

# RETURN FORM OFFICIAL

DIALOGUE TITLE	Nutrition Dialogue for stakeholders in the Ngandu AP, Kinshasa Cluster
DATE OF DIALOGUE	Wednesday, November 27, 2024 10:30 GMT +01:00
SUMMONED BY	SERGE LUNGELE and Dr Philippe NGENDA CIZA Event announced on behalf of the organizer by: {advertiser_name}. {explanation}
LANGUAGE OF THE EVENT	French and Lingala
HOST PLACE	Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo
GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE	Community Level
AFFILIATIONS	This event was part of the wider group affiliated with World Vision as it brought together people from CVA committee and other community members to discuss on issues that they are concerned with.
EVENT PAGE OF DIALOGUE	<a href="https://nutritiondialogues.org/fr/dialogue/55711/">https://nutritiondialogues.org/fr/dialogue/55711/</a>



# SECTION ONE: PARTICIPATION

## TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

30

## PARTICIPATION BY AGE GROUP

0 0-11

0 12-18

0 19-29

0 30-49

0 50-74

0 75+

## PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

23 Female

7 Male

0 Other/Prefer not to say

## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

0 Children, youth groups and students

7 Educators and Teachers

4 Financial institutions and technical partners

8 Health professionals

0 Information and Technology Providers

0 Marketing and Advertising Experts

0 News and Media (e.g. journalists)

0 Science and Universities

0 Government officials and representatives  
local/sous-national

0 Women's Groups

0 Civil society organizations (including  
consumer groups and organizations  
environmental)

0 Religious Leaders/Religious Communities

11 Food producers (including farmers)

0 Indigenous peoples

0 Large food companies and retailers

0 Government officials and representatives  
national/federal

0 Parents and Caregivers

0 Small/Medium Enterprises

0 United Nations

0 Other (please specify)

## OTHER STAKEHOLDER GROUPS

There are other groups that have preferred to be classified among the above-mentioned groups. These are people who are members of savings groups in Ngandu, but who have identified themselves as farmers for some and agents of health.

## ADDITIONAL DETAILS ON PARTICIPANT DIVERSITY

The dialogue was attended by 30 adults from different structures within the community, namely teachers, farmers, community health workers and others, namely the members of savings groups. All sections of the population were represented, from the richest to the poorest. poor and even intellectuals and those who have not studied much. The age aspect was also taken into account, because everyone was there.

# SECTION TWO: FRAMEWORK AND DISCUSSION

## MANAGEMENT

At the introduction of this dialogue, the facilitators emphasized the realities of the local context of Ngandu in relation to the malnutrition situation. Comprehension questions were asked to the participants to get them to express themselves on what they know about malnutrition and this led to the presentation in Powerpoint format where key concepts were defined. These are concepts such as hunger, malnutrition, food security, food insecurity and many other concepts. The different types of malnutrition were also defined and explained, for example acute malnutrition, chronic malnutrition, underweight, overweight and many others. This allowed the participants to understand and prepared them for the detailed presentation made by Dr. Philippe on the causes, signs, victims and even on the actions nutritional habits to take to fight against malnutrition and thus improve the situation of the inhabitants of Ngandu, most of whom recognized the fact that they suffer from malnutrition without knowing it. The explanations given were a way of preparing the participants to work in discussion groups where they had to answer a series of questions and give their points of view on what should be done to improve the malnutrition situation in their entity. This is how they answered questions on the nutritional challenges identified, the urgent actions to be taken and how to do it, the points of convergence and divergence, the general conclusions as well as other points that were raised during the discussions. The factors constituting the risk of malnutrition were also mentioned and this helped the participants to be further edified on the subject of malnutrition. The results of the group work demonstrated that the subject was well mastered by all the participants.

## PRESENTATION OF THE NUTRITIONAL SITUATION

[https://nutritiondialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/FR\\_Introduction\\_Nutrition\\_Slideset\\_Dr\\_Ph\\_2024.pptx](https://nutritiondialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/FR_Introduction_Nutrition_Slideset_Dr_Ph_2024.pptx)

## DISCUSSION

The topic of discussion revolved around malnutrition, such as the causes, challenges, urgent actions to be taken, points of convergence and divergence and other topics that emerged from the discussions. - For the causes, the participants mentioned poverty, unemployment, early marriages, erosion, impassability or non-existence of agricultural access roads, lack of livestock, lack of spaces and land to cultivate and many other things. - Regarding the actions to be taken, awareness raising to become aware of the problem, awareness raising on the importance of having domestic gardens for growing vegetables, awareness raising on income-generating activities were among others given as urgent actions to be taken. It should also be mentioned that there are other points that emerged from the exchanges and group discussions that interested the participants. The dialogue itself was appreciated by all the participants without distinction, saying that World Vision hit the mark and at the right time to organize these kinds of dialogues. They believe that if everyone gets involved, the situation can improve and their families can have good food.

