

# RETURN FORM OFFICIAL

DIALOGUE TITLE	Nutritional dialogue at the Buhimba health center in Goma DRC
DATE OF DIALOGUE	Wednesday, December 4, 2024 11:00 GMT +02:00
SUMMONED BY	KAVIRA KAHAMBU JOLIE Event announced on behalf of the organizer by: {advertiser_name}. {explanation} Feedback posted on behalf of the organizer by: Ngoy Luhaka David. technical support
LANGUAGE OF THE EVENT	French / Kiswahili
HOST PLACE	Goma, Democratic Republic of the Congo
GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE	Buhimba Displaced Persons Site. Ten
AFFILIATIONS	WORLD VISION
EVENT PAGE OF DIALOGUE	<a href="https://nutritiondialogues.org/fr/dialogue/55915/">https://nutritiondialogues.org/fr/dialogue/55915/</a>



# SECTION ONE: PARTICIPATION

## TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

36

## PARTICIPATION BY AGE GROUP

0 0-11

0 12-18

11 19-29

17 30-49

8 50-74

0 75+

## PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

20 Female

16 Male

0 Other/Prefer not to say

## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

21 Children, youth groups and students

8 Educators and Teachers

0 Financial institutions and technical partners

0 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

7 Women's Groups

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

0 Religious Leaders/Religious Communities

0 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

1 Other (please specify)

## OTHER STAKEHOLDER GROUPS

This workshop is part of the community-level exchange on the nutritional issue. Participants  
The populations participating in this nutritional dialogue are located on the outskirts of the city of Goma where there are displaced people.

## ADDITIONAL DETAILS ON PARTICIPANT DIVERSITY

Among these participants, there were men and even people with reduced mobility. .  
In the discussions, this diversity was taken into account so that everyone was given a fair voice.  
to each other. This allowed the debates to be balanced and for the opinions of each to be taken into account.  
account. Note that Buhimba is a fragile context because it welcomes displaced people

# SECTION TWO: FRAMEWORK AND DISCUSSION

## MANAGEMENT

Buhimba's nutritional dialogue was facilitated by a nutrition technician; apart from the prayer that was made at beginning. The dialogue had four parts: 1) the presentation of the participants, 2) the presentation of the enough campaign as well as nutritional dialogue, 3) crossroads work and 4) pooling. Prayer was made by the community manager and subsequently the moderator JILIE KAVIRA took the floor to urge the participants to introduce themselves (full names and origin or even their function for those who would like). The briefing of the dialogue was made by the moderator in six points, namely the key concepts in the jargon of malnutrition, the groups most affected by malnutrition, the factors that have exacerbated malnutrition and hunger in the world, the importance of good nutrition, the impacts of improved nutrition on children. In the context of the determinants (what contributes to) good nutrition. Results and/ Buhimba marked by the influx of displaced people, the comments made by participants supported the idea of efficient management of humanitarian aid and even security governance that would end the war and reduce the malnutrition rate in the country.

## PRESENTATION OF THE NUTRITIONAL SITUATION

<https://nutritiondialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/2.DN-Introduction-to-Nutrition-Slideset-2-1-1-5.pptx>

## DISCUSSION

Once the exchanges of clarifications were completed, the participants went to work in two groups. Each group three questions were answered, namely: what is the nutritional situation of the region, what are the challenges of the malnutrition in the country, provide urgent actions and major recommendations to overcome this malnutrition. At the end of this exercise, each group was able to identify what converges and what diverges in the opinions of each other. Immediately after this exercise they presented the results of the work via their moderators supported by the secretary of the groups as well than all the other members of the group. After the two presentations, a summary of the work made as a draft emanating from the Buhimba Nutritional Dialogue. It should also be noted that as the Buhimba dialogue was hosted at proximity to a health center the nursing staff really made their contribution with regard to the case studies of malnutrition received in the neighboring medical-sanitary structure.

