

EXPLORING THE FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO HIGH LEVELS
OF **STUNTING** IN UNDER-FIVE CHILDREN IN A
HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE AGRICULTURAL REGION:
a CASE OF NTCHISI DISTRICT IN CENTRAL MALAWI.

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THE ISSUE

37% Under-fives stunted in the 2015/16 DHS at the national level

40% of under-fives in Ntchisi district stunted at the same period

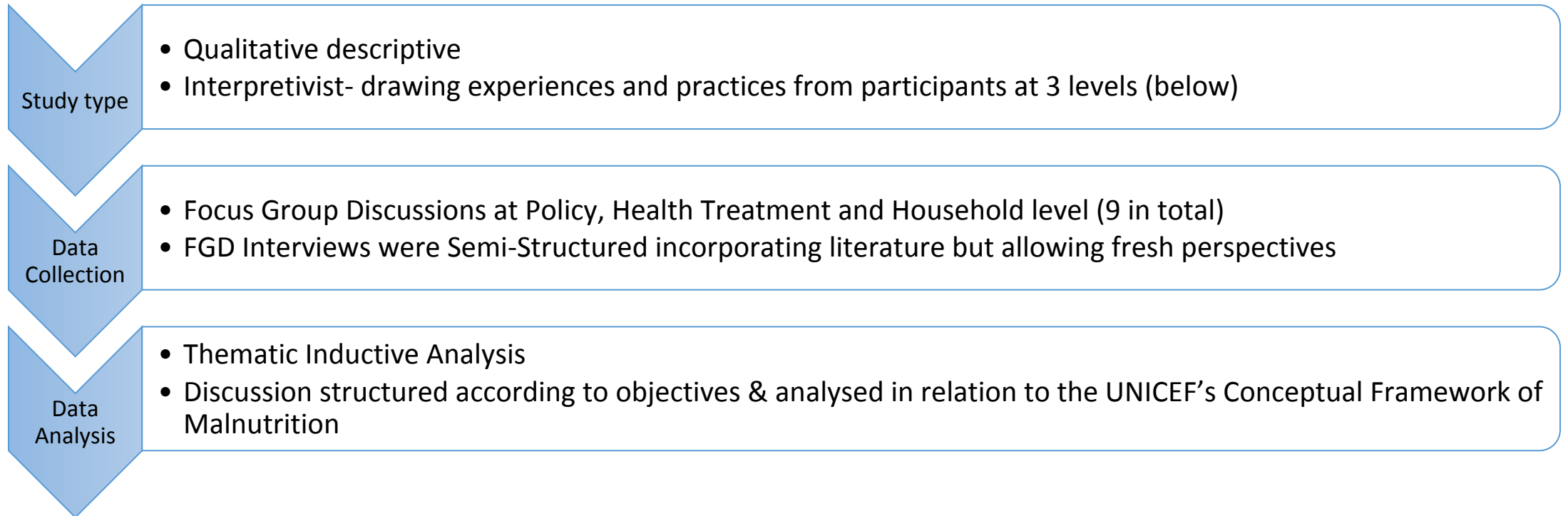
Why? This is puzzling, because:

Food production is good

Several projects implemented



Study methodology



THE FINDINGS

Household level

- Knowledge of IYCF
- Social norms around IYCF
- HH economic context

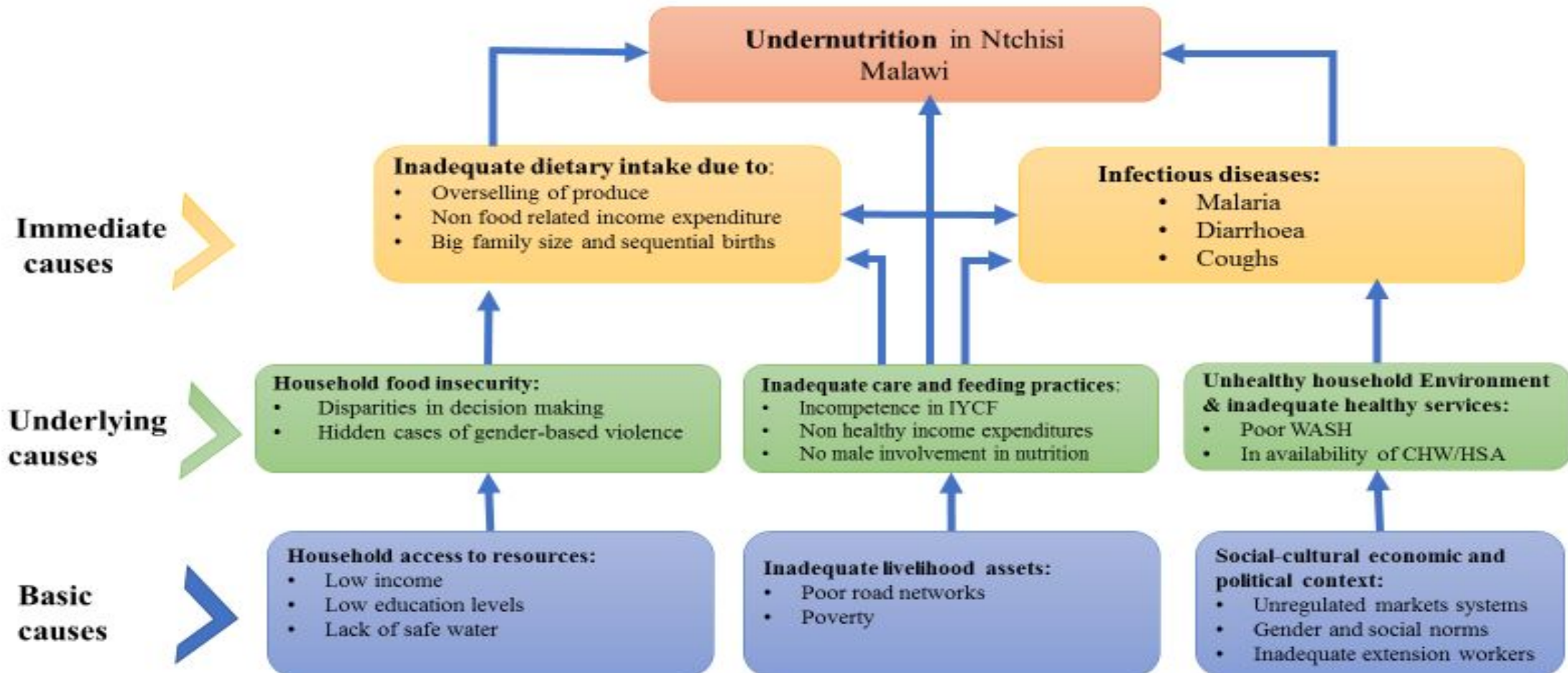
Health treatment level

- Population demographic characteristics
- Disease burden
- Gender roles in health treatment

Policy level

- Coverage
- Linkages and integration
- Social cultural context

WHAT DO WE CONCLUDE?



WHAT THE STUDY RECOMMENDS.

Aligned with the current Malawi government MSNNP (2018-2022)
that interventions must be

- Evidence-based
 - Multisectoral
 - Cost effective
 - Area specific

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