OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM



WORKSHOP TITLE	"How hunger affects learners' education"
WORKSHOP DATE	Thursday, 12 December 2024 14:00 GMT +02:00
CONVENED BY	Thokozani Banda (Agricultural Extension Development Officer (AEDO), Mphatso Mkuzi, Livelihoods & Resilience Project Officer Event announced on behalf of the Convenor by: lizzie lombe. Coordinating and providing technical support Feedback published on behalf of Convenor by: LIZZIE LOMBE. Technical Support and coordinating the dialogues preparations
HOST CITY	Nsanje, Malawi
GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE	Matundu Full Primary School, Mangani Village, T/A Chimombo, Nsanje District
AFFILIATIONS	World vision
WORKSHOP EVENT PAGE	https://nutritiondialogues.org/dialogue/56329/



The outcomes from Children's workshops will contribute to developing and identifying the most urgent and powerful ways to improve nutrition for all, with a focus on children and young people. Each Workshop 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

46

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

24 12-15 22 16-18

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

Other/Prefer not to say 28 Female 18 Male

ADDITIONAL DETAIL ON PARTICIPATION DIVERSITY

The session brought together leaners from different villages who learn at the same community day secondary school. Most of the participants were from Sena and Mang'anja tribe. They were all Community Day Secondary School learners

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SECTION TWO: FRAMING

The session began with introductions that was done through an ice breaker where every child was asked to mention his/ her name and any name of food that starts with the first letter of the child's surname. This brought the children live as they think through but also laughed as similar food names kept being mentioned. The facilitator picked from the different names of the food that were mentioned and asked the children about the food groups of the names of the food that were mentioned and aligned all to the 6 food groups. Then the children were asked to discuss how available were those food types they mentioned, how frequent they eat them, how the food is prepared. This triggered a very hot discussion as the children began to mention about the scarcity of most food groups in the area because Nsanje is mostly hit by various disasters and usually the community people look up to handouts and the children said that this is one of the reason that makes food insecurity as well as malnutrition.

SECTION THREE: CHILDREN'S WORKSHOP OUTCOMES

CHALLENGES

- The children said that they usually go to school on an empty stomach
- Most girl children are pushed into marriage, drop out of school because of hunger issues that become rampant when disasters struck
- Not enough food in camps during times of disaster
- Sometimes they are given food that they do not like in the Camps
- Dependence on relief items makes most of our parents lazy, narrated on girl aged 17 who said "usually there is no enough food at our home because my grandparents are used to receiving relief items, so when they relief items are finished, we mostly sleep without eating"

URGENT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

Encourage the community members to grow drought resilient crops because the area is prone to disasters most of the

- Scale up food preparation lessons in the communities as well as during the camps awareness meetings
- Consider other venues for camps as they usually disturb our education
- Scale up special school feeding programs in all schools in Nsanje

AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

This nutrition dialogue revealed that most children are not happy with what happens when disaster strikes and are very much concerned with how some of the adults develop their full dependence on the relief items. It was also clear that although some of the children do not usually have access to all the necessary food groups, their knowledge on the 6 food groups was very good and they were quick to mention that they mostly do not eat all the required food groups. They however had different views about the food that is distributed in camps, some said the Soya Pieces is not good while others said they like it and enjoyed it.

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OVERALL SUMMARY

The session revealed that children have practical experience on how disasters affect their nutrition, education and food insecurity as a whole. It was also clear that they have good knowledge about the food groups, they were aware about the main causes of food insecurity and its linkage to school drop outs. Most of the learners understood issues of Nutrition as well as the the groups of food and mentioned a below:

carbohydrate - rice, maize, potatoes, millet, cassava proteins – meat, fish, beans, eggs, milk , poultry fats – g/nuts, cooking oil

vitamins - vegetable, citrus fruits (oranges, lemons),

They understood Malnutrition as lack of essential food nutrients in the body.

The facilitator clarifed all the 6 food groups and showed them a chart which contains various types of the 6 food groups. They also discussed good nourishment as necessary food for growth, health and good conditions or something that provide what is needed for someone to be healthy.

They also mentioned that lack of such type of food affect the children's education through low concentration in class but also others who absent from school to do piece works in searching for food

The learners also highlighted that they were very happy with the discussions and encouraged that such should also be done in the camps when disaster strikes. They also highlighted the importance of involving them in such discussions and they said they will share that information with their friends and parents/guardians.

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SECTION FOUR: PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT & METHOD

PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

The learners were informed about the sessions and its objectives before the session day and consent was sought from them as well as the facilitators. Facilitators were well known by the learners as they came from the same community so this played a key role in guiding the sessions, creating a comfortable atmosphere where children could express their views without fear.

METHOD AND SETTING

Venue: Ground at a school which allowed fresh air during the discussion but also familiarity by the participants The sessions began with an ice breaker, then objectives, It was an interactive session

ADVICE FOR OTHER CONVENORS

Involve all key stakeholder in the field on food security and nutrition that includes from production, access and utilization. Teachers are also best to be part of the session that involve their learners

FEEDBACK FORM: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Acknowledgements go to Nsanje District Education Office, Nsanje District Nutrition Office, Fisheries Department, World Vision Malawi staff, for the good coordination in organising the nutrition dialogue

ATTACHMENTS

- group photo https://nutritiondialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/20241022 163311-scaled.jpg
- https://nutritiondialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/20241022 165733-scaled.jpg
- group photo https://nutritiondialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/20241022 165338-scaled.jpg
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