# SECTION THREE: RESULTS OF THE DIALOGUE

## CHALLENGES

Among the challenges mentioned are:

(1) Unemployment of parents: Most parents are unemployed and this results in the lack of sufficient food for their families. Children and women (pregnant and lactating) are the first victims, as stated by the participants.

(2) Early Marriages: In search of a better life, girls get married at a minor age hoping to have a good diet in their own homes. Unfortunately, the situation is only getting worse as even their husbands, most of whom also do not work, are struggling to feed their wives and children.

(3) Erosion and land subsidence: Erosion is another challenge that was mentioned by the participants, because it prevents people from cultivating on the little space that is still available.

(4) Inter-ethnic conflicts: The local context of Ngandu is characterized by the reception of internally displaced persons who come en masse, fleeing inter-ethnic clashes between groups. This constitutes another challenge because there is now difficulty in social cohesion between the internally displaced persons and the host families because of the lack of land to cultivate.

(5) Lack of livestock: The fact that people are mostly poor means that they do not have animals for livestock and this affects their nutritional conditions at all levels.

(6) The problem of accessibility of agricultural service roads: Since the roads are almost non-existent, it is difficult for the inhabitants of Ngandu to get supplies even elsewhere. Even the little that is produced elsewhere does not reach Ngandu due to the lack of roads, with the consequence, among other things, of increasing the situation of hunger and malnutrition in the community.

Many other challenges were raised and recommendations of course because everyone wants to see improvement.

## URGENT ACTIONS

Several actions were decided as urgent to be taken, among others: (1) Community awareness to raise awareness of the danger that malnutrition represents within the communities: It is at this level that the participants congratulated World Vision for having thought of organizing these dialogues on nutrition, because these are moments when people discuss subjects that concern them and that concern the well-being of their families.

(2) Awareness raising on the establishment of domestic gardens: Since arable land has become scarce, the participants proposed that each family can have a small domestic garden in order to allow each family to have the opportunity to grow vegetables and thus improve the nutritional status of their children.

(3) Strengthening income-generating activities: As agriculture is almost abandoned due to the insufficiency or even the lack of arable land, the participants in the dialogue proposed to multiply actions aimed at generating income for them in order to compensate for the lack of agricultural products that they can then go and buy in other entities where it is still possible to find them. This involves strengthening the saving groups that are already operational to make the communities, especially women, financially independent.

(4) Involve multiple people in awareness raising activities: Since these dialogues are held at the community level and the number of participants is limited, participants in the Ngandu dialogue suggested that World Vision could intensify these dialogues and extend them to other entities, even in the most remote areas, in order to ensure that the majority of the population has the right information on the causes of malnutrition and that they commit to making it their common struggle to improve the situation.

(5) Limit early marriages.

## AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

Although all participants were concerned by the theme of this dialogue, there were still some points of divergence, which we can summarize as follows: (1) While some proposed that World Vision could rehabilitate agricultural service roads, others recognized the fact that this is the responsibility of the central government and that World Vision can only advocate to achieve this.

(2) Some members of the community have fields but do not have the means, while others have neither the field nor the means and this constitutes another point of divergence between the members of the Ngandu community who believe that since the fight against malnutrition is everyone's business, then the same opportunities and the same chances should be granted to all on an equal footing.

## GENERAL SUMMARY

This nutrition dialogue organized at AP Ngandu in the Kinshasa cluster was a model dialogue for us. It was an opportunity to show other colleagues scattered across all three zones that make up World Vision/DRC (West, East and South) how to facilitate a nutrition dialogue and be able to do it in turn, each in their respective zone and entity.

The dialogue was attended by 30 people, including 23 women and 7 men from different community structures, civil society organizations and members of the local CVA committee. The hall of the Catholic parish of Ngandu served as the setting for this dialogue.

It all started with the welcoming of the participants by thanking them for accepting World Vision's invitation to participate in this dialogue. Then the context in which this dialogue is organized was explained by one of the Co-facilitators, Mr Serge Lungele who informed the participants that by organizing these dialogues on nutrition, World Vision wants to involve the communities at the grassroots level in the search for solutions to the problem of hunger and malnutrition that affect many families. It will be a question of listening to the participants and having their points of view on the causes of malnutrition, the actions to be taken and the strategy to do so, but also creating a space for debates and exchanges in groups so that everyone can have the opportunity to express themselves and this in a free and open manner.

