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DIALOGUE TITLE	Mutoshi Local Leaders Nutrition Dialogue
DATE OF DIALOGUE	Wednesday, December 4, 2024 09:30 GMT +02:00
SUMMONED BY	Florence Ngoy Feedback published on behalf of the organizer by: FLORENCE NGOY. Senior Facilitator
LANGUAGE OF THE EVENT	Swahili
HOST PLACE	Kolwezi, Democratic Republic of Congo
GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE	Mutoshi
AFFILIATIONS	World Vision
EVENT PAGE OF DIALOGUE	https://nutritiondialogues.org/fr/dialogue/55981/



SECTION ONE: PARTICIPATION

TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

29

PARTICIPATION BY AGE GROUP

0 0-11

0 12-18

0 19-29

29 30-49

0 50-74

0 75+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

19 Female

10 Male

0 Other/Prefer not to say

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

0 Children, youth groups and students

3 Educators and Teachers

0 Financial institutions and technical partners

2 Health professionals

0 Information and Technology Providers

0 Marketing and Advertising Experts

0 News and Media (e.g. journalists)

1 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)

3 Religious leaders/Religious communities

15 Food producers (including farmers)

0 Indigenous peoples

0 Large food companies and retailers

0 Government officials and representatives
national/federal

5 Parents and Caregivers

0 Small/Medium Enterprises

0 United Nations

1 Other (please specify)

OTHER STAKEHOLDER GROUPS

Participants included religious leaders, health workers, farmers, government officials, community-based organizations. Whose standard of living is somewhat low and others whose standard of living is low.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS ON PARTICIPANT DIVERSITY

The participants came from different parts of Mutoshi and were all happy to have participated in this dialogue whose main topic was to discuss the challenges of nutrition. Participants included religious leaders, health workers, farmers, leaders of community-based organizations. Whose standard of living is a little weak and others whose standard of living is low. 28 adults among them there were the literate and the uneducated.

SECTION TWO: FRAMEWORK AND DISCUSSION

MANAGEMENT

The meeting took place in the Adventist Camp Massa and began with prayer. After the opening prayer, the facilitator asked the participants to introduce themselves and also took the time to first present the world vision, values and its mission. After the presentation, the facilitator explained that it is a Nutrition Dialogue, i.e. a group/discussion space to find answers and solutions to solve problems related to nutrition. Then they asked a series of the following questions to which the participants responded as follows: 1.

What is hunger? a. It is not eating b. Insufficient food in the home c. It is the lack of food in the body d. It is the lack of food and energy which is like the fuel of the body the lack of which leads to diseases. After the participants defined hunger, the facilitator gave the definition as follows: physical discomfort/pain due to not eating enough calories 2. What is food insecurity? a. It is not budgeting well b. It is the lack of balanced food c. The facilitator gave the definition as follows: lack of regular access to healthy, nutritious, sufficient, affordable and appropriate food throughout the year 3. What is malnutrition? a. Not having the required amount of food in the body b.

It is a disruption of meal times c. It is an insufficiency or excess of vitamins in the body As with the previous points, here too the facilitator gave the following definition: not having the right amounts or being unable to properly use calories, nutrients and/or micronutrients due to poor diet or care. 4. Nutrition a. It is the right diet that gives strength, intelligence and good health. b. Nourishing your body with balanced foods.

PRESENTATION OF THE NUTRITIONAL SITUATION

https://nutritiondialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/FR_Introduction_Nutrition_Slideset_Dr_Ph_2024-6.pptx

DISCUSSION

The discussion revolved around different issues related to malnutrition. These issues include those related to challenges, causes and participants were signs of malnutrition among children in the Mutoshi community. This is placed in different discussion groups where they freely exchanged on these issues. Each group had a Moderator and a Secretary whose role was to take notes and report on what the group produced as work after the exchanges and discussions. Recommendations were made by each working group and were collected by the different Rapporteurs for each group and compiled by the Facilitator when writing this report. During the exchanges and discussions, participants insisted on the causes of malnutrition in Mutoshi by citing as examples the poverty of parents, the lack of arable land, the effects of climate and environmental change and several other causes as observed in the community of Mutoshi. Urgent actions to be taken were also proposed as detailed in the following section of this report, given the importance that the participants gave to this subject on malnutrition, because according to them, it is a demon that is eating away at their community.

