

Mapping the Linkages between agriculture, food security and nutrition in Malawi

~EVENT REPORT~

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Ufulu Gardens, Lilongwe



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Irish Aid
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An Roinn Gnóthaí Eachtracha

About the Malawi Strategy Support Program

The Malawi Strategy Support Program (MaSSP) is the Malawi office of the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). It works closely with the Malawian government, particularly the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development (MoAIWD), Department of Agricultural Planning Services (DAPS), to support agricultural growth, food security and poverty reduction through evidenced-based dialogue and decisionmaking, by providing both technical and analytical support. Particular emphasis is placed on supporting Malawi's Agricultural Sector-Wide Approach (ASWAp) – an agenda designed to accelerate agricultural growth through prioritization and harmonization of public resource allocation.

Supporting Agriculture Sector Wide Approach Implementation through Policy Research and Analysis (SAIPRA)

“Supporting Agriculture Sector Wide Approach Implementation through Policy Research and Analysis” (SAIPRA), funded by Irish Aid – Government of Ireland, is highly complementary to the SEBAP work in that it supports policy research and analysis to inform the ASWAp policy dialogue. In addition, the project supports activities examining and engaging in policy dialogue on the nexus of food security and nutrition, resulting in the report being launched today and other related analytical outputs.

Supporting Evidence-based Agriculture Policy (SEBAP)

“Supporting Evidence-based Agriculture Policy” (SEBAP), funded by United States Agency for International Development (USAID), is MaSSP's principal project. SEBAP works to promote evidence-based decision-making through the strengthening of policy research capacities in the Ministry, generate policy relevant research outputs, and enhance the impact of research outputs in decision-making through effective policy communication in support of ASWAp implementation.

Go to massp.ifpri.info for more information.

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Event Objectives

The objectives of the event were to convene stakeholders working in agriculture, food security and nutrition to review recent evidence of agriculture-nutrition linkages, share program experiences, and discuss opportunities for impacting policy. In particular we were looking for approaches to meeting agriculture sector goals while simultaneously improving the diets of Malawians. We invited stakeholders from government, research, implementation and development partners to engage in the discussion.

Central to the event was the presentation of the upcoming IFPRI-Malawi publication, “Mapping the Linkages between Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition in Malawi”. The publication provides an overview of the conceptual linkages between agriculture, food security and nutrition, reviews common indicators used to measure cross-sectoral outcomes, and summarizes recent IFPRI research on these linkages. In addition, practitioners working on these linkages in Malawi also provided inputs from their experiences.

Opening Speech by the Secretary for Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development Erica Maganga (Mrs.)



The Head of Development, Embassy of Ireland

Mission Director of USAID Malawi

Head of Cooperation for the EU Delegation to Malawi

The PS for Health

The PS for Gender, Children and Disability and Social Welfare

The Director of Planning, Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development;

The Director of Nutrition, HIV and AIDS

All other Senior Government Officials present here;

Representatives of academia and research organizations;

Representatives of Non-Governmental Organizations;

Representatives of the Civil Society;

The Representative of Private Sector;

Representatives of Farmers Organizations and Cooperatives;

Distinguished guests;

Ladies and Gentlemen.

Let me start my remarks by saying good morning to you all. I further wish to join others that have spoken before me, to welcome you all to this gathering. Let me also thank you all for sparing your precious time to be part of this event. Your presence is really appreciated.

Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen

It is an honour for me to be here this morning to preside over this official launch event for the research report on "Mapping the Linkages between Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition in Malawi". But before I perform that noble function, allow me to say few words.

We all know that agriculture is the mainstay of Malawi's economy. It is also well known that agriculture sector has, over the years contributed significantly to economic growth and food security.

In view of the importance of the sector, we have all witnessed government commitment to support the sector. For instance, throughout the last decade, Malawi has consistently allocated over 15 per

cent of the national budget to agriculture; thus significantly surpassing the 10 per cent prescribed by the Maputo Declaration.

Such budgetary allocation is not just on paper, but the fruits are evident on the ground. The substantial progress in crop production especially maize, the staple food, is largely due to the success of the Farm Input Subsidy Program.

