly on the Recovery projects are ending. For new projects, we are going through normal recruitment processes, which has resulted in some turnover and new staff on board.	Staff are generally appreciative of the new processes and structures that are being put in place, and understand the value and need for these changes. As a result, many processes are running more smoothly and information sharing is improving.	4/5	

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differential needs, and drawing on FAO's rich repository of normative products and effective practices.

collaboration with development partners in the two large EU funded programmes. A recently recruited female irrigation engineer from Zimbabwe will oversee coordination for the EU programme in the North.

With the on-going inception phase for the EU programme in the North and East, we will access the need and appropriateness additional INGO involvement

Conduct a gender needs assessment

Prepare an action plan to mainstream gender aspects into country programme development

Train the key staff on gender and gender mainstreaming

training to staff, but has limited time under his new role as project manager for a UNREDD project.

The large EU funded programmes are moving ahead under challenging new government modalities, which has made expansion to other partners more difficult at this stage, but has a very strong participatory process in the field.

As far as taking advantage of FAO's normative aspects, the incoming FAOR has made efforts to promote and discuss global/regional topics and campaigns in many meetings, speeches, presentations, interviews, radio, etc., (Save Food, Year of Family Farming, Food Systems, International Day of Forests, Water and Agriculture, etc). She also describes the five SOs and their importance in meetings with government counterparts and resource partners, to ensure an understanding of FAOs broader role and capabilities.

With FAO moving into more longer-term development projects with stronger technical and capacity building components, as well as with advocacy/communication undertaken by the FAOR and other staff, government counterparts and resource partners are gaining a better understanding of the potential richness and depth of FAOs interventions.