

# RETURN FORM OFFICIAL

DIALOGUE TITLE	Malnutrition: Religious leaders of Malambwe speak out!
DATE OF DIALOGUE	Tuesday, December 10, 2024 4:00 PM GMT +02:00
SUMMONED BY	Edouard MUSASA and Fiston MUTOMBO Event announced on behalf of the organizer by: {advertiser_name}. {explanation}  Feedback published on behalf of the organizer by: Edouard MUSASA. Facilitator
LANGUAGE OF THE EVENT	Swahili
HOST PLACE	Lubumbashi, Democratic Republic of Congo
GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE	Community
AFFILIATIONS	World Vision DR Congo
EVENT PAGE OF DIALOGUE	<a href="https://nutritiondialogues.org/fr/dialogue/57905/">https://nutritiondialogues.org/fr/dialogue/57905/</a>



# SECTION ONE: PARTICIPATION

## TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

20

## PARTICIPATION BY AGE GROUP

0 0-11

0 12-18

11 19-29

6 30-49

3 50-74

0 75+

## PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

0 Female

20 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)

0 Science and Universities

0 Government officials and representatives  
local/sous-national

0 Women's Groups

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

5 Religious leaders/Religious communities

5 Food producers (including farmers)

0 Indigenous peoples

0 Large food companies and retailers

0 Government officials and representatives  
national/federal

3 Parents and Caregivers

0 Small/Medium Enterprises

0 United Nations

0 Other (please specify)

## OTHER STAKEHOLDER GROUPS

The dialogue was attended by 20 people, only men from different faiths. nuns from the village of Malambwe, one of the APs of the Lubumbashi Cluster in the southern zone. The majority of the participants were religious leaders

## ADDITIONAL DETAILS ON PARTICIPANT DIVERSITY

Participants came from different tribes for inclusiveness of all as malnutrition and hunger concern all sections of the population living in Malambwe, including district chiefs, religious leaders or pastors of local churches, farmers, healthcare workers, partners, supervisors and teachers and caregivers within households.

# SECTION TWO: FRAMEWORK AND DISCUSSION

## MANAGEMENT

presentation of the team of facilitators and participants presentation of the participants by name and origin of the religious confession from which they come facilitators gave the objective or goal of the dialogue presentation of the power point document where the key concepts were defined among these concepts nutrition . hunger, obesity, emaciation, chronic malnutrition, food security, food insecurity, etc. The visualization of photos on malnutrition in different contexts of emergencies, development, during social crisis or armed conflict, as well as in the context of disruption or climate change observed in the environment, etc. The participants expressed themselves and gave examples ... to demonstrate the understanding of these concepts in the local context and how this manifests itself in our daily lives. The participants were brought into 3 subgroups to allow participants to interact on all issues The plenary presentations followed for each subgroup to present the results from their discussions and exchanges. Clarification questions and additions and comments were made by participants and members of other sub-working groups to enrich the discussions. At the end, conclusions were drawn, urgent actions to be taken were defined and commitments were made by the participants.

## PRESENTATION OF THE NUTRITIONAL SITUATION

<https://nutritiondialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/FR-Introduction-to-Nutrition-Slideset-2-1-4.pptx>

## DISCUSSION

We discussed the challenges and recommendations for actions to be taken on the ground to mitigate or reduce the effects of malnutrition at the community level. Open-ended questions below were administered to men and women divided into groups and sub-groups and the restitutions were made in plenary for additional comments and validation by the other members: What is nutrition, hunger, food security, food insecurity, malnutrition, food insecurity, food security, types of malnutrition, poverty, etc. How does this manifest in your families and within our communities? What contributes to good nutrition? What are the determinants of the nutritional status of children? What are the challenges that prevent community members from enjoying good food or nutrition on a daily basis? In your opinion, how can these difficulties in accessing nutrition be resolved at the community level, taking into account the resources available at the local level? Or what are you doing at the local level to overcome these challenges at the individual, family and community level? In light of our traditions, cultures and food practices, are there taboo foods or foods that are forbidden for a specific category of people in our context? What are the reasons? What do these reflections on nutrition teach you in your individual life, families and in life at the community level?

# SECTION THREE: RESULTS OF THE DIALOGUE

## CHALLENGES

Participants in the nutrition dialogue presented major nutritional challenges that prevent them from accessing or enjoying good nutrition • Lack of jobs in the village • Low income of parents (no financial means) because we do not work

- Poor access to agricultural inputs which are very expensive • Poor access to agricultural land, agricultural land is now very far from the village and requires traveling long distances to access it on foot if necessary to go camping • Climate change (little rain, irregular rain and in small quantities preventing us from respecting the agricultural calendar. • Agricultural inputs are expensive and we do not know how to pay for them • Large farmers plunder large areas of agricultural land around neighboring villages • Difficulty in evacuating agricultural products after harvest, agricultural access roads are in very poor condition • There are no depots for agricultural products in the village
- Few people cultivate (many do contracts in large agro-pastoral farms like Ferme Groupe Jambo, Ferme Go Congo, Ferme Bazano and Ferme Terra people cut down trees to make charcoal which is one of the biggest activities locally