We have also seen sustained growth in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) averaging 7 percent per annum, underpinned by agriculture sector growth. All these successes have contributed to the realization of the food security and economic growth objectives of Government.

Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen

These are just but a few examples of the many achievements realized by Government working in partnership with all stakeholders in the agriculture sector.

However, in spite of such achievements, some challenges still continue to challenge our interventions. Just one example, Malawi is one of the countries that are faced with high levels of under-nutrition. According to the Integrated Household Surveys (IHS3) released by the National Statistics Office (NSO) in 2010, over 40 percent of children under the age of five were stunted, implying that such children would not grow to their physical potential and mental capacity.

Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen

This is a serious challenge and it must be confronted by all of us gathered in this room today. The question that we must ask ourselves is “Why have all investments in agriculture not automatically translated into significant improvements in nutrition in the country?” Together, we have to collectively come up with the right answers which will in turn inform the right actions.

Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen

As we forge ahead into the future development of the country and towards the transformation of agriculture, we need to clearly understand our roles in the fight against malnutrition.

We need to further understand the capacities we all need, to play our rightful roles to win the battle against malnutrition.

Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen

This launch event comes at an opportune time even when we consider developments at the continental level. As most of you might be aware, last year African Heads of State and Government renewed their commitments to adhere to the principles of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) by signing what is now popularly known as the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agriculture Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods.

In the Malabo Declaration, nutrition has received adequate attention from African political leaders at the level of Summit. This is an opportunity to take up the matter and demonstrate that we in here are the right champions to advance the nutrition agenda and to “Walk the Talk” in the effort to reverse the rising trends of child stunting at national level or even at the level of the continent. We need coherent and coordinated actions that can yield results and show positive impact.

I therefore appeal to all of us in here to deliberate the nutrition issues emanating from the report with open mind to avoid losing what is happening beyond our borders.

Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen

I do not intend to take much of our time but to take this opportunity to thank IFPRI for developing this research report, Irish Aid for supporting the analytical work behind the report, and USAID for supporting the public launch.

I look forward to hearing the outcomes of today's proceedings to better understand the scientific evidence on cross-sectoral synergies, and to hear some tangible win-win solutions for policy and practice in the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development and the whole sector.

Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen

With these remarks, it is my singular honour and privilege to declare this launch event officially open. I wish you all a productive day and I personally look forward to the outcomes and recommendations emanating from this event.

Thank You Very Much and May God Bless You All !!!!

Event Program and Presentation Links

The event program appears below. Following the opening remarks from Irish Aid’s Head of Development, Aiden Fitzpatrick, and USAID’s Mission Director, Doug Arbuckle, the morning was comprised a plenary session followed by three short thematic presentation sessions. Small group discussions were held in the afternoon. Included in the agenda are hyperlinks to the web versions of the presentations. Closing remarks were made by WFP Representative and DONUTS Chair, Coco Ushiyama, who outlined the progress made and highlighted next steps for the agriculture-nutrition community in Malawi.

In addition to speakers and presenters from Malawi, Rome and Washington DC, around 75 participants from multiple sectors and organizations, representing government, UN, development partners, NGO’s and the private sector, were present.

Time	Item	Presenter
8:15am	Registration	
8:30am	Introductions and formalities Opening remarks Guest of honor speech: PS of Agriculture	<i>Chair: Todd Benson, IFPRI</i> Aiden Fitzpatrick, Head of Development, Irish Aid Doug Arbuckle, Mission Director, USAID Erica Maganga, Principal Secretary MoAIWD
9:30-10:15am	Plenary Session a) How can agriculture contribute to nutrition? b) Landscape of agriculture and nutrition policies	<i>Chair: Karl Pauw, IFPRI</i> Janice Meerman, Consultant & Jody Harris, IFPRI Flora Nankhuni, MSU-NAPAS
10:15-10:45am	Tea Break	
10:45am-1:00pm	Short thematic presentation sessions Markets, production and dietary diversification a) Poverty, food prices, and dietary choices b) Irrigation and Household Dietary Diversity c) Production Diversification and Household Dietary Diversity Value chains and nutrition a) Framework for Value Chains and Nutrition b) Integrating Value Chains c) Defining Nutrition Sensitive Programming d) Integrating Value Chains into Nutrition	<i>Chair: Jody Harris, IFPRI</i> Karl Pauw, IFPRI-Lilongwe Todd Benson, IFPRI John Mazunda, IFPRI-Lilongwe Aulo Gelli, IFPRI David Rychembusch, WFP Mutinta Hambayi, WFP Robert Chizimba, INVC

