

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD DIVERSIFICATION PROJECT



Duration: 36 Months, (2010-2013)

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40 years

Project Overview/Description



Objective:

- Improved food security and nutritional status, in particular for most vulnerable groups, through increased food production and promotion of market oriented livelihood diversification, based on community action and facilitated by relevant state and civil society actors

Results/outcomes

1. Agricultural production increased and diversified, to enhance food security and nutritional status of vulnerable groups including recent returnees and internally displaced people.
2. Marketing and livelihood diversification promoted to broaden income base of households
3. Natural resource management improved and sustainable land use options demonstrated to protect livelihood sources and develop sustainable livelihood options.
4. Capacity of State and Civil Society Actors enhanced to strengthen formal and informal institutions, including Community Based Organizations (CBOs), to play a key role in food security and promote a process of conflict transformation.

Food security and Nutrition Issues dealt with in the project

- Access to quality seeds and farming tools
- Diversification of crop production & Post harvest loss reduction
- Utilization of the food produced
- Diversification of income sources.
- Capacity building for LGAs and Civil society actors
- Environmental protection and conservation.

Actors

- Institute for promotion of civil society (IPCS)
- Sudan Health Association (SUHA)
- LGAs at payam and county level.
- ZOA

Humanitarian context (i.e. emergency response, post-crisis, resilience-building):

Post-crisis, resilience- building

Type of context (urban, rural, camps, ...):

Rural set up with returning IDP population, Juba County, CES

Number of household beneficiaries and target groups (i.e. women, pastoralist, children under 5, etc)

2288 HH (M = 1,254 F = 1,034)

Coordination mechanism

- Meetings (Monthly, & Quarterly)

How gender and accountability are taken into consideration?

- Identification and selection of group members with gender consideration. Women are given 40% of the slots in the groups.
- Design and choice of activities to be implemented that are appropriate to known gender roles; for instance kitchen gardening.

Specific tools/methodology (developed or used)

The action adopted a hybrid of methodologies to promote food security in households;

- Farmer field schools as forum for nutrition training.
- Pass on the goat scheme for vulnerable households.
- Train and visit methodology

LESSONS LEARNED IN INTEGRATING FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION PROGRAMMING



How the outcomes/ impacts has been measured

Outcome/impact indicators formulated at project design;

- Baseline survey before start of the project implementation
- Midterm evaluation
- End of project evaluation.

Main results/impacts achieved

- By EOP, average HH food production level improved by 15%
- Significant fall in household expenditure on food, 26% by EOP, from 63.2% in 2010. As result more money became available for other HH needs like education (38% from 17.7%), Health (34% from 8.1%)
- Increase in HH food consumption rate , adults from one meal at baseline to #2.6 meals, children #2 to #3.6 meals per day.
- Narrowed hunger gap. #3.2 months at baseline to #1.2 months
- 90% of the HH surveyed at the EOP were found to have an acceptable dietary diversity score as compared to over 50% that had “borderline” dietary diversity score at baseline in 2010.
- A comparison of the main household income sources at baseline with end of project situation indicates an increase in the proportion of household income derived from agricultural production: 34.2% at baseline and 53% at end of project period

Challenges

- Food secure community vs. promoting nutrition at the start of the intervention
- Low technical capacity/knowledge in nutrition in the field
- Culture/perception within the community.
- Measuring micro-nutrient sufficiency for individuals

Lessons Learnt

- Nutrition as pillar of Food Security project should be considered right from the planning & design stage particularly in production & diversification of foods.
- Deliberate effort to conduct nutrition education.
- Technical competent persons available to handle the nutrition aspects.

Recommendations for the up-scaling of successful practices

- Build capacities in field to carry out nutrition education
- Develop simple nutrition modules for the FFS.
- Build capacities on measuring Individual or household dietary diversity using the DDS technique.