UNEG EPE Stream 3 “No one left behind”: The challenges and good practices of evaluating vulnerable and marginalized groups

Case Study: Rakhine Case Study - Myanmar Country Programme Evaluations

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OVERVIEW

1. Context

2. Limitations ➔ Good Practices ➔ Results
CONTEX

1. Case Study as part of a bigger Country Evaluation in Myanmar

2. Food security projects & Emergency Response implemented by FAO

3. Case study was identified with the Consultative Group
CHALLENGES

- Repeated communal violence, natural disaster, migration and internal displacement made it difficult to pin-point beneficiaries & identify assistance to be evaluated
- Representation of muslim minorities, women and other vulnerable groups were needed, but needed to be done securely
- Acquiring information was challenging due to mistrust (due to past events), language barriers and possible security threats

GOOD PRACTICE

- Use of Community Resource Mapping tools such as Agricultural Hazard & Vulnerability Mapping & Stakeholder Mapping to identify areas where assistance were made and reconstruct interventions
- Partnering with local NGOs and national consultants to conduct the study and making sure that the team included, women, minorities and local leaders

RESULTS

- The team was able to access hard to reach areas
- Strengthen evaluation capacities of national/local NGOs and partners
- Finer level of details in the level of information gathered such as "NUANCED" definition of IDP
**CHALLENGE**
- There are sensitivities in conducting the study. In the beneficiaries, the government, development partners, and especially with humanitarian organizations.
- There was full and detailed coordination with local, regional, and national level governments.

**GOOD PRACTICE**
- The study was developed with other UN agencies, NGOs and the FAO Country Office in consultation with the government.
- The team was active in fortifying the demand, ownership, and utilization.
- Various stakeholders were keen and supportive of FAO to conduct the case study.

**RESULTS**
- The Country Office of FAO immediately used outputs of the study to develop their Rakhine Development Plan.
- Although the study was technical in nature, it was still able to highlight human rights-based issues.
- The recommendations were practical, tailored to what is needed.
- The study was able to assist the Country Office’s networking.
Thank you

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