	<p>Integrating agriculture and nutrition in government programs</p> <p>a) Integrating nutrition into Agriculture Extension Services</p> <p>b) Improving food security and nutrition project</p> <p>c) Integrating agriculture and nutrition into community-based childcare centers</p>	<p>Mzondwase Agnes Mgomzulu, MoAIWD DAES</p> <p>Stacia Nordin, FAO Nutritionist</p> <p>Mangani Katundu, Chancellor College/Save the Children</p>
1:00-2:00pm	LUNCH	
2:00-3:30pm	<p>Group discussion:</p> <p>A) Choose 1-2 most feasible/scalable approaches to improving nutrition through agriculture.</p> <p>B) What would the approach look like in practice when implemented (sketch out how it would work)</p> <p>B) Possible barriers: challenges to effectiveness, who would have to support it, who might oppose its implementation</p> <p>c) How to overcome the barriers?</p>	<p><i>Chair: Noora-Lisa Aberman, IFPRI-Lilongwe</i></p>
3:30-4:00pm	Report back from break out groups and next steps	<p><i>Chair: Noora-Lisa Aberman, IFPRI-Lilongwe</i></p>
4:00-4:30pm	Closing remarks: Implications for Agriculture and Nutrition Sectors Moving Forward	<p>Coco Ushiyama, WFP Representative, DONUTS Chair</p>

Summary of Report Findings and Presentations

Plenary Session

The first presentation of the plenary session, [How can agriculture contribute to nutrition?](#) by Janice Meerman and Jody Harris, focused on the conceptual outputs from the report “[Mapping the Linkages between Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition in Malawi](#)” (hereinafter referred to as “the Report”), specifically looking at the ways in which agriculture can impact nutrition and some key indicators that are used for measuring impact. This presentation described how the natural linkages from agriculture to food security can be enhanced when we view food security as broader than maize availability and also consider expanding access (what the household can buy or produce for own consumption) and utilization (what individuals consume and the resultant intake of nutrients) of other nutritious foods in addition to maize.

The key pathways from agriculture to nutrition were laid out clearly as:

- Agriculture as a source of nutritious food;
- Agriculture as a source of income to purchase nutritious food;
- Agriculture as a mediator of women’s time and energy use;
- Agriculture as a mediator of agricultural markets and prices.

Discussion on indicators emphasized that examination of agriculture nutrition pathways are primarily captured in individual diet data, such as measure of dietary diversity for women or children. This is due to the fact that household measure of diversity or food security do not take into consideration allocation of food within the household, which is often not equal or nutritionally optimal.

Furthermore, nutrition outcomes such as stunting or body-mass index are determined by other factors beyond agriculture such as health and sanitation, and it is challenging to determine what proportion of changes in these measures can be attributed to agriculture factors versus health-related factors (see [Chapters 1 & 2](#) in the Report for more details).

In spite of the clear imperative to assess agriculture’s impact on diets, the limitations of available large-scale datasets make this challenging to accomplish. The presenters refer to the data disconnect, which is the reality of sectoral divisions in data collection wherein agricultural and socio-economic data are often not found in the same datasets with individual diet data and detailed data on women’s empowerment.

The second presentation, [Landscape of agriculture and nutrition policies](#) by Flora Nankhuni, reviewed the policies and strategies in place under the Government of Malawi and showed how they emphasize availability of maize to the determinant of other required food groups. This is clearly indicated by contrasting the total required calories from all maize and other staples compared the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development’s (MoAIWD) production targets.

The initial results of consultations on the evolving National Agricultural Policy were also presented and showed that people overwhelmingly felt that diversification of production and diets should be better supported by the MoAIWD along with nutrition education.