# SECTION THREE: RESULTS OF THE DIALOGUE

## CHALLENGES

After discussion with the displaced persons of EP Mboga, the following challenges were formulated: 1.

The life of begging: some households at the EP Mboga Site do not have access to food, which pushes them to begging, with the consequences not only of contempt for the displaced persons but also of the risk of being hit by vehicles while traveling the streets.

2. Poverty: Due to lack of food and firewood, and any other basic necessities, we displaced people sometimes find ourselves in other people's fields and bushes neighboring the camps, unfortunately it happens to us women to be sexually raped, and others cut up with machetes

3. Deaths: older people die outright of hunger, and even adults who can access health care in local structures, it happens to them to die, because the medicine was not accompanied by food.

4. Poor sleeping conditions: We sleep in sheds, which affects our health.

## URGENT ACTIONS

The fruits of the discussions between participants in Buhimba gave suggestions in terms of really urgent actions and recommendations in these terms: - Hasten a regular supply of food in the

sites of the displaced, because what is given is often irregular - Put in place mechanisms for the occurrence of income-generating activities in order to make the displaced nutritionally autonomous. For the participants in Buhimba this would prevent them from begging and other risks related to vagrancy.

- Work actively for the advent of lasting peace. All are unanimous that if peace is restored in their original environment, they will find their fields again and malnutrition will be automatically reduced.

## AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

As there was homogeneity of participants in terms of origin (the displaced), all were unanimous with the challenges and urgent actions that had to be identified and shared.

## GENERAL SUMMARY

This Buhimba Nutritional Dialogue is part of the community-level exchange on the issue nutritional. This workshop was initially planned for adults and children from EP Mboga displaced persons camps, but the community leaders (Block Leader) have only managed to make adults available to us. The objective of this Nutritional dialogue was to focus on the nutrition challenges of displaced people in this EP site Mboga. This dialogue also aimed to get a feel for the nutritional realities at the site level, and to identify the causes of malnutrition and make recommendations for efficient advocacy.

This nutritional dialogue covered 4 key moments of . namely: the presentation of the participants, a summary of the problem malnutrition and famine in the DRC . crossroads work and pooling.

Moreover, . In the crossroads work, the participants considered four essential questions (1° what is the nutritional situation of your site? 2° Talk about the challenges related to nutrition in this site? 3° what urgent actions can we lead to come to a good end of these challenges? 4° What commitments can be made for an already local management of the malnutrition in your country?). No point of divergence was identified. The participants were mainly The displaced people faced challenges in managing humanitarian aid, which they said should be based on regularity, to the principles of equity and sustainability. But all also agreed that peace would be the best solution. solution to drastically reduce malnutrition among them.

This arrangement made it possible to better conduct the work which resulted in recommendations and commitments. emerged after the work at the crossroads.

# SECTION FOUR: PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT AND METHOD

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## PRINCIPLES OF COMMITMENT

The displaced people who participated in this meeting will be committed to doing their best to use humanitarian aid wisely. They especially food. They promised to stop selling food and to raise awareness among other displaced people about this situation. also committed to shaking up state services so that they can do their job in prevention against malnutrition.

## METHOD AND FRAMEWORK

In terms of methods and approaches, this meeting included presentations, plenary discussion and interactions in the form of . works in brainstorming.

## TIPS FOR OTHER CONVENERERS

The participants would like the next time this dialogue to take place in a more appropriate setting and to take into account sufficient time, so that opinions and inspirations are not limited

# RETURN FORM: INFORMATION ADDITIONAL

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## THANKS

We thank World Vision International for setting up this community exchange program on a sensitive nutrition topic. We also thank the World Vision advocacy team who provided us with a briefing to address the topic at the community level. Our thanks also go to the community leaders who facilitated our contact with breastfeeding women at the Buhimba Health Center.

## ATTACHMENTS

- Attendance list  
<https://nutritiondialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/2.Liste-de-Presence-1.pdf>
- Consent form  
<https://nutritiondialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/2.Consent-form.pdf>