



Evaluation of the Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock – conclusions and recommendations

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Real time feedback

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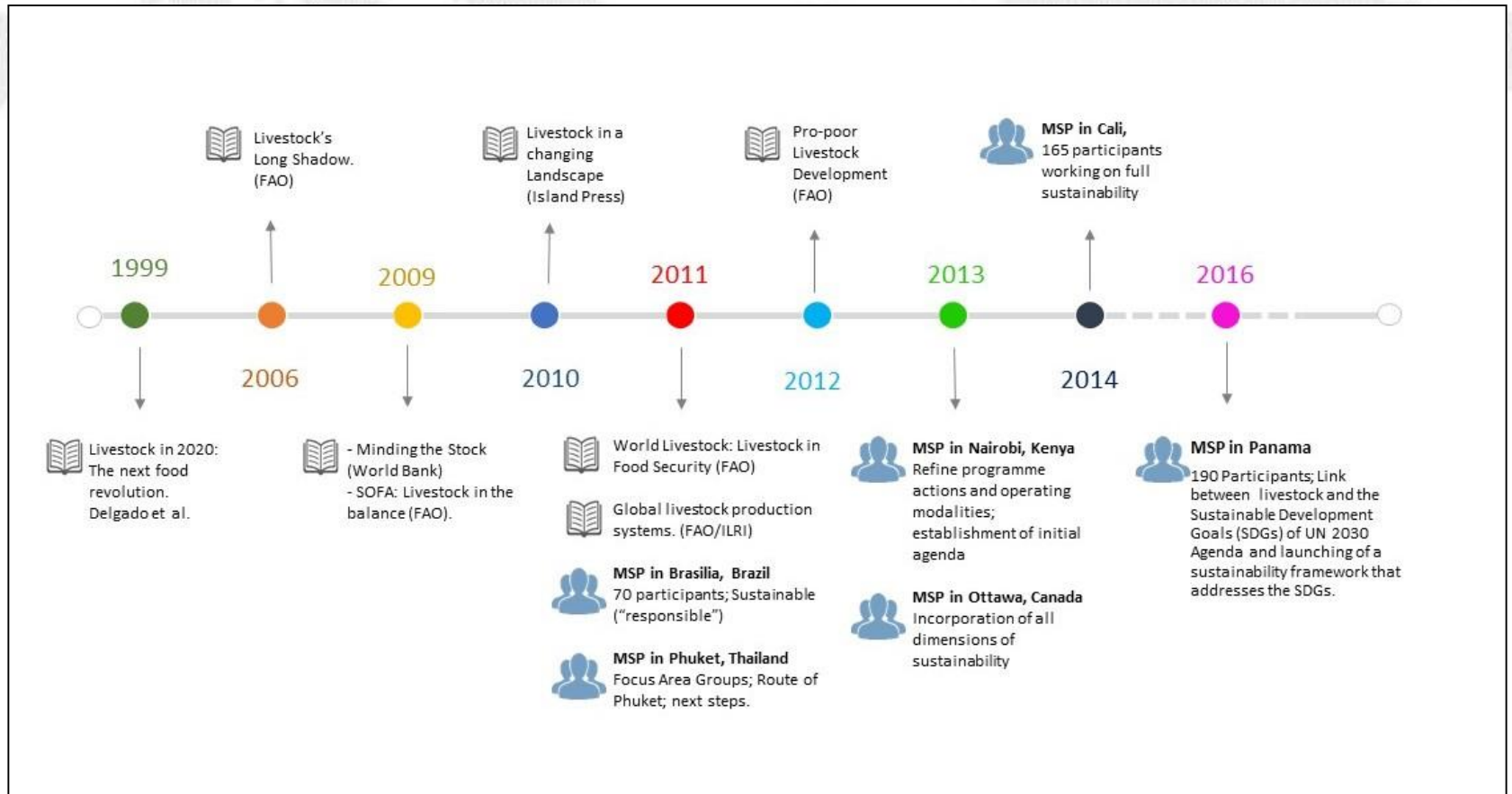
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Recap – evaluation questions