Markets, production and dietary diversification

This session focused on various ways in which agricultural markets and production practices impact the food that people eat and, in particular, household dietary diversity. Due to the data disconnect none of these analysis are able to look at impacts on individual diets, but some implement innovative

approaches to increasing the nutrition-sensitivity of the household food consumption data (see [Chapter 2](#) for details on these approaches).

The first presentation, [Poverty, food prices, and dietary choices](#) by Karl Pauw described how alternative poverty analysis showed a large decline in rural poverty, consistent with raising per capita GDP. Then, looking more closely at food versus non-food expenditure, to tease out the diet and nutrition implications, data show that in spite of households generally spending a greater share of their income on food, their calorie consumption increased but the nutritional adequacy of the foods they consumed tended to decrease. This can be partially explained by relative price shifts, wherein maize has become relatively cheaper, largely due to subsidization of production, and nutritious foods such as green leafy vegetables, tomatoes, pulses, and milk and dairy products have become relatively more expensive. The key conclusion from this analysis is to consider the implications of agricultural policies, which often explicitly focus on stabilizing or lowering the prices of staple crops, but ignore markets or prices of other nutritious foods, often leading to a situation where the poor are priced out of good nutrition (see [Chapter 3](#) for more details).

The second and third presentations, [Irrigation and Household Dietary Diversity](#) by Todd Benson and [Production Diversification and Household Dietary Diversity](#) by John Mazunda, focus on production practices, specifically irrigation and production diversification and examine the impacts on household dietary diversity and, in the latter study, also the micronutrient content of the household food consumption basket. Findings show that market-oriented households are more likely to diversify their production, and that production diversification is associated with increased household dietary diversity and household access to key micronutrients. This suggests that the income pathway may be of importance here. Furthermore, findings show that households who irrigate have improved levels of household dietary diversity and are able to decrease the seasonality of food consumption (see [Chapters 5 & 6](#) for more details).

Value chains and nutrition

This session focused on addressing nutrition challenging through value chain development. The first presentation, [Framework for Value Chains and Nutrition](#) by Aulo Gelli, provided a detailed conceptual framework for integrating nutrition goals into value chains through three main channels: increasing demand in the market by promoting consumption of nutrition foods; enhancing the supply of nutritious foods by increasing production, reducing costs, and increasing economic returns along the value chain; and/or improving the efficiency of the value chain including enhancing the nutrient density of foods as they move along the value chain, addressing food safety, and decreasing prices. (See this [discussion paper](#) for more details.)

The next three presentations provided details about upcoming or ongoing programs utilizing the concepts presented in the above framework. David Rychembusch presented The World Food Programmes' (WFP) conceptualization of [Integrating Value Chains](#), while Mutinta Hambayi presented on WFP's approach to [Defining Nutrition Sensitive Programming in Malawi](#). Both presentations provided insights into an upcoming WFP intervention on Value Chains for Nutrition. Robert Chizimba then presented on [Integrating Value Chains into Nutrition](#), an ongoing Feed the Future program that promotes soya and groundnut production to increase incomes, combined with nutrition education.

While not presented at the event, [Chapter 4](#) of the Report describes relevant findings on the social norms and perceptions of farm households regarding choices to sell or consume nutritious commodities they produce. Findings show that families are accustomed to making decisions based on complex calculations of family priorities—from food security and cash requirements to social

obligations and insurance in case of adverse shocks. While some crops are seen as primarily “domestic crops” and thus decisions regarding their production and use are primarily women’s responsibility, others are seen primarily in terms of their sale or exchange value and are controlled by men. There is also a middle category of crops that play both roles simultaneously. It is these crops that hold great potential for work on nutritious value chains and for which men and women both play a role in decision-making and wherein complex decision-making calculations will determine how much is sold or consumed, depending on the specific needs and priorities of the household.

