

# OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

<b>DIALOGUE TITLE</b>	What it takes to have ENOUGH and nutritious food for every child
<b>DIALOGUE DATE</b>	Wednesday, 11 December 2024 09:00 GMT +02:00
<b>CONVENED BY</b>	Yakobe Kawonga, District Nutrition Officer Event announced on behalf of the Convenor by: Yamikani Banda. Technical Support Feedback published on behalf of Convenor by: Yamikani Banda. Technical Support
<b>HOST LOCATION</b>	Chulu, Malawi
<b>GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE</b>	Community Level
<b>AFFILIATIONS</b>	World Vision International
<b>DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE</b>	<a href="https://nutritiondialogues.org/dialogue/56219/">https://nutritiondialogues.org/dialogue/56219/</a>

The outcomes from Nutrition Dialogues will contribute to developing and identifying the most urgent and powerful ways to improve nutrition for all, with a focus on women and children and young people. Each Dialogue contributes in four distinct ways:

- Published as publicly available PDFs on the Nutrition Dialogues Portal
- Available as public data on the Nutrition Dialogues Portal "Explore Feedback" page
- Available publicly within a .xls file alongside all Feedback Form data for advanced analysis
- Synthesised into reports that cover which nutrition challenges are faced, what actions are urgently needed and how should these be taken forward - particular, in advance of the Nutrition for Growth Summit in Paris, March 2025.

# SECTION ONE: PARTICIPATION

## TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

15

## PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0	0-11	0	12-18	5	19-29
5	30-49	5	50-74	0	75+

## PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

8	Female	7	Male	0	Other/Prefer not to say
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## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

0	Children, Youth Groups and Students	0	Civil Society Organisations (including consumer groups and environmental organisations)
0	Educators and Teachers	4	Faith Leaders/Faith Communities
0	Financial Institutions and Technical Partners	0	Food Producers (including farmers)
0	Healthcare Professionals	0	Indigenous Peoples
0	Information and Technology Providers	0	Large Business and Food Retailers
0	Marketing and Advertising Experts	0	National/Federal Government Officials and Representatives
0	News and Media (e.g. Journalists)	5	Parents and Caregivers
0	Science and Academia	0	Small/Medium Enterprises
2	Sub-National/Local Government Officials and Representatives	0	United Nations
0	Women's Groups	4	Other (please state)

## OTHER STAKEHOLDER GROUPS

The other stakeholders included representatives from committees in the community such as School Management Committee.

## ADDITIONAL DETAIL ON PARTICIPANT DIVERSITY

Participants were from different socio economic background as well as religious denominations.

# SECTION TWO: FRAMING AND DISCUSSION

## FRAMING

The workshop started with a prayer followed by introductions. Facilitators introduced the topic of discussion. Participants were then randomly selected into different groups. A plenary was then conducted.

## DISCUSSION

What does it take for children in Kasungu to have enough nutritious food.

# SECTION THREE: DIALOGUE OUTCOMES

## CHALLENGES

- ☒ Lack of access to farm inputs for example, fertilizer and maize seeds, might cause people not to produce enough food.
- ☒ Ignorance. Some beneficiaries of the subsidy program may end selling the inputs
- ☒ Some lack technical guidance in making manure which make them to produce low yields as they do not have enough money to buy fertilizer.
- ☒ Lack of coordination in the family. Other family members boycott going to the field and this might lead to the family not producing enough food for the household.
- ☒ Power dynamics at the household level. The husband may decide to sell some farm produce against the wives' wishes. This may result in hunger at household level.
- ☒ Farm produce being eaten by livestock.
- ☒ Lack of knowledge on the importance of eating locally available foods.
- ☒ Lack of rainfall which may cause one not to produce enough food for their households.
- ☒ Too much rainfall which may result in loss of farm produce since the crops might be washed away.
- ☒ Resistance to change. For example, despite people receiving counselling about the importance of washing hands, they are resistant to change to change
- ☒ Lack of access to farm inputs for example, fertilizer and maize seeds, might cause people not to produce enough food.
- ☒ Sometimes there is ignorance on the importance of eating 6 food groups. Some people do not see the need of eating all the 6 food groups.

## URGENT ACTIONS

- ☒ They should have backyard gardens in their homes as a source of food and income
- ☒ Practice of mixed cropping to have diversified foods
- ☒ Need for coordination starting at household level and community level
- ☒ Rearing of small livestock as a source of food and income
- ☒ Need for take home rations from partners since some of the learners assumes the role of the parents. For example, when a parent is sick and failing to provide for their households, the learner maybe forced to go to the farm or do some piece works instead of going to school. And also sometimes they fail to concentrate in class because they have not eaten anything at home
- ☒ Instead of focusing only producing crops by use of fertilizer, they might adopt the use of organic manure and sometimes grow crops that do not require the use of manure
- ☒ Be able to know one's capacity. Instead of focusing on a large piece of land that they will not be able to afford in terms of for example, fertilizer, they should stick to what they can produce with the limited resources they possess.
- ☒ Need for training on different farming practices so that they are able to produce diversified crops.
- ☒ Need for reforestation to reduce climate change
- ☒ Capacity building about nutrition to learners as well as parents
- ☒ Need of irrigation schemes to able to produce throughout the year
- ☒ Practice eating diversified foods instead another one is not available
- ☒ Capacity building about nutrition to learners as well as parents
- ☒ Need of irrigation schemes to able to produce throughout the year

## AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

Nothing worth noting.

## OVERALL SUMMARY

The dialogue successfully brought together community members, leaders, and stakeholders to address nutrition challenges and identify practical solutions. Participants demonstrated a solid understanding of nutrition concepts, including malnutrition causes, the importance of backyard gardens, small livestock production, and WASH practices. They also recognized the role of climate change, particularly deforestation, in exacerbating food insecurity.

### Successes

Participants have a good grasp of nutrition and malnutrition causes.  
Awareness of the benefits of small livestock production and backyard gardening.  
Understanding the significance of WASH practices.  
Recognition of the link between careless tree cutting and climate change.

### Challenges

Limited access to farm inputs like fertilizer and seeds.  
Ignorance and misuse of subsidy program benefits.  
Lack of technical knowledge in organic manure production.  
Household power dynamics leading to poor decision-making.  
Farm produce being destroyed by livestock.  
Resistance to behavior change, e.g., handwashing practices.  
Lack of knowledge about eating locally available foods and the six food groups.  
Climate variability, including insufficient or excessive rainfall, impacting yields.

### Proposed Solutions

Encourage backyard gardening for food security and income.  
Promote mixed cropping and organic manure use.  
Train households on diversified farming practices and nutrition.  
Advocate for irrigation schemes to support year-round farming.  
Enhance coordination within households to ensure equitable resource use.  
Introduce take-home rations for learners in vulnerable households.  
Emphasize the importance of eating diversified diets.  
Reforestation initiatives to mitigate climate change.

### Recommendations

Strengthen community training on sustainable nutrition practices and WASH.  
Promote tree planting and discourage deforestation.  
Increase awareness of the importance of eating diversified foods and practicing sustainable farming.  
This dialogue highlighted the community's readiness to embrace practical solutions while addressing underlying challenges to improve nutrition and food security sustainably.

# SECTION FOUR: PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT & METHOD

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## PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

All principles of engagement including diversity and inclusion were adhered to.

## METHOD AND SETTING

In an informal set up.

## ADVICE FOR OTHER CONVENORS

Include everyone during discussions.

# FEEDBACK FORM: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

World Vision Malawi