

COUNTRY CONTEXT

Population



7

million

58.6%



below Poverty Line

High Gender
Inequality



160 out of
ranking
172

Budget



7.3

USD million



65%
of labor's force
dependent on
agriculture



80%
Food
Insecurity

WFP's Asset Creation and Livelihood (ACL) interventions fall under the Strategic Outcome four (SO4) of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2020-2024.

EVALUATION covers ACL interventions implemented from 2020 to 2023

January 2020

December 2023

Evaluation findings and recommendations will guide potential revisions of ACL strategy and inform the development of the new CSP



theory based
methodology



interviews,
focus groups,
online surveys



gender
sensitive



literature
review

COUNTRY CONTEXT

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1. The design of Asset creation and livelihood support (ACL) interventions is highly relevant in addressing food insecurity, yet implementation remains a challenge.
 2. WFP Inland Valley Swamp development model is a significant achievement of the ACL interventions that has helped boost agricultural activity, knowledge and participation of farmers. Disparities in training and insufficient environmental management practices affect long-term change.
 3. The integration of a nutrition-sensitive approach into ACL interventions has led to increased production of nutritious foods, while linking Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato production to Home-Grown School Feeding has directly improved nutrition of school children despite challenges in scaling and post-harvest losses.
 4. Enhancing Village Savings and Loans Association and market access is crucial for income diversification and food security gains, lauded by FBOs. However, MAFS payments and post-harvest losses remain a significant constraint on income generation.
 5. The ACL intervention strategy incorporates multiple approaches, enhancing effectiveness by addressing both immediate and root causes of hunger. WFP's partnership with MAFS and Community Youth Contractors has been instrumental for strengthening national ownership of the project.
 6. ACL interventions have made commendable efforts to promote gender, youth and disability inclusion, though reliance on labour-intensive activities remains a barrier. Data disaggregation is needed for comprehensive assessments of equitable benefits.
 7. While efforts to improve efficiency are evident, challenges such as input delays, organizational issues, and market barriers persist, affecting ACL interventions and efficiency.
 8. ACL interventions show strengths in alignment, collaboration, and focus on key development priorities, but gaps in environmental considerations hinder effectiveness and sustainability.

Recommendations

- 1 | Strengthen strategic implementation through articulating inclusion, integration, sustainability and scalability of ACL interventions.
- 2 | Enhance capacity-building with an inclusive strategy involving nutrition, HGSF, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), environment and gender.
- 3 | Address gaps in intervention coverage and implementation by enhancing research, training and OFSP implementation at district levels.
- 4 | Build on remedial actions already taken to address late procurement and payment delays.
- 5 | Reinforce environmental management in design and implementation of ACL interventions.
- 6 | Revise M&E plans alongside corporate advancements to enhance nutrition, gender equality and women's empowerment and resilience measurements.