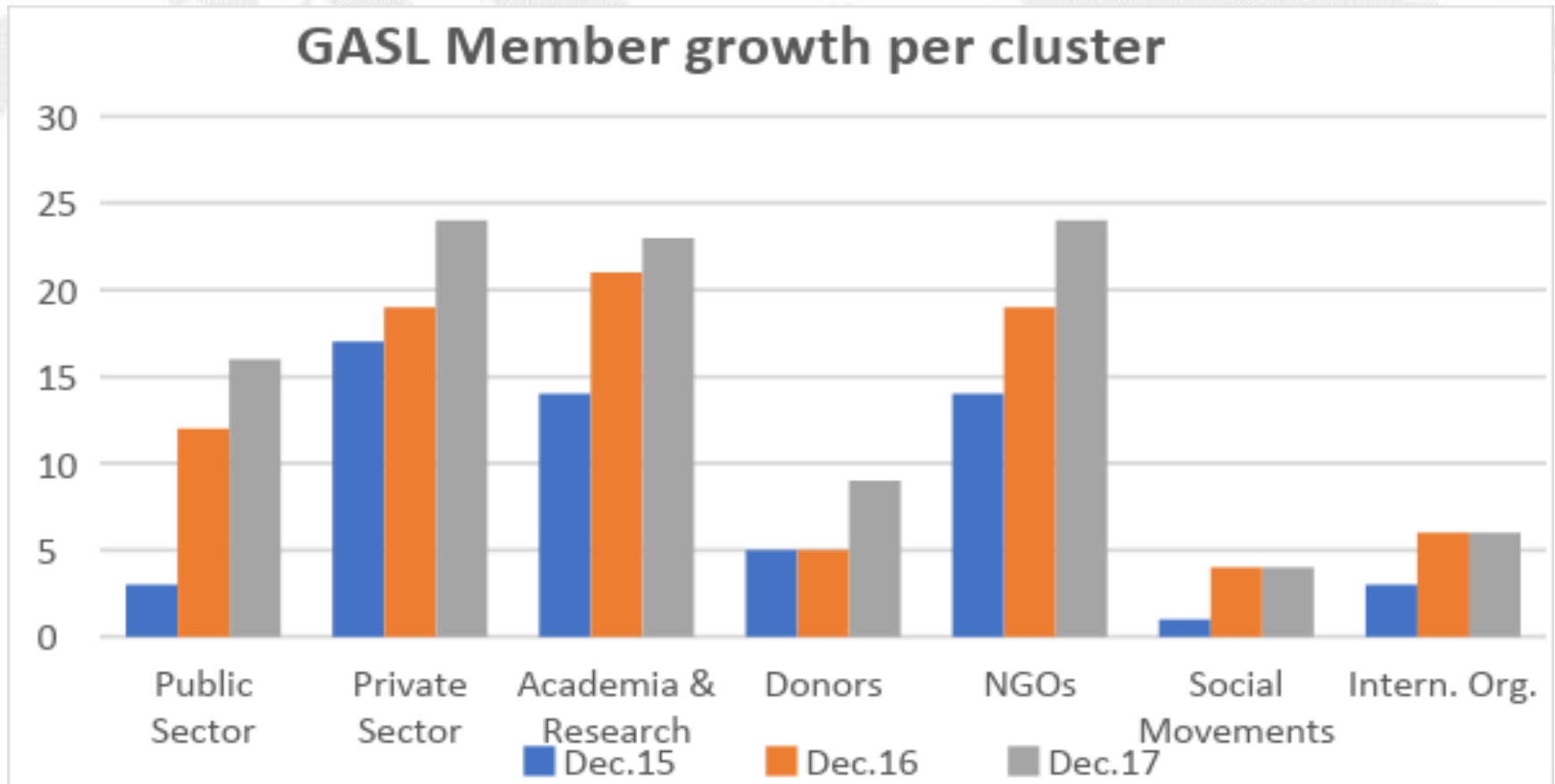
1. To what extent were the project design, approach and implementation arrangements relevant?
2. To what extent did FAO successfully perform its facilitator, convener, technical agency and programmatic services in establishing and maintaining GASL?
3. To what extent did GASL function effectively in an inclusive manner?
4. To what extent have stakeholders adopted or are likely to adopt new practices or policies as a result of their participation in GASL?