SECTION THREE: RESULTS OF THE DIALOGUE

CHALLENGES

The challenges raised by the participants in this Mutoshi dialogue are enormous, among which the following caught the attention of the facilitators:

- Inaccessibility to nutritious foods

due to the low income of some households - Insufficient quantity of nutritious foods needed by the family

- Lack of income-generating activity that can meet the needs (food) of children.

- Ignorance about the 3 food groups that children should eat.

- No arable land: (all arable land is occupied by mining companies) and this without compensating us or finding us another place to farm.

- Low quantity of vegetables in the community - Insufficient education on nutrition - Climate disruption - Spoliation

of arable land - Insufficient

nutritional centers - Insufficient

medical equipment and lack of certain services

- Failure to respect the time to eat With all these challenges, the list of which is not

exhaustive, the participants insisted on the

fact that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo should pay particular attention to it and make it a priority of the Government to see

the situation change. These challenges are surmountable, if only the will is there and if the population of Mutoshi, in particular, becomes

aware that they must be involved in improving this situation.

They committed to being actively involved in raising awareness among other community members who did not show up for this dialogue and making this issue a community issue given the urgency of it.

They also congratulated World Vision for this space for exchanges and discussions around this issue which for them should be taken into account in all community gatherings in view of the urgency and importance that it reveals.

URGENT ACTIONS

Urgent actions were proposed by the participants at the end of the group work. Among these actions, we retained the following:

- o Train households on the legal procedures for

acquiring arable land: On this subject, the participants noted that the problem of acquiring land for cultivation is a major problem in their community. Capacity building sessions on the land acquisition procedure would then be needed, but also support from civil society and organizations such as World Vision to help the community achieve this goal of having land to practice agriculture and produce locally.

- o Train households on climate-smart agriculture: The problem related to climate change also attracted the attention of the participants in this dialogue. Given that people

are not very informed about the issues of climate change and environmental disturbances, they

recommended as an urgent action to have sessions like this dialogue, where they can only discuss the subject of climate and environmental

change so that they are more informed.

- o Train households on savings and financial management: Participants also felt that training in income-

generating activities is a good strategy to combat malnutrition, given the fact that many parents are unemployed, savings would be a palliative

solution to meet this challenge.

- o Educate households on nutrition: Participants recognized the fact that they often eat meals just to eat, without

considering the quality of the food in terms of nutrients. Thus, they insisted

on their wish to be strengthened in capacities on the qualities of a good meal to adapt their nutrition.

- o Sensitize households to have gardens in

their plots

- o Create IGAs

AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

As elsewhere, the points of divergence did not attract much attention from the participants. Rather, they acknowledged the challenges faced and said that if these challenges are overcome, their nutrition situation can improve by itself.

However, they noted some points of divergence, among others: - Arable land is sold by foreigners and the latter do not allow the natives to exploit it: This point was a real subject of discussion, when a group of participants recognized that foreigners have the right to acquire land in the Democratic Republic of Congo since they submit to the laws of the republic, while the others said that the State should put limits on spaces that it can allocate to foreigners, prioritizing its citizens who constitute in principle their priority as a State.

- Set up a health center to care for malnourished children, other members said that this recommendation will never work, because in the hospital if you don't have money, you will die in front of the health workers. The participants deplored the fact that hospitals in the Democratic Republic of Congo have become more lucrative than charitable. They justified this by the fact that when you go to a hospital, if you don't have money you don't receive the care you need. For others, hospitals are right to behave this way, because experience has shown that when people are treated on credit, they don't return to the hospital to pay their bills and that's what upsets hospitals.

- The government provides inputs only to large farmers: Participants also deplored the fact that small farmers are not valued by the State of the Democratic Republic of Congo. Only large land concessionaires have more value and consideration from the State, which demotivates small farmers.

GENERAL SUMMARY

The Dialogue which took place on December 6, 2024 at the Adventist Church of AP Mutoshi began with a prayer said by the pastor. The said activity whose subject was THE DIALOGUE ON NUTRITION was launched by the facilitators Esperance and Caline.

After the presentation, the facilitator explained that this is a Nutritional Dialogue, i.e. a group/discussion space to find answers and possible solutions to problems related to nutrition.

Then they asked a series of the following questions to which the participants answered as follows: 1. What is hunger? a. It is not eating b. Insufficient food

in the house c. It is the lack of food in the body d. It is the lack of food and energy which is

like the fuel of the body the lack of which leads to diseases.

