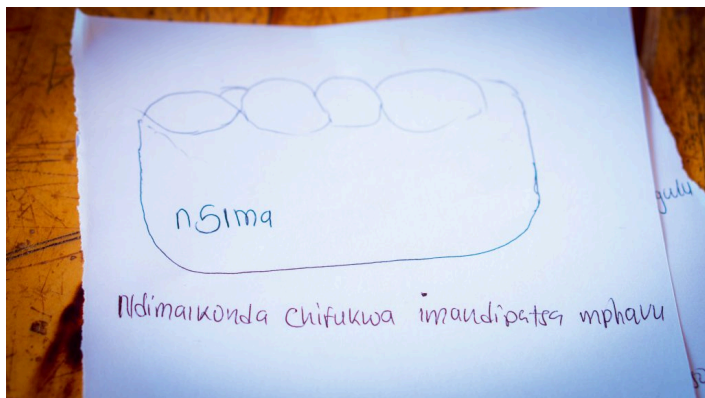


# OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

<b>WORKSHOP TITLE</b>	Chisuwe Primary School Children's voices on nutrition in Kasungu, Malawi
<b>WORKSHOP DATE</b>	Wednesday, 11 December 2024 09:00 GMT +02:00
<b>CONVENED BY</b>	Emery Gondwe, PHNHAO Event announced on behalf of the Convenor by: Yamikani Banda. Technical Support Feedback published on behalf of Convenor by: Yamikani Banda. Technical Support
<b>EVENT LANGUAGE</b>	Chichewa
<b>HOST CITY</b>	Kasungu, Malawi
<b>GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE</b>	Community level
<b>AFFILIATIONS</b>	World Vision International
<b>WORKSHOP EVENT PAGE</b>	<a href="https://nutritiondialogues.org/dialogue/56676/">https://nutritiondialogues.org/dialogue/56676/</a>



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

15

## PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

9 12-15

6 16-18

## PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

8 Female

7 Male

0 Other/Prefer not to say

## ADDITIONAL DETAIL ON PARTICIPATION DIVERSITY

Children came from different economic and religious backgrounds. Most of them came from the most vulnerable children.

# SECTION TWO: FRAMING

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# SECTION THREE: CHILDREN'S WORKSHOP OUTCOMES

## CHALLENGES

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.  
Sometimes hunger may come because the farm produce has been 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 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

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  
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

Despite some of the participants mentioning lack of rainfall causes one not to harvest enough food, others were of the view that the most common cause of not harvesting enough food is due to livestock which eat their farm produce in the farms

## OVERALL SUMMARY

It was noted that people have a general knowledge about nutrition. They also liked the idea of eating diversified diets since some foods may be out of seasons and are not available throughout the year. They also complained of the gap in knowledge that is there. They also complained about not harvesting enough and most of them preferred the need to adopt new technologies as way of ending hunger and malnutrition. Lack of trees was observed as one of the major challenges and they resorted that there is a need to plant more tree

# SECTION FOUR: PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT & METHOD

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## PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

One of the principles was to find out if they are able to know what good nutrition is, malnutrition and hunger. The second principle was to find out if they know the cause of nutrition, malnutrition and hunger. The other principle was to identify the cause of nutrition, malnutrition and hunger. And the last principle was to find out from them how nutrition, malnutrition and hunger can be prevented.

## METHOD AND SETTING

The community members and the facilitators sat in a round circle. Questions were presented to the community members and they were responding and this was done in a dialogue form.

## ADVICE FOR OTHER CONVENORS

There is need to emphasize on the importance of good nutrition, eating a diversified diet as well as practicing WASH practices.

# FEEDBACK FORM: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Everyone involved in organizing the successful nutrition dialogue session.

## ATTACHMENTS

- **Children during nutrition dialogue**  
[https://nutritiondialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/WORLD-VISION\\_166-scaled.jpg](https://nutritiondialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/WORLD-VISION_166-scaled.jpg)