

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE TITLE	Learning & Reflecting about Nutrition
DIALOGUE DATE	Saturday, 21 December 2024 16:00 GMT +01:00
CONVENED BY	World Vision Angola Event announced on behalf of the Convenor by: Nidia Klein. Technical Support Feedback published on behalf of Convenor by: Nidia Klein. Technical Support
EVENT LANGUAGE	Portuguese
HOST LOCATION	Viana, Angola
GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE	Community level
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://nutritiondialogues.org/dialogue/56719/



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

10

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0	0-11	0	12-18	10	19-29
1	30-49	0	50-74	0	75+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

6	Female	4	Male	0	Other/Prefer not to say
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NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

6	Children, Youth Groups and Students	0	Civil Society Organisations (including consumer groups and environmental organisations)
1	Educators and Teachers	2	Faith Leaders/Faith Communities
0	Financial Institutions and Technical Partners	0	Food Producers (including farmers)
1	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 group for the workshop is composed of adults, both men and women, from various social backgrounds, including youth leaders, students, teachers, and health professionals, residing in different neighborhoods of the Viana municipality, Estalagem.

ADDITIONAL DETAIL ON PARTICIPANT DIVERSITY

The participants live in the peri-urban area of the capital Luanda, in the most populous area with over 4.5 million inhabitants.

SECTION TWO: FRAMING AND DISCUSSION

FRAMING

The workshop began promptly at 3 PM on December 21, 2024, in one of the offices of the Presbyterian School in Estalagem, Viana, and was attended by 10 members. After a brief discussion on the topic of nutrition, some stated that talking about nutrition means discussing: 1- the science that studies food; 2- rich and healthy foods; 3- sets of proteins; 4- the good action of foods; 5- food, dietary rules; 6- dealing with food and ensuring the proper functioning of the body; 7- well-being. The dialogue facilitator presented the issues in the form of questions for debate, from which various contributions emerged. The participants recognized the existence of significant challenges to achieving concrete results in the next three years and improving the current conditions of malnutrition, which has contributed to high infant mortality rates in recent years. However, the willingness and desire to be part of the solution were seen and expressed by all.

NUTRITION SITUATION PRESENTATION

<https://nutritiondialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/FOME-E-MALNUTRICA0-INFANTIL-EM-ANGOLA-1-2.pdf>

DISCUSSION

It was a healthy and open dialogue, where each person respected the other's opinion despite their socioeconomic differences. They had the freedom to express the realities of their communities, which did not differ much from other communities.

SECTION THREE: DIALOGUE OUTCOMES

CHALLENGES

Here are the main challenges identified and highlighted by the stakeholders:

- Lack of solidarity actions;
- Lack of home gardens;
- Poverty, hunger, long periods of fasting;
- Lack of knowledge about nutrition;
- High cost of basic food baskets;
- Difficult access to healthy foods and their easy inflation;
- Lack of transportation means for moving products from the fields;
- Delays in transporting imported foods, affecting their preservation;
- Poor quality control of foods, from industrialized to farm products;
- Lack of nutritionists for food education in communities;
- Lack of school meals;
- Lack of potable water in some areas.

URGENT ACTIONS

Here are some urgent recommendations described by the stakeholders to address child malnutrition:

- Encourage social actions to help the needy through food fairs or community kitchens.
- Provide seeds and other agricultural products or materials from the government to develop family farming.
- Create more job opportunities and technical-professional courses for small, medium, and large businesses to boost the economy of low-income families, thereby increasing their purchasing power.
- Raise awareness and educate populations on nutrition.
- Develop policies for easier access to resources.
- The government should provide or make available means for transporting products from the fields.
- Create policies to reduce bureaucracy in importing essential food products.
- Establish stronger inspection teams through continuous training.
- Provide school meals.
- Distribute potable water in areas lacking it.

AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

In general, there were no disagreements; the participants were unanimous and convergent in reporting the nutritional status of their community. One of the main points of convergence is the issue of poverty, which has somewhat limited the acquisition of quality food to ensure that children have an adequate diet. They also highlighted school meals as one of the main strategies to combat child malnutrition, emphasizing that these meals should be of high quality. By implementing quality school meals, we are not only combating malnutrition but also reducing school dropout rates. The lack of knowledge about the main problems, especially those that depend on the communities, was also highlighted.

OVERALL SUMMARY

The workshop lasted about 2 hours, and participants initially realized it was a genuine conversation, limited to existing and observable facts. After the icebreaker, they became more engaged and interactive, starting by sharing their understanding of nutrition, which led to various opinions as mentioned earlier.

One notable observation was that many participants did not have lunch because they were at school during lunchtime and did not worry about eating while at school, as they did not even bring snacks. Participants highlighted that many people are unaware of these concepts and consume unhealthy foods, even in abundance, but struggle to select a balanced meal.

The workshop with stakeholders helped identify the challenges mentioned earlier, which they see as the main causes of high malnutrition rates in communities. The meeting also allowed participants to develop actions such as:

Encouraging social actions to help the needy through food fairs or community kitchens.

Providing seeds and other agricultural materials from the government to develop family farming.

Creating more job opportunities and technical-professional courses for small, medium, and large businesses to boost the economy of low-income families, increasing their purchasing power.

Raising awareness and educating populations on nutrition.

Developing policies for easier access to resources.

The government should provide or make available means for transporting products from the fields.

Creating policies to reduce bureaucracy in importing essential food products.

Establishing stronger inspection teams through continuous training.

Providing school meals.

Distributing potable water in areas lacking it.

All community members should actively participate in the desired changes, and for those beyond their reach, they should communicate their concerns to the appropriate people or institutions, emphasizing that policies are crucial for acquiring food, especially healthy or essential foods. The meeting ended peacefully, with thanks to the facilitator for identifying the community and a request for more actions like this to be developed in other communities as well.

SECTION FOUR: PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT & METHOD

PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

The workshop was conducted in a way that allowed all members to participate, respecting each other's opinions, as all opinions are valid. Each participant had their moment to speak and share their views to avoid conflicts, under the moderation of the facilitator and the convener, following the rules of conduct presented at the beginning of the workshop.

METHOD AND SETTING

Starting from the principle that everyone should participate as freely as possible, methods such as questions and answers and dialogue were used to engage all participants and achieve the desired objectives. The participants sat in a semi-circle to allow everyone to see each other and interact more easily. To aid the flow of discussions, some images were shown to spark topics among the participants and help maintain dialogue and reflection on their understanding of nutrition and their challenges

ADVICE FOR OTHER CONVENORS

FEEDBACK FORM: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks to the pedagogical coordinator of the Presbyterian School and the WV team to organise the dialogue.