# OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM



DIALOGUE TITLE	Understanding Nutrition, Food insecurity and Malnutrition
DIALOGUE DATE	Tuesday, 31 December 2024 13:45 GMT +02:00
CONVENED BY	Mampho Motsiba Event announced on behalf of the Convenor by: Mourti Pitso. Campaign Coordinator
EVENT LANGUAGE	Sesotho translated into English
HOST LOCATION	Mokhotlong, Lesotho
GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE	Community level
AFFILIATIONS	The event was a World Vision led and organized activity
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://nutritiondialogues.org/dialogue/58401/





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

48

#### **PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE**

0-11 15 12-18 30-49 5 50-74

19-29 0 75+

0

### **PARTICIPATION BY GENDER**

Female 12 Male Other/Prefer not to say

## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

Children, Youth Groups and Students

3 **Educators and Teachers** 

0 Financial Institutions and Technical Partners

0 Healthcare Professionals

0 Information and Technology Providers

Marketing and Advertising Experts 0

News and Media (e.g. Journalists) 0

Science and Academia 0

Sub-National/Local Government Officials and 0 Representatives

0 Women's Groups

- Civil Society Organisations (including consumer groups and environmental organisations)
- 0 Faith Leaders/Faith Communities
- 0 Food Producers (including farmers)
- 0 **Indigenous Peoples**
- 0 Large Business and Food Retailers
- National/Federal Government Officials and 0 Representatives
- 28 **Parents and Caregivers**
- 0 Small/Medium Enterprises
- **United Nations** 0
- Other (please state) 0

#### OTHER STAKEHOLDER GROUPS

N/A

## **ADDITIONAL DETAIL ON PARTICIPANT DIVERSITY**

The dialogue had a mix of different people in terms of age group and gender. All respondents were black as Lesotho is dominated by black people. There were different age groups, varying from children to adults. The respondents were caregivers from the Sekokong Nutrition Club, as well as 3 facilitators/teachers

# SECTION TWO: FRAMING AND DISCUSSION

## **FRAMING**

The dialogue started by greeting all respondents and introduction was made, the facilitator then explained the purpose of the dialogue and that the results of the will be used to inform either planning, policy and even resource mobilisation. The facilitator requested a verbal consent regarding taking views through recordings and taking photos, which was successfully consented. The facilitator then assured respondents that they are free to give their views and opinions. Different questions were posed before the respondents and discussions started flowing smoothly for 35 minutes in total and all respondents participated fully and were free to give opinions

### **DISCUSSION**

Open-ended questions were posed so that respondents were able to expand to elaborate their responses. They raised issues such as lack of farming cattle and equipment that were used for farming like in the previous years. In that regard, added that in the previous years, community members loved each other such that they were able to borrow equipment from each, such that farming was not a challenge, and food production was sustainable. Continued to mention contributing factors to hunger, such as uncontrolled climate change which impacts negatively on food production thus leading to food insecurity and malnutrition among children, as well as poor government initiatives to ensure that there are subsidies to the communities to reduce the impact of hunger. In addition, the government has allowed the abolishing of farming fields to building houses, poor management of rangelands, as well as lack of political will towards food security and good nutrition. In addition, lack of employment put communities and families to vulnerability. They also mentioned that the agricultural inputs, like seeds do not sustain the changing weather. Respondents mentioned that in effort to reduce hunger amongst the community members and children, knowledge on Climate Smart Agriculture to be expanded to other areas and provision of inputs and nets; the government to have a concern and political will towards reducing hunger and food insecurity; to offer high profile jobs/tenders to qualified Basotho people and be given the first priority to improve their livelihoods; also the natural resources within the country should benefit the nation at large and thus will contribute reducing/eliminating hunger.

# **SECTION THREE: DIALOGUE OUTCOMES**

# **CHALLENGES**

- 1.Uncontrollable climate change
- 2. Poor management of rangelands for farming animals
- 3.Issuing of farming lands for housebuilding
- 4.Lack of organic agricultural inputs
- 5.Lack of resources (agricultural inputs with fertilizers are unevenly dispatched)
- 6.Lack of expertise in agriculture and food production especially at remote areas
- 7. Some communities are far from accessing resources

# **URGENT ACTIONS**

- 1. Subsidy on agricultural inputs and shade nets to utilize on Climate Smart Agriculture
- 2. Improve capacity building on diversified food production
- 3. Empower communities on establishment of farmer groups, Nutrition Clubs
- 4.Land Reclamation management to have areas where the is collection of water for irrigation
- 5.Land to be reserved for farming, policies to be enforced on this regard

# **AREAS OF DIVERGENCE**

We have been promoting involvement of men in nutrition clubs to participate in nutrition interventions to improve the nutritional status of families and households, to increase knowledge on nutrition among a diverse range of community members including people with disabilities, youth, and other marginalized groups

# OVERALL SUMMARY

The dialogue was a success because different stakeholders were able to share their experiences and views in regard to food insecurity and malnutrition in the country. They were also sharing different actions to be considered to fight hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition

# **SECTION FOUR: PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT & METHOD**

#### **PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT**

Due to limited space, respondents were seated in three rows but in a way that all were visible to the facilitator. Conversations were informal and open-ended

### **METHOD AND SETTING**

Open ended questions were asked to guide the discussion and each respondents gave the views. Audio recording of the discussion was done with verbal consent from the respondents. Respondents were allowed to give their views without feeling judged. During the discussion probing was done to encourage respondents to explain more.

## **ADVICE FOR OTHER CONVENORS**

During group discussion, it is important that we see that one person does not lead the whole conversation. Facilitators should create a space for everybody to express their opinions and views. For an in-depth discussion, conveners need to allocate enough time but ensures that the respondents do not derail from the subject being discussed

# FEEDBACK FORM: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Appreciation to Agric Technical Officer and the Nutrition Club Leader who arranged for the presence of the Nutrition Club Members. Also extend the acknowledgements to the Facilitators of Empowered World View, to empower the group on change of the mindset, in effort to improve their household economic status using affordable and available resources. Lastly, appreciate the respondents for their participation, time and the information they provided.