Overview



Overview

GASL Member growth per cluster





Overview

Date	Place	Participants	Action Networks	Main Output
May 2011	Brazil	99	0	Brasilia Consensus
December 2011	Thailand	56	3	Phuket Roadmap
January 2013	Kenya	108	3	Programme revision
October 2013	Canada	108	3	Governance Structure
October 2014	Colombia	167	3	Sustainability approach
June 2016	Panama	189	6	Panama Declaration
May 2017	Ethiopia	279	8	Consolidation, sharing

Conclusions – Question 1

1. To what extent were the project design, approach and implementation arrangements relevant?
 - GASL has demonstrated to be relevant to the objectives of the its members and FAO, evolving over time to incorporate new trends (e.g. focus on new areas, SDGs)
 - Its uniqueness as a livestock-focused global MSP makes it an important contributor to partnership and consensus building

Conclusions – Question 2

2. To what extent did FAO successfully perform its facilitator, convener, technical agency and programmatic services in establishing and maintaining GASL?
 - Despite a number of structural and operational challenges of hosting GASL in FAO, the benefits provided overall outweigh the costs. The challenges should be addressed by FAO, to better manage MSPs (see recom 1)

Conclusions – Question 3

3. To what extent did GASL function effectively in an inclusive manner?
- Representation is quite broad, and has been growing. Members join for various reasons, and have either benefited or expect to benefit in the future.
 - The AST has been appreciated for its support, but has limited resources for some important functions such as collecting lessons and achievements and communication (see recom 2)

Conclusions – Question 4

4. To what extent have stakeholders adopted or are likely to adopt new practices or policies as a result of their participation in GASL?
- Establishment of membership, partnerships and process
 - Contributions to adoption of good practices and evidence based policies, in the form of evidence based (e.g. CODEGALAC, Mongolia Agenda for Sustainable Livestock, Regional Livestock MSP in Eastern Europe and Central Asia) – but more clear theory of action, and evidence collection are needed (see recom 3)
 - Gender considerations were not sufficiently mainstreamed in GASL's work (see recom 4)



Recommendation (1 of 5)

To FAO: FAO's Animal Production and Health Division (AGA) Management and Partnership Division should draw lessons from GASL and other Multi Stakeholder Partnerships and provide guidance on their functioning to enable them to achieve concrete results



Recommendation (2 of 5)

To GASL and FAO: GASL should prioritize the establishment of monitoring, evaluation and learning mechanism to collect lessons and results from members and facilitate reporting to current and potential donors.



Recommendation (3 of 5)

To GASL and FAO: In its Action Plan 2019-2021 GASL would benefit from developing a shared and explicit theory of change of how it intends to contribute to policy and practice change. This should also include further development of the links to regional and country levels.



Recommendation (4 of 5)

To GASL and FAO: GASL should strengthen its efforts to incorporate the gender perspective given its crucial importance in sustainable livestock production. This can be done for instance by actively promoting a gender analysis in the policies and practices discussed in GASL or by disseminating FAO technical training material on gender in the livestock sector.



Recommendation (5 of 5)

To GASL: Broadening the donor base will be critical for GASL's future, and additional communication and outreach efforts should be pursued to ensure its activities continue. Leveraging funds from its members has been effective and should be further expanded. Furthermore, GASL should consider organizing donors' presence in a different form, by possibly eliminating the donor cluster and distributing the donor organizations among the other clusters.



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Thank you

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