Integrating agriculture and nutrition in government programs

This session described various approaches to utilizing government platforms for combining or leveraging nutrition-enhancing agriculture activities. Mzondwase Agnes Mgomezulu presented on [Integrating nutrition into Agriculture Extension Services](#), detailing the activities of the Department of Agricultural Extension Services (DAES), which includes the promotion of diversified production and diets. However, low funding and high vacancy rates have severely limited the impact of these initiatives. Next, Stacia Nordin described the Food and Agriculture Organisation [Improving food security and nutrition project](#) that worked with MoAIWD’s DAES and the Ministry of Health, engaging district-level and frontline workers, to enhance their impact through intensive trainings and support. They found that combining this training initiative, focused on nutrition, with food security intervention involving inputs and production, trainings were more effective at improving nutrition than either intervention on its own. Finally, Mangani Katundu presented [Integrating agriculture and nutrition into community-based childcare centers](#), detailing plans for an upcoming evaluation of a Save the Children initiative that leverages Community-based Childcare Centers as a platform for providing nutrition school meals, nutrition education, and livelihoods support. This initiative also emphasizes the implications for women’s time use and decision-making power, as women are usually the primary caregivers.

Policy Implications and Next Steps

The findings outlined in the Report and presented during the event point to a number of promising approaches to leveraging agriculture to enhance nutrition. Many of these were echoed or debated by the participants during the event. Specific approaches were discussed in more depth in the afternoon small group sessions. The following section provides a summary of the policy lessons coming out of the report and the key points debated and discussed among stakeholders. We end with a list of action points for taking this forward in the coming months.

Summary of policy lessons from the research findings

- **Food security, not maize-security:** It is critical to broaden the view of food security from one centered around aggregate production of maize and other staples to one that incorporates an appreciation of the human need for diverse foods to satisfy nutritional requirements and that acknowledges that aggregate production does not ensure suitable allocation across districts, households, and individuals.
- **Irrigation improves stability of food:** Small-scale irrigation can help families decrease the negative seasonal variations in consumption of nutritious foods and staples. When applied to vegetable gardens, increased production can help decrease prices, especially in the dry season when they tend to be scarce.
- **Production diversification improves food and micronutrient access:** Diversification into production of nutritious foods can enhance nutrition through increased own-consumption, through augmenting incomes when crops are sold, and through increasing the availability of nutritious crops in the markets. Increased production of leguminous crops can also enhance soil fertility and increase the effectiveness of current fertilizer allocations.
- **Value chains for nutrition can support nutrition, agriculture and trade objectives:** For instance, improving post-harvest handling and storage of maize and groundnuts can decrease aflatoxin consumption, which is linked to stunting in children. Furthermore, clean groundnuts have high export and processing potential, feeding into goals of expanding agricultural markets and value addition.
- **Agricultural policies affects what people eat:** Viewing the impact of relative price policies, largely due to subsidization of production of maize of the last decade, it is important for the agriculture sector to consider its impact on food prices more generally, market stability and reliability, and thus diets. Consistent, market-based policies can incentivize farmers to engage more in the markets, stabilizing prices for food and income-earning products.

Key questions raised

- **Do people already understand what makes a nutritious diet?** Some studies and anecdotes shared indicate that people generally have a good understanding of diet diversity and nutritious foods when it comes to adult diets (but not infants and children). Others find that this understanding of diversity is lacking. The discrepancy may lie in the distinction between people's conceptual understanding of the benefits of diet diversity versus social preferences and financial limitations that results in the maize-heavy diet patterns we typically see in Malawi.
- **What are the highest potential impact pathways?** While it is not clear from the evidence which specific pathways of impact are most effective, it is likely that various pathways are at play for many households at the same time and so all should be considered simultaneously.

Challenges to improving nutrition through agriculture

- Limitation of the average size of land holdings makes it particularly challenging to promote diversification.

- There is lack of understanding of food security and nutrition security within government – therefore it is hard to promote effective programs and policies.
- Projects aimed at enhancing nutrition are long-term in nature and therefore often curtailed by regime changes. This challenge may be overcome by devolving implementation powers to decentralized government institutions.

