

OFFICIAL FORM OF FEEDBACK

TITLE OF THE DIALOGUE	Nutrition Dialogue for the Prevention of Chronic Childhood Malnutrition
DATE OF THE DIALOGUE	Monday, 30 September 2024 10:00 GMT -05:00
CALLED BY	ND. Genesis Castillo World Vision Ecuador
EVENT LANGUAGE	Spanish
LOCATION OF THE HOST	Riobamba, Ecuador
GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE	Provincial
AFFILIATIONS	This event is an initiative of World Vision Ecuador
EVENT PAGE OF DIALOGUE	https://nutritiondialogues.org/es/dialogue/54625/



SECTION ONE: PARTICIPATION

TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

37

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0 0-11

0 12-18

16 19-29

19 30-49

2 50-74

0 75+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

25 Female

12 Male

0 Other/Prefer not to say

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

0 Children, youth groups and students

0 Educators and Teachers

0 Financial institutions and technical partners

8 Health professionals

0 Information and technology providers

0 Marketing and advertising experts

1 News and Media (e.g. journalists)

1 Science and Academia

8 Government officials and representatives local/subnational

0 Women's groups

1 Civil society organizations (including groups of consumers and environmental organizations)

2 Religious leaders/Religious communities

1 Food producers (including farmers)

7 Indigenous Peoples

0 Large food companies and retailers

2 Government officials and representatives national/federal

7 Parents and Caregivers

0 Small/Medium Enterprises

0 United Nations

0 Other (please specify)

OTHER STAKEHOLDER GROUPS

ADDITIONAL DETAILS ON THE DIVERSITY OF PARTICIPANTS

The event was attended by representatives of communities from rural parishes of Riobamba (Licto, Pungalá) and Colta (Santiago de Quito, Columbe, Villa La Unión), women and men who self-identify as mestizos or indigenous, dedicated to agriculture, commerce, housewives, health professionals, and representatives of local governments parish (GADP Licto) and cantonal (GADM Riobamba); as well as public institutions (MSP, STECSDI, MAG, MIES), radio station (The Voice of Aiiach).

SECTION TWO: FRAMING AND DISCUSSION

MARKED

The Nutrition Dialogues event was held within the framework of the National Strategy Ecuador Grows without Child Malnutrition, so initially representatives of public institutions such as the Ministry of Public Health, the Directorate of Social and Human Development of the Decentralized Autonomous Government of Riobamba and the National University of Chimborazo participated, where topics such as: "Prioritized package of benefits for pregnant women, children under 2 years of age with a focus on prevention of DCI" "Advances and experiences of projects with a focus on prevention of DCI at the local level" "Involvement of academia in the prevention of DCI at the community level", this introductory space allowed to know the reality and challenges that the population faces regarding chronic childhood malnutrition such as fear of health care, teenage pregnancy, lack of knowledge of the population at a general level about the causes and consequences of DCI, lack of articulation at the inter-institutional level; as well as, leaving the space for debate open for the rest of the attendees in the dialogue space.

DISCUSSION

The discussion began with the following ideal thought - In three years all children have access to food and health care to grow up healthy and free from chronic childhood malnutrition. The open questions that were asked to generate the debate were: - What do we know about chronic childhood malnutrition? - What measures could be necessary to guarantee good nutrition in our communities? - What are our responsibilities to guarantee children free from chronic childhood malnutrition in our communities?

SECTION THREE: RESULTS OF THE DIALOGUE

CHALLENGES

- Food cultivation is becoming less and less organic, which does not guarantee that we consume sufficiently nutritious food. We are using chemicals for crops with the aim of selling but not consuming.
- Families consume more cereals, flours, sugars and less fruits and vegetables; there is no culture of balanced eating in the communities.
- The new food trends acquired in educational units generate changes in food consumption patterns at home.
- Women and families prioritize taking care of their home or their jobs over completing prenatal checkups or healthy child care.
- Difference in the interests of community leaders, political positions that affect correct decision-making in favor of the population.
- Cultural beliefs regarding family planning.
- Lack of empathy on the part of health professionals means that their treatment of the population is inadequate and generates rejection.

URGENT ACTIONS

- Educational-communication campaign on DCI in Kichwa (local language) and Spanish.
- Joint work between institutions.
- Assume responsibilities starting at home, at the community level and with local and national authorities.
- Investment in drinking water projects, prioritizing these projects at the community level.
- Promote and raise awareness about family involvement in raising children.
- Create spaces for families to share positive health and nutrition experiences.
- Generate public policies at national and local levels with a focus on prevention of DCI

AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

- Curves to monitor weight and height gain should focus on the Ecuadorian population.
- The water from the springs is pure and does not need treatment

