

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

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| DIALOGUE TITLE | Successes and challenges of Food insecurity in MAPIKO APs |
| DIALOGUE DATE | Wednesday, 15 January 2025 10:15 GMT +02:00 |
| CONVENED BY | Convenor Event announced on behalf of the Convenor by: Leseli Raphoolo. Campaign M&E officer Feedback published on behalf of Convenor by: Leseli Raphoolo. Campaign M&E Officer |
| EVENT LANGUAGE | Sesotho to be translated to English |
| HOST LOCATION | Hlotse, Lesotho |
| GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE | community level |
| AFFILIATIONS | It was a World Vision Event |
| DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE | https://nutritiondialogues.org/dialogue/58709/ |

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

159

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

| | | | | | |
|---|-------|---|-------|---|-------|
| 0 | 0-11 | 0 | 12-18 | 0 | 19-29 |
| 1 | 30-49 | 0 | 50-74 | 0 | 75+ |

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

| | | | | | |
|-----|--------|----|------|---|-------------------------|
| 107 | Female | 52 | Male | 0 | Other/Prefer not to say |
|-----|--------|----|------|---|-------------------------|

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 | 0 | 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) | 0 | Parents and Caregivers |
| 0 | Science and Academia | 0 | Small/Medium Enterprises |
| 0 | Sub-National/Local Government Officials and Representatives | 0 | United Nations |
| 0 | Women's Groups | 1 | Other (please state) |

OTHER STAKEHOLDER GROUPS

The participants were children, facilitators and community, they came from different areas of APs with different climate some are in the foothills while others are from lowlands. The weather conditions are very different, some plant very early to min

ADDITIONAL DETAIL ON PARTICIPANT DIVERSITY

SECTION TWO: FRAMING AND DISCUSSION

FRAMING

The dialogues began with sharing the objectives of the dialogues. The dialogues were guided by a nutrition tool. The guiding questions on the tool were actually the objectives mentioned above which are the factors contributing to high poverty and food insecurity in Lesotho, the strategies Lesotho could employ to fight food insecurity and child malnutrition as well as the challenges facing Lesotho in fighting food insecurity, hunger and malnutrition. The group discussed: The factors contributing to high poverty and food insecurity in Lesotho, group mentioned that, factors are: 1. More people do not have machinery that can help them to work at the field at any time convenient to them. They had to hire and they very expensive where some do not have means as they do not have any sort of subsidy. (Jobless) 2. Off late, rich people practice what we call smart agriculture where there are shadenets or green houses that keep crops or vegetable from harsh weather conditions. And definitely the yield became 100% good On the strategies Lesotho could employ to fight food insecurity and child malnutrition, 1. Big and small farmers be assisted with machinery where they can plant crops and vegetables in abundance and be able to store for future. 2. Water pumps should be drilled in the fields to allow farmers to water crops during dry seasons. 3. Cash crops farmers should be assisted with money to start projects where they can have them annually and this will help them to have a sustainable market, like selling crops to big supermarkets like Pick and Pay Supermarkets. On the challenges facing Lesotho in fighting food insecurity, hunger and malnutrition, 1. Participants mentioned the need for access to manure at any time. 2. Government should place Extension Officers all over the country with the resources to allow them to reach all the farmers even in rural or hard to reach areas. 3. Farmers should be capacitated on the rotational planting of crops

DISCUSSION

The factors contributing to high poverty and food insecurity in Lesotho, The strategies Lesotho could employ to fight food insecurity and child malnutrition, the challenges facing Lesotho in fighting food insecurity, hunger and malnutrition

SECTION THREE: DIALOGUE OUTCOMES

CHALLENGES

Food insecurity brought negative results in the country especially to children

URGENT ACTIONS

Government should put more money to Agriculture as it the backbone in Lesotho, to capacitated farmers on the smart agriculture. If the country had enough food, there will be no malnutrition and other diseases coursed by food insecurity as well as child marriage as some findings revealed children get married because of poverty in their respective homes. And non-governmental organizations also should direct most of the funds to agriculture since the government had declared EL-Nino. There is a serious food insecurity in the country.

AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

OVERALL SUMMARY

The discussion was done in a group form after the launching of a campaign where children choose one to lead the discussion, they went very well, points were raised on the strategies Lesotho can adopt to eradicate poverty or food insecurity that affect children negatively. Some mentioned that even in the supermarket's, food prices had to be lower to allow needy people to afford them like fish, eggs, peanut butter, etc. for proper nutrition.

SECTION FOUR: PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT & METHOD

PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

N/A

METHOD AND SETTING

N/A

ADVICE FOR OTHER CONVENORS

N/A

FEEDBACK FORM: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Local government nutrition partners, community leaders and community

ATTACHMENTS

- **NUTRITION DIALOGUE-MAPIKO**
<https://nutritiondialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/Nutrition-Dialogue-MAPIKO-DEC-2024.docx>