After participants defined hunger, the trainer provided the definition as: physical discomfort/pain due to not eating enough calories 2. What is food insecurity? a. It is not budgeting well b. It is the lack of balanced nutrition

c.

The facilitator gave the following definition: Lack of regular access to healthy, nutritious, sufficient, affordable and appropriate food throughout the year

3. What is malnutrition? a. Not having the necessary amount of food in the

body b. It is a disruption of meal times c. It is an insufficiency or excess of vitamins in the body As with the previous points, here

too the facilitator gave the following definition: Not having the right amounts

or being unable to properly use calories, nutrients and/or micronutrients due to poor diet or care.

4. Nutrition a. It

is the right diet that gives strength, intelligence and good health. b. Nourish your body with balanced foods.

After the discussions in the discussion groups, the latter made presentations including the results demonstrated above, the presentation videos and Photos.

Urgent actions were proposed by the participants at the end of the group work. Among these actions, we retained the following: o Train households on the legal procedures for

acquiring arable land: On this subject, the participants noted that the problem of acquiring land for cultivation is a major problem in their community. Capacity building sessions on the land acquisition procedure would then be needed, but also support from civil society and organizations

such as World Vision to help the community achieve this goal of having land to practice agriculture and produce locally. o Train households

on climate-smart agriculture: The problem related to climate change also attracted the attention of the participants in this dialogue. Given that people are not very informed about the issues of climate change and environmental disturbances, they

recommended as an urgent action to have sessions like this dialogue, where they can only discuss the subject of climate and environmental

change so that they are more informed. o Train households on savings and financial management: Participants also felt that training in income-generating activities is a good strategy to combat malnutrition, given the fact that many parents are unemployed, savings would be a palliative

solution to meet this challenge. o Educate households on nutrition: Participants recognized the fact that they often eat meals just to eat, without taking into account the quality of the food in terms of nutrients. Thus, they

insisted on their wish to be strengthened in capacities on the qualities of a good meal to adapt their nutrition. o Sensitize households to have

gardens in their plots o Create AGR The challenges raised by the participants in this Mutoshi dialogue are enormous, urgent actions proposed and

points of divergence raised. Open discussions took place in the discussion groups and recommendations to see the situation

improve were made, while placing the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo as primarily responsible for carrying out these actions. A

photo closed this dialogue

SECTION FOUR: PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT AND METHOD

PRINCIPLES OF COMMITMENT

Community members committed to lead advocacy actions with decision-makers for the allocation of arable land to producers to enable them to produce. They committed to improving nutrition for all, especially for women and children while recognizing that the nutritional status of each has multiple determinants. They also welcomed the diversity and inclusiveness of stakeholders, including youth and decided to respect different perspectives while cultivating trust between stakeholders. They are open to sharing and learning from others and to act with integrity and ethics and to respect the equity and rights of all women, men and children by acting with urgency. They finally committed to protect the events of the Nutrition Dialogues from any form of marketing and product promotion because for them this is a crucial issue.

METHOD AND FRAMEWORK

We used the following methods: - The participatory method through brainstorming by questions and answers where all participants were encouraged to express themselves freely and without taboos. - The andragogic method to allow participants to share their knowledge on nutrition, hunger and food insecurity Andragogy which is an adult learning method - The plenary presentation, to allow participants to exchange.

TIPS FOR OTHER CONVENERS

Other conveners should ensure that participants come from all levels of the community and that all statuses (doctors, government officials, traders, etc.) are represented. We also advise other facilitators to prepare well accordingly before facilitating a dialogue on nutrition, especially for children. Consider the age of the children and adapt the methodology and tools, make a good choice of games. Respect the time for group work.

RETURN FORM: INFORMATION ADDITIONAL

THANKS

Our thanks go to the managers of World Vision, National Office for their support, in particular the Advocacy Manager, Mr Serge Lungele. We also thank the facilitators who did everything to make this dialogue happen in our AP Mutoshi, but also all the participants who gave up everything to come and take an active part in this dialogue. Finally, our thanks go to the managers of the room that served as a framework for this dialogue.

ATTACHMENTS

- Attendance list and consent <https://nutritiondialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/Liste-Presence-Adultes-Mutoshi.pdf>
- Photos <https://nutritiondialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/Adultes-Mutoshi-Group-Work.jpg>
- <https://nutritiondialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/Adultes-presentation-Group-Work-1.jpg>