

# RETURN FORM OFFICIAL

DIALOGUE TITLE	Monoculture practice contributes to malnutrition in Tshiyanda
DATE OF DIALOGUE	Wednesday, December 4, 2024 2:00 PM GMT +02:00
SUMMONED BY	Adam Mwepu
LANGUAGE OF THE EVENT	Swahili
HOST PLACE	Kolwezi, Democratic Republic of Congo
GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE	Tshiyanda Village
AFFILIATIONS	World Vision
EVENT PAGE OF DIALOGUE	<a href="https://nutritiondialogues.org/fr/dialogue/55974/">https://nutritiondialogues.org/fr/dialogue/55974/</a>



# SECTION ONE: PARTICIPATION

## TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

14

## PARTICIPATION BY AGE GROUP

0 0-11

0 12-18

0 19-29

5 30-49

9 50-74

0 75+

## PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

4 Female

10 Male

0 Other/Prefer not to say

## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

0 Children, youth groups and students

0 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

0 Women's Groups

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

0 Religious Leaders/Religious Communities

14 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

Apart from the farmers' group, there was participation from other groups such as teacher educators and health professionals

## ADDITIONAL DETAILS ON PARTICIPANT DIVERSITY

This adult dialogue was attended by 14 people including 4 women, all from the same community (Milieu rural), live below the poverty line, mostly farmers, different ethnicities but share the same culture.

# SECTION TWO: FRAMEWORK AND DISCUSSION

## MANAGEMENT

During this dialogue with adults, the workshop on the problem of hunger and malnutrition in the context of Tshiyanda was at the center of analysis in different discussion groups. Upon arrival, participants were welcomed and seated in the room. The session began with prayer followed by the presentation of the participants in turn. The agenda of the session explained in the introduction giving an overview of the goal or objectives as well as the results of this dialogue. Then the context of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition in the world, followed by the distribution into discussion groups according to the points briefly presented. Facilitators and secretaries of each group were designated and a reminder of the role of each person was given. After a time was given to each group to begin the discussions by contextualizing the problem to finally identify the challenges, the actions to be taken at different levels, the points of convergence and divergences during the discussions in plenary as well as other important comments. At the end, the moderator summarized the content of the dialogue and gave the word of thanks as a closing. The session ended with the closing prayer and taking of a family photo.

## PRESENTATION OF THE NUTRITIONAL SITUATION

<https://nutritiondialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/FR-Introduction-to-Nutrition-Slideset-Synthese-Dr-Philippe-2.pptx>

## DISCUSSION

The topic of discussion was food insecurity in the Tshinaweji community and 3 open questions were asked: 1. Define hunger according to the environment? 2. What are the causes of hunger in your environment? 3. Talk generally about malnutrition in your community? 4. How do you plan to eradicate malnutrition? 3. What are the assets and opportunities that the community has?

# SECTION THREE: RESULTS OF THE DIALOGUE

## CHALLENGES

• Monoculture, i.e. the cultivation of a single staple food (cassava), the latter rot following the epidemic locally called Tshindjondjo as a repercussion of food insecurity, hunger and malnutrition in the community • Not eating diversified foods which results in malnutrition and deficiency in the community of Tshiyanda. • The appearance identified as a determining factor of low agricultural production, the majority of community members do not cultivate large areas and do not want to diversify seeds or vary the crop. • Limited access and use of quality health services for the community, consequence of inadequate management of certain diseases leading to poor nutritional status

## URGENT ACTIONS

1. Conduct advocacy action with the Mukuleshi sector, the Mutshatsha territory and the government to support the community with different varieties of chemical seeds and fertilizers and technical support to ensure food security.
2. Promote varied agricultural production and the breeding of poultry and livestock and support nutritional education to improve household knowledge and practices with a view to better diversification of the nutritious diet.
3. The rehabilitation and equipment of the health center, strengthening the capacities of health personnel, thus facilitating access to quality services and care for adequate management of diseases that cause poor nutritional status among the population of Tshiyanda.

## AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

Lack of sanitation facilities in the village which is justified by the state of sandy soil and for fear of erosion the members of the community defecate in the bush which exposes the community to waterborne diseases especially during the rainy season.

## GENERAL SUMMARY

This adult dialogue was attended by 27 people including 14 women, all from the same community (rural environment), living below the poverty line, mostly farmers, different ethnicities but sharing the same culture.

Discussions during the workshop focused on food insecurity, hunger and malnutrition in the context of Tshiyanda. Upon arrival, participants were welcomed and seated in the room. The session began with prayer followed by the introduction of the participants in turn. The agenda of the session explained in the introduction giving an overview of the goal or objectives as well as the results of this dialogue.

Nutritional challenges identified in the community. •

Monoculture, i.e. the cultivation of a single staple food (cassava), which rots following the epidemic locally called Tshindjondjo as a result of food insecurity, hunger and malnutrition in the community • Not eating a variety of foods which results in malnutrition and deficiency in the community of Tshiyanda. • The appearance identified as a determining factor in low agricultural production, the majority of community members do not cultivate large areas and do not want to diversify seeds or vary the crop. • Limited access and use of quality health services for the community, as a result of inadequate management of certain diseases leading to poor nutritional status. Emergency actions: • Conduct advocacy action with the Mukuleshi sector, the Mutshatsha territory and the government to support the community with different varieties of seeds and chemical fertilizers and technical support to ensure food security. • Promote varied agricultural production and poultry and livestock farming and support for nutritional education to improve household knowledge and practices for better diversification of the nutritious diet. • Rehabilitation and equipment of the health center, capacity building of health personnel, thus facilitating access to quality services and care for adequate management of diseases that cause poor nutritional status among the population of Tshiyanda.

Points of divergence: • Lack

of sanitary facilities in the village which is justified by the state of sandy soil and for fear of erosion the members of the community defecate in the bush which exposes the community to waterborne diseases especially during the rainy season.

# SECTION FOUR: PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT AND METHOD

## PRINCIPLES OF COMMITMENT

After announcing the topic of the dialogue and the agenda of the session to the participants, it was a question of recalling the selection criteria for participation in the nutritional dialogue according to social class, ethnicity and group of actors, gender and a request for authorization to consent to the disclosure of their social class and images during the reporting and unanimously all the participants agreed and this was recorded by the different facilitators chosen in the discussion groups.

## METHOD AND FRAMEWORK

During this dialogue, the collaborative method was used, teamwork and open discussion of all participants, respecting the points of convergence and divergence, gender and social inclusion and tolerance. Clear explanations on the theme in French and Swahili for those who did not understand French for a good understanding. Some discussion groups reported in Swahili that the facilitator should translate into French and harmonize.

## TIPS FOR OTHER CONVENERS

Advice to other organizers: • Please respect gender and social inclusion in the selection of participants • Clearly explain the topic of the dialogue and the expected results at the end of the discussions while remaining in the local context • Ask open questions and involve everyone

# RETURN FORM: INFORMATION ADDITIONAL

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## THANKS

Our thanks go to all the participants, despite the rural concerns, they made their time available to actively participate in this nutritional dialogue. To the local authorities and religious leaders of Tshinaweji for making the Garenganze church available which hosted the workshop. To the World Vision staff for the support and guidance for the success of the activity and the reporting.

## ATTACHMENTS

- List of participants  
<https://nutritiondialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/TSHIYANDA-4-DEC.pdf>