After this introduction, the other facilitator, Dr Philippe, proceeded with the PowerPoint presentation to explain not only the key concepts, but also to show the participants what constitute the causes, categories and even the people most affected by malnutrition.

Among the key concepts defined, we retained hunger, malnutrition, food security, food insecurity, and so many others. The different types of malnutrition were also explained, including acute malnutrition, chronic malnutrition, overweight, underweight and many others. After the explanation of each of these concepts, a moment of debate was opened so that the participants could give examples related to the manifestation in their communities, of each of these concepts. It was a way for the facilitator to see if the participants understood and assimilated what they were learning.

The PowerPoint presentation with explanations and discussions were followed by group work. Three groups of 10 people each were formed and discussion questions were shared with each of these groups.

It was clearly stated that each group should have a facilitator and a recorder to take notes to help the facilitators capture everything that comes from the groups and be able to make a good report of the dialogue.

Thus, after the constitution of these three groups, they answered, among other things, the following questions: - What are the nutritional challenges identified by each group in light of the realities in their respective contexts? - What are the urgently needed actions and how should they be taken?

- What are the points of convergence and divergence that emerged from the discussions in the groups?

- What are the general conclusions after the discussions, that is to say what should be remembered after the exchanges in the groups?

- What other points were discussed in the groups that can advance the debate around improving nutritional conditions in their respective communities?

After the group work, plenary discussions took place. This is when each group presented the results of its discussions based on the answers to the above-mentioned questions, with the possibility of having the points of view of participants who are members of other groups for complementarity.

Meanwhile, one of the facilitators was taking note of the points that emerged in the three groups, which were considered points of convergence, but also the points on which the groups did not all agree, which were considered points of divergence.

At the end, the closing and thank you words were given by one of the participants and a family photo closed this moment of sharing through this dialogue. The colleagues who followed us online could also intervene.

# SECTION FOUR: PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT AND METHOD

## PRINCIPLES OF COMMITMENT

All the principles of engagement were addressed and respected throughout this dialogue, including: 1. People were committed to improving nutrition for all, especially women and children 2. They recognized that everyone's nutritional status has multiple determinants 3. The dialogue welcomed diversity and inclusiveness of stakeholders, including youth 4. Different perspectives were respected, while cultivating trust among stakeholders 5. People were very open to sharing and learning from each other 6. Both Co-facilitators acted with integrity and ethically 7. They further acted with a commitment to respect equity and the rights of all women, men and children 8. All participants were unanimous that urgent action is needed if we are to see the situation improve. 9. Protect the Nutrition Dialogues events from any form of marketing and product promotion

## METHOD AND FRAMEWORK

The methodology used is andragogy, an adult learning methodology that aims to be much more participatory. The framework was a formal framework since the invitations were distributed two days before the holding of this dialogue which even took place in the meeting room of the Catholic Parish of Ngandu. The logistical aspects were taken into account, for example the generator that helped us to project the PowerPoint without difficulty. The flippers and markers used.

## TIPS FOR OTHER CONVENERS

For other organizers we advise to prepare accordingly before facilitating a dialogue on nutrition, because experience has shown us that people are more informed and also ask a lot of questions for understanding. This requires preparation in advance. It will also be necessary to take into account that the dialogues are organized in remote areas, which means that you have to be prepared for everything. Lack of power for the PowerPoint projection, need a plan B.

# RETURN FORM: INFORMATION ADDITIONAL

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## THANKS

First of all, we thank the Cluster Manager of Kinshasa, Mrs. Nicole Masanze, who made it possible to hold this very first dialogue on nutrition by providing the logistics for the team of facilitators. Our thanks to our colleagues in Ngandu and to the entire local CVA team for having carefully selected the participants in the dialogue. Our thanks also to our colleague Patrick Abega from Communication for his support for the success of this dialogue.

## ATTACHMENTS

- List of Attendances [https://nutritiondialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/Liste\\_Presences\\_Adultes\\_Ngandu\\_1.pdf](https://nutritiondialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/Liste_Presences_Adultes_Ngandu_1.pdf)
- [https://nutritiondialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/Liste\\_Presences\\_Adultes\\_Ngandu\\_2.pdf](https://nutritiondialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/Liste_Presences_Adultes_Ngandu_2.pdf)
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[https://nutritiondialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/Consent\\_Form\\_Stakeholders\\_Ngandu.pdf](https://nutritiondialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/Consent_Form_Stakeholders_Ngandu.pdf)