## URGENT ACTIONS

The actions below were defined as recommendations by the participants in the dialogue in light of the challenges noted above on nutrition: • Create associations of farmers and breeders to help farmers and breeders work together in associations and break dependency • Raise awareness among people to cultivate (they can save money to buy or rent agricultural land, • Advocacy for the distribution of agricultural inputs by the local government to farmers and breeders as is done in other groups in the Kasenga Territory • Raise awareness among people to cultivate in community fields • Raise awareness among farmers to reforest their fields and for populations to plant fruit and ornamental trees in their plots • Prohibit and sanction populations who engage in logging and bush fires • Rehabilitate agricultural service roads to facilitate access to fields, agricultural sites and the evacuation of agricultural products • Plant fruit trees • Discourage logging • Train mothers on trades and financial education

- Food education and combination of local foods

## AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

Participants agreed and others disagreed on the following aspects mentioned during the dialogue: • Pregnant and breastfeeding women do not eat sweet potato leaves otherwise the child will be sick • According to the culture, we do not pound at night and we do not draw water from the well at night • Healers forbid people from eating eels, sorrel, pork meat, okra, and cassava leaves because people frequent healers a lot at the local level

## GENERAL SUMMARY

The Nutrition Dialogue Workshop brought together local leaders to discuss nutritional challenges in their communities. The day was marked by a series of lively discussions, fruitful exchanges and expressions of sincere concerns from the participants.

The diversity of perspectives, opinions and experiences allowed for an in-depth exploration of nutritional issues, highlighting the complexity of the challenges facing the community.

Participants shared the various underlying causes such as low household income, limited access to arable land and nutritious foods, as well as lack of employment and low knowledge on dietary diversification. These discussions highlighted a notable divergence in understanding the roots of the problem,

highlighting the importance of considering the multiple facets of nutrition issues when developing solutions. Furthermore, participants identified a number of urgent actions to improve the nutritional situation in their community. They highlighted the need to strengthen nutrition education, promote access to nutritious foods, and actively involve children and youth in promoting good nutritional practices. Participants expressed their impression and satisfaction with participating in the dialogue and many expressed themselves in these terms: • This dialogue teaches us and challenges us to cultivate and raise to fight hunger in our community. •

This dialogue teaches me how to fight hunger in all its forms, starting with myself, my family and my community • This dialogue teaches me how to improve nutrition at the household level, especially

eating practices • This dialogue challenged me to work in an association or team to fight hunger • This dialogue helped me discover that there is a community field for Malambwe

and that I can see the village chief to access agricultural land • This dialogue teaches me not to cut down wood and to preserve nature • This dialogue taught me to plant fruit trees because fruits are a protective food for the body • Through this dialogue I learned the types of foods, how to combine foods and to diversify sources of income

In addition to the introductory prayer, discussions in sub-groups on nutritional challenges, urgent actions and points of convergence and divergence of views as well as their presentation in plenary, general conclusions were drawn on the nutritional context of Malambwe and the participants were thanked for their participation in the dialogue before the closing prayer.

# SECTION FOUR: PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT AND METHOD

## PRINCIPLES OF COMMITMENT

The Nutrition Dialogue Workshop was sanctioned by a commitment from all participants; namely: equity and social inclusion: all participants, regardless of origin or affiliation, expressed themselves in a participatory manner during the discussion on Hunger, malnutrition and food insecurity. In summary, the following principles were respected when conducting these reflections on nutrition: 1. Be committed to improving nutrition for all, especially for women and children 2. Recognize that everyone's nutritional status has multiple determinants 3.

Embrace diversity and exclusivity of stakeholders, including youth 4. Respect different perspectives while cultivating trust among stakeholders 5. Be open to sharing and learning from others 6. Act with integrity and ethically 7. Act with a commitment to respect equity and the rights of all women, men and children

## METHOD AND FRAMEWORK

We used a participatory approach that encouraged open discussions. Group discussions were structured around four main themes: nutrition challenges, urgent actions to be advocated, points of divergence/convergence and recommendations. Interactive activities and brainstorming sessions were also used to encourage the active participation of all stakeholders.

## TIPS FOR OTHER CONVENERS

Always carefully select participants, taking into account ethnic and cultural diversity when selecting participants for a good representation of guests. Logistical aspects to take into account for travel to nearby and distant locations. The environment does not have electricity so the overhead projectors did not work, we used the flip chat to write the group reports. Make sure that the jargon used is understood by all participants.

# RETURN FORM: INFORMATION ADDITIONAL

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## THANKS

We thank the community of Malambwe for all the participants in this dialogue on nutrition. We thank Edouard MUSASA who facilitated this dialogue and Augustin KAZADI for co-facilitating this dialogue and the cluster manager of Lubumbashi for his support in this process of conducting dialogue. We thank Fiston MUOMBO for taking the photos and facilitating this dialogue session on nutrition at the community level.

## ATTACHMENTS

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