GENERAL SUMMARY

The Nutrition Dialogues event was held within the framework of the National Strategy Ecuador Grows without Childhood Malnutrition with the project Childhood with a Future, with the support of institutions such as the Decentralized Autonomous Government of the Canton Riobamba, the Technical Secretariat Ecuador Grows without Childhood Malnutrition in the call initiated by World Vision Ecuador, attended by 37 people belonging to rural parishes of Riobamba and Colta, women and men self-identified as mestizos or indigenous, dedicated to agriculture, commerce, housewives, health professionals, and representatives of local, parish and cantonal governments, as well as representatives of public institutions, radio stations, and churches; Despite the launch of the national strategy, the event was unique in the development of its structure since it allowed to hear the voices of all the attendees as well as to give value to each of the opinions from their contexts around the prevention of Chronic Childhood Malnutrition; Starting with a plenary session attended by representatives of the Ministry of Public Health, the Directorate of Social and Human Development of the Decentralized Autonomous Municipal Government of Riobamba and the National University of Chimborazo, who presented data on DCI in the local and national population (Ecuador is the fourth country with the highest rate of DCI in the region and Chimborazo is the province with the highest rate in the country at 40.1%). They mentioned the challenges they have identified in the population, such as fear of healthcare, teenage pregnancy, lack of knowledge about the causes and consequences of DCI; as well as at the institutional level, lack of coordination.

This preamble laid the groundwork for discussion in the debate groups that began their reflections based on the question: What can we do within the next 3 years from our spaces to reduce or eradicate this public health problem in the province of Chimborazo? The following challenges were identified: -Food cultivation is becoming less and less organic, which does not guarantee that we consume sufficiently nutritious foods; we are using chemicals for crops with the aim of selling but not of consuming.

-Families consume more cereals, flours, sugars and less fruits and vegetables; there is no culture of balanced eating in indigenous communities.

-New food trends acquired in educational institutions generate changes in food consumption patterns at home.

-Women and families prioritize taking care of their home or their jobs over completing prenatal checkups or healthy child care.

- Difference in the interests of community leaders, political positions that affect correct decision-making in favor of the population.

- Cultural beliefs regarding family planning.

- Lack of empathy on the part of health professionals means that their treatment of the population is inadequate and generates rejection.

The willingness of participants to generate actions that allow reducing the problem of DCI in Chimborazo such as: - Promote an educational-communication campaign on DCI prevention in Kichwa (local language) and Spanish.

- Strengthen the joint work between public and private institutions - Assume responsibilities for health care and nutrition starting at home, at the community level and with local and national authorities.

- Greater investment in drinking water projects.

- Create spaces for families to share positive health and nutrition experiences.

- Generate public policies at national and local levels with a focus on prevention of DCI.

In this way, the dialogue space functioned as a cohesion between different sectors to promote united work within the framework of DCI prevention in Chimborazo and Ecuador.

SECTION FOUR: PRINCIPLES OF COMMITMENT AND METHOD

PRINCIPLES OF COMMITMENT

Local actors were identified who are developing actions within the framework of the prevention of chronic childhood malnutrition, such as: Technical Secretariat Ecuador Grows without Childhood Malnutrition, Municipal Government of Riobamba (Department of Social Management), Ministry of Public Health; who supported the call and invitation of speakers and attendees. The agreements with these local actors were made at the meeting of the cantonal intersectoral table for the prevention and reduction of chronic childhood malnutrition (CCM) in the Riobamba canton. The invitation to other participants (mothers, caregivers, community leaders, media) was developed through the Riobamba and Pungalá area projects belonging to World Vision Ecuador.

METHOD AND SCENARIO

The dialogue took place in a closed room located in the city center, a space belonging to the local municipal government; the methodology used was the same as that proposed for the dialogue of the interested parties: opening, discussion groups and then a consolidation. In the opening plenary, the participation of representatives of 3 institutions (MSP, GADM RIOBAMBA, UNACH) was added with the objective of presenting relevant and first-hand information to the interested parties and assistants.

ADVICE FOR OTHER CONVENTORS

If possible, link the dialogue to the national health and nutrition strategy that is in force in a territory to achieve the participation of institutions that comply with protocols before their participation.

FEEDBACK FORM: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks to Cristina Gavilanes who, representing STECSDI, supported the entire organization and development of the event, as well as to the team of Nutritionists and Dietitians (Carolina Quishpe, Maribel Miranda, Corin Guaman, Susana Tenesaca, Azucena Aucancela) of projects focused on the prevention of ICD in the Sierra region of World Vision Ecuador, who supported the logistics of the event as well as being facilitators at the discussion tables.

RELEVANT LINKS

- NUTRITION DIALOGUES to prevent Chronic Childhood Malnutrition <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/14hHQpmhETN/>

ATTACHMENTS

- NUTRITION DIALOGUES to prevent Chronic Childhood Malnutrition <https://nutritiondialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/WhatsApp-Image-2024-11-13-at-9.26.38-AM.jpeg>
- NUTRITION DIALOGUES to prevent Chronic Childhood Malnutrition <https://nutritiondialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/WhatsApp-Image-2024-11-13-at-9.26.37-AM-1.jpeg>
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