Specific approaches to leveraging agriculture for better nutrition

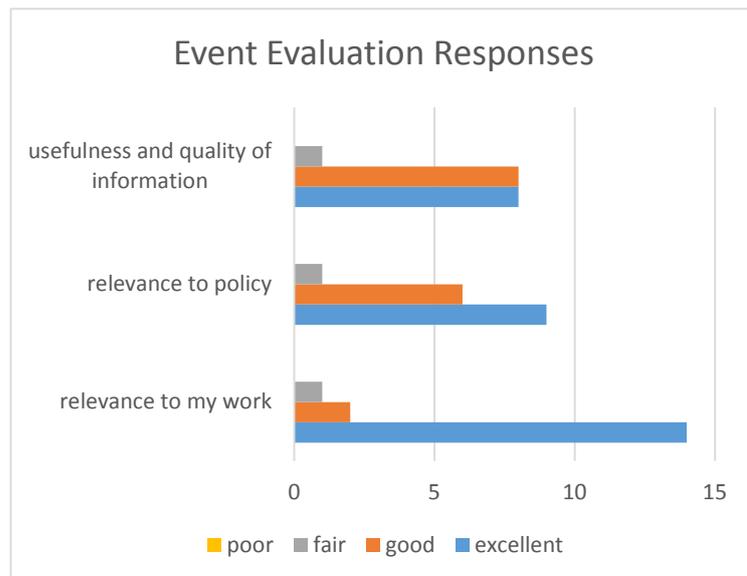
- Utilize government platforms for sustainability: approaches to promote nutrition-sensitive agriculture should be embedded within government, using existing platforms or development new ones within government systems. One-off programs done in isolation from government systems will likely not have long-term impacts.
 - One specific example raised was incorporate nutritious feeding programs into large institutions such as schools or hospitals as a mechanism to provide healthy meals and nutrition awareness while also providing markets for the farmers and encouraging higher production.
 - Another was to build onto the FISP with an emphasis on diversifying inputs, scaling-up the legume component, and including some low-cost storage solutions to decrease contamination and waste.
- Intensify production of nutrient-dense food: Some promising options discussed were promotion of indigenous crops with high nutritional value, biofortified crops (such as orange sweet potato which is currently being promoted in Malawi and iron-rich beans which are not yet approved in Malawi), and livestock/small stock ownership beyond cows and chickens such as pigs and pigeons.

Next steps for agriculture nutrition community

- While some important questions have been answered here, many more remain. Additional analysis of existing datasets was called for, as was the simultaneous improvement and consolidation of datasets to address the agriculture and nutrition data disconnect. Specifically, improving the quality of the anthropometric data in the Integrated Household Surveys and adding individual diet modules like the women's dietary diversity score, which is quick and easy to administer.
- Promote better understanding of the issues: At the national and district levels there is a general misunderstanding of the agriculture side of food and nutrition issues, even though more traditional health-sector nutrition programming is well understood. Effective messaging is different for the two different levels, where policy briefs may be effective at the national level, hands-on trainings and community sensitization through dramas may be more appropriate at district and community levels.
 - The first step is to develop a set of harmonized messages based on evidence and experiences of the relevant stakeholders. FAO and IFPRI will discuss next steps for this.
- Practitioners need to continue meeting and sharing information. Invitations for various upcoming fora should be shared with the group.
- There is an opportunity to include the evidence from this workshop into the National Nutrition policy which is currently under development. In June 2015 DNHA will hold a research dissemination workshop to see how research can be incorporated into the national policy

Reflection on event success and participant evaluations

We were happy with the multi-sectorial attendance of stakeholders and the energy with which participants engaged in discussions. Generally comments and evaluation forms showed a highly positive response to the event. The chart below shows that participants overwhelmingly rated the event as excellent and good in terms of the three quantitative questions asked: the usefulness and quality of the information; the relevance of the event to policy in Malawi; and the specific relevance to the participant’s own work. Some specific comments on what made this a good event included that it brought together a diverse group of stakeholders that do not normally convene; that the issues discussed are highly relevant to policy; and that the opportunity for in-depth small group discussions in the afternoon was particularly useful. Some suggestions included highlighting the policy implications of the research during the presentations, more concretely setting the stage in terms of expected outcomes for the day, and reshuffling the program such that there are fewer presentations and more time for small group discussions.



