



LIVELIHOOD-NUTRITION INTEGRATED APPROACH

LOCATION: YOBE STATE

BY

CENTRE FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
AND RESEARCH NETWORK (CCDRN)

OVERVIEW

- Centre for Community Development and Research Network (CCDRN) is one of the largest National Non-governmental organization (NGO) providing humanitarian aid, and peacebuilding interventions to conflict-affected and vulnerable populations across Northern Nigeria. CCDRN has its Head Office located in Kaduna state with regional offices across Borno, Adamawa, Yobe, Kano, Jigawa and Zamfara states, with operational presence across Northern Nigeria. CCDRN has over 7 years of experience in providing sustainable humanitarian-Development & peacebuilding services through interventions in Agriculture, nutrition, livelihood/economic empowerment, Education, research, Governance & Peace Building.

LIVELIHOD-NUTRITION INTEGRATED PROJECTS

- WFP livelihood MSP project across 4 wards (Sugum/Tagali, Gwio kura, Sabon Gari and Sarkin Hausawa) in Bade LGA, Yobe state; Reached 1051 HHs, 5,754 Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW), and 4,315 children 6-23 months (April 2021-March 2022).
- Nigerian Humanitarian Fund (NHF) Nutrition project across 6 wards of Bade (Dagona, Usur Dawayo), Gujba(Ruhu, Gagure) and Gulani (Gonori, Gotala/Gotumba) LGAS, Yobe state; reaching 150 PLWs/Female-headed HH (February-November 2022)
- UNFAO 2021Rainy season intervention and UNWFP Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme across Gujba LGA; reaching 2000HH (2021)

PROGRAM OVERVIEW-NUTRITION SENSITIVE AGRICULTURE

Food and nutrition security remain a top priority for crisis-affected and vulnerable communities in Nigeria, given the continuous rise in both needs yearly, (6.48 million (3M Nutrition; 3.48M Food security) in need, 2022.) which is linked to more than 7 SDG's (HNO, 2022). The causes of malnutrition and food insecurity are somewhat complex, and compounded by recurrent, impulsive shocks including natural disasters and conflicts. Nutrition is recognized to be both an input to and outcome of strengthened resilience.

This multi-sectoral approach targets strengthening resilience, and social cohesion for vulnerable households and structures in targeted communities by improving food security, nutrition and livelihoods.

Core objectives

- To improve climate-smart agricultural production through improved technologies for high value crop production.
- To enhance household food security, nutrition and dietary diversity.
- To reduce malnutrition rate amongst pregnant, lactating women and under 5 children through a sustainable approach.

STRATEGIES AND BEST PRACTICES FOR INTEGRATION

- Government engagement and consultation.
- **Best-fit and community driven-** Active community consultation and leadership in implementation at LGA, community and catchment level.
- **Climate-smart agriculture (CSA) strategies-** use of solar powered boreholes, fortified seed selection for the farmers, and proper fertilizer application (sustainable soil management practices- using organic and inorganic fertilizer).
- **Nutrition sensitive-**Food security, access to health services and hygienic environment. Household cultivation of a variety of crops-cereals, vegetables, legumes, economic trees; HH consumption of a balanced-diet using the locally cultivated produce.
- **Nutrition specific** –targeting of beneficiaries; adequate food and nutrient intake, feeding and care practices, and low burden of infectious diseases. Through nutrition education and social behavior change communication strategies.
- Complementarity –Strengthen access to finance and markets system such as value chain support
- Continuous capacity strengthening for sustainability-farmers field school approach (FFS)/Community groups
- Strengthening post-harvest technologies –reducing loss
- An inclusive and responsive approach (Gender, age, disability,)

PHOTOS



RESULTS OF THE APPROACH

- **Improvement in HH food security, dietary diversification and nutritional status:** all year round production-access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food; reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition among PLW and children
- **Change in behavior and enhanced capacity** –improvements in knowledge, attitude and practices towards household food production and nutrition intake.
- **Health benefits**-healthier pregnancies, enhanced maternal, infant & young child immunity, reduction in child low-birth weight, reduction of NCD, MIYC morbidity and mortality.
- **Economic revitalization**- creating jobs/enhancing livelihood, encouraging entrepreneurship, access to resources, reducing the risk and impact of shocks on HHs
- Environmental protection and soil sustainability-less effect of natural disaster on production
- Cost-effective and efficient programming
- Contributing to the Nigerian Food and Nutrition Policy strategies

LESSONS LEARNT

- There is a need to create demand for nutritious food through continuous communities' awareness of nutrition-sensitive food, fortified seed selection for the farmers, and proper fertilizer application.
- Future program designs to adopt this approach for optimum outcome, with the need for continued coordination between the government and development partners.

CHALLENGES

- Cost of using fortified seeds-expensive for the farmers to afford.
- Inflation all year round
- Cultural practices & food preference