

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE TITLE	Stakeholder Dialogue on Nutrition
DIALOGUE DATE	Thursday, 9 July 2026 08:00 GMT +05:45
CONVENED BY	Bhim Bahadur Sarki/ Bibek Malashi Event announced on behalf of the Convenor by: Bibek Malashi. Co-Convenors
EVENT LANGUAGE	Nepali
HOST LOCATION	Nepalgunj, Nepal
GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE	Manpur, Banke Nepal
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://nutritiondialogues.org/dialogue/60715/



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	30
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PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0	0-11	2	12-18	0	19-29
19	30-49	9	50-74	0	75+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

10	Female	20	Male	0	Other/Prefer not to say
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NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

1	Children, Youth Groups and Students	0	Civil Society Organisations (including consumer groups and environmental organisations)
7	Educators and Teachers	1	Faith Leaders/Faith Communities
0	Financial Institutions and Technical Partners	0	Food Producers (including farmers)
7	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
1	News and Media (e.g. Journalists)	0	Parents and Caregivers
0	Science and Academia	0	Small/Medium Enterprises
10	Sub-National/Local Government Officials and Representatives	0	United Nations
3	Women's Groups	0	Other (please state)

OTHER STAKEHOLDER GROUPS

All participants were from different age groups, local Government representing They came from diverse groups such as FCHVs, teachers, various departments from the Palika, health professionals, child clubs, faith leaders, mother groups.

ADDITIONAL DETAIL ON PARTICIPANT DIVERSITY

SECTION TWO: FRAMING AND DISCUSSION

FRAMING

All participants were from different age groups, representing a balanced mix of male and female. They came from diverse groups such as FCHVs, teachers, various departments from the Palika, health professionals, child clubs, faith leaders, mother groups, and other community groups across different wards. The dialogue was conducted with a diverse mix of ethnic groups, including Dalit and Brahmin/Chhetri. We also included persons with disabilities to ensure inclusive participation.

NUTRITION SITUATION PRESENTATION

<https://nutritiondialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/07/Introduction-to-Nutrition-stakeholder-daialogue-programe.pptx>

DISCUSSION

The discussion was began with a introduction of all participants and the open ended questions were followed as: • Definition/ introduction of Hunger, malnutrition and food insecurity. • Current status of malnutrition of children and mothers in the community • Challenges they faced to end malnutrition • How they are managing malnourished child. • Solutions to end malnutrition

SECTION THREE: DIALOGUE OUTCOMES

CHALLENGES

- High poverty rates lead to malnutrition as families couldnot afford diversifed and nutritious food
- Lack of awareness about balanced diets and nutritious practices among households.
- High food prices in remote areas due to transportation challenges and lack of vehicles for delivery.
- Many mothers consume harmful substances and alcohol daily.
- Due to work overload in village, they couldnot give enough time to prepare diversifed food daily
- Excessive consumption of junk food
- Lack of knowledge of locally available food/ crops
- Lack of positive parenting and awareness

URGENT ACTIONS

- The major actions to be taken in order to improve the status of nutrition are:
- Conduct awareness sessions about nutrition and its importance in the community.
 - Prohibit the sales and consumption of junk foods.
 - Encourage the use of locally available foods rather than packaged foods.
 - Encourage local production and establishment of kitchen gardens.
 - Promote higher food production and export, as the soil of Bhagwati RM is very good for agriculture.

AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

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OVERALL SUMMARY

The dialogue brought together 30 participants from Janaki RM, Banke of different backgrounds, including teachers, health professionals, local government representatives, women's group, child club, FCHVs, and faith leaders. Mixing groups helps to get different views and helps the discussion feel balanced.

Participants shared that food insecurity and malnutrition have increased because families cannot get enough food throughout the year. There are limits to organic food, while junk food is used too much. Even when people produce food themselves, they often do not consume it properly. Other challenges include a lack of awareness, changing lifestyles, difficulty in producing food out of season, and the effects of climate change. Poor economic conditions, unemployment, and migration also make the situation worse. People often do not practice what they learn, and busy lives mean balanced meals are not eaten regularly. There is also a lack of health education, and nutrition is not given enough importance. These issues together make it difficult for communities to achieve good nutrition and healthy living.

SECTION FOUR: PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT & METHOD

PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

The dialogue brought together 37 participants from different backgrounds, including teachers, health professionals, local government representative, women's group, child club, FCHVs, faith leaders. mix groups helps to get different views and helps the discussion feel balanced. Participants shared that food insecurity a malnutrition have increase because families cannot get enough food throughout the year. There are limits to organic food, while junk food is used too much. Even when people produce their own food, they often do not consume it properly. Other challenges include a lack of awareness, changing lifestyles, difficulty producing food out of season, and the effects of climate change. Poor economic conditions, unemployment, and migration also make the situation worse. People often do not practice what they learn, and busy lives mean balanced meals are not eaten regularly. There is also a lack of health education, and nutrition is not given enough importance.

METHOD AND SETTING

The dialogue began in an informal setting with a few open-ended question-and-answer sessions. We provided metacards for participants to write their views according to the open-ended questions. Additionally, a nutrition focal person from the health department shared her perspective that the number of malnourished mothers in our palika is higher than that of children.

ADVICE FOR OTHER CONVENORS

We should ensure inclusive participation, prepare clear objectives and encourage open discussion. We should give open space for everyone to express their views and opinions. We should focus on both immediate and long-term solutions.

FEEDBACK FORM: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to sincerely thank all the participants who contributed their time and ideas to this nutrition dialogue. Special appreciation goes to the local government, health professionals, teachers, FCHVs, mother groups, child clubs, and faith leaders for their active involvement.