List of Attendees

AIDAN FITZPATRICK	IRISH AID	M
AKIMU KAINGANA	MBC RADIO	M
ALEX NAMAONA	MoAIWD	M
ANDREW CHINGUWO	VALID NUTRITION	M
ARNOLD KULUUNDU	KNOWLEDGE AWARENESS SKILLS INITIATIVE	M
ATHUR MABISO	IFPRI - NAPAS	F
AULO GELLI	IFPRI	M
AUSTIN MTALI	SAVE THE CHILDREN	M
BRENT EDELMAN	IFPRI	M
CANDIDA NANKHUMWA	FUM	F
CATHRINE MKANGAMA	SAVE THE CHILDREN	F
CATHRINE MLOZA BANDA	FARM RADIO TRUST	F
CHIMWEMWE CHILENA	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE	F
COCO USHIYAMA	WFP	F
CUAN OPPERMAN	MOST	M
DAVID LOGHURST	WFP	F
DAVID RYCHEMBUSCH	WFP	M
DEBBIE SHOMBERG	CRS	F
DOUGH ARBUCKLE	USAID	M

EDGAR PHIRI	ESEF	M
EMILY MAOSA	SAVE THE CHILDREN	F
ESHER GAMA	SAVE THE CHILDREN	F
ESTER KAWALE	ACE	F
FELIX PHIRI	DNHA	M
FLORA NAKHUNI	MSU-NAPAS	F
FLORENCE ROLLE	FAO REP	F
FRANCIS G. M BANDA	FtF - INVC	M
GEOFFREY TAWAKALI	HAVOC AIDS /FARM	M
GOODWIN BANDA	MBC/TV STATION	M
GRACE MIJIGA MHANGO	WASAA	F
GRACE MZUMARA	FtF - INVC	F
ISAAC KAMBUZI	CAPITAL FM RADIO	M
JABULANI KANGOYA	MALAWI NEWS AGENCY	M
JAMES R. OKOTH	FAO	M
JANICE MEERMAN	CONSULTANT	F
JEAN-PIERE BUSOGORO	EU DELEGATION	M
JIM ASHMAN	CRS	M
JIM GORDON	EXGRIS	M
JIM PHILLIPS	FtF - INVC	M
JODY HARRIS	IFPRI	F
JOHN EDGAR	USAID	M
JOHN MAZUNDA	IFPRI	M
K. MPENIWAWA	DNHA	M
KARL PAUW	IFPRI	M
KENNEDY M. MNYAPALA	GRAIN LEGUME ASSOCIATION LTD	M
LINLY SAKHAMA	SAVE THE CHILDREN	F
LYNN SCHNEIDER	USAID	F
MANGANI KATUNDU	CHANCO	M
MARIAM KADZAMIRA	IFPRI	F
MATTHEW PICKARD	SAVE THE CHILDREN	M
MECINA CHIRWA	STAR RADIO	F
MERCY CHIMPOKOSERA - MSEU	WORLD BANK	F
MOLLY UEBELE	TUFTS/BUNDA	F
MUTINTA HAMBAYI	WFP	F
MZONDWASE AGNES GOMEZULU	DAES	F
NANCY ABURTO	WFP	F
NATALIE ROSCHNIK	SAVE THE CHILDREN	F
NOORA ABERMAN	IFPRI	F
NORAH MWAMADI	FAO/UN WOMEN	F
NTCHINDI MEKI	DAILY TIMES NEWSPAPER	M
ORIS CHIMENYA	USAID	M
PETER KABAMBE	NRC	F
PETER MYTHE	ACE	M
PETER N. PHIRI	SAVE THE CHILDREN	M
ROBERT CHIZIMBA	FtF - INVC	M

ROMAN MALUNDO	DCAFS	M
SAUTSO WACHEPA	NSO	M
SHANNON LINDSAY	FEED THE FUTURE	F
SOPHIE THEIS	IFPRI	F
STACIA NORDIN	FAO	F
STEFAN MEYER	IFPRI	M
STEVE SIBANDE	USAID	M
TIMOTHY GONDWE	NRC	M
TIOPE MLEME	NSO	F
TODD BENSON	IFPRI	M
TOM REMINGTON	CIP	M
TOMAIDA MSISKA	EU DELEGATION	F
VICKY FRANTZ	FHI 360	F
WEZI NGALAMIRA	RAUEMO	F
WOLFRAM JACKEL	GIZ	M
YVONNIE SUNDU	NATION	F