

RETURN FORM OFFICIAL

WORKSHOP TITLE	Nutritional Dialogue with the children of KAKAND in the DRC
WORKSHOP DATE	Sunday, 15 December 2024 11:07 GMT +02:00
SUMMONED BY	Dany Sahenga Hitshika Event announced on behalf of the organizer by: {advertiser_name}. {explanation} Feedback posted on behalf of the organizer by: Dany Sahenga. Main Facilitator
LANGUAGE OF THE EVENT	Kiswahili
HOST CITY	Likasi, Democratic Republic of the Congo
GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE	Community
AFFILIATIONS	World Vision
EVENT PAGE FROM THE WORKSHOP	https://nutritiondialogues.org/fr/dialogue/58370/



The outcomes of the children's workshops will help develop and identify the most urgent and powerful ways to improve nutrition for all, with a particular focus on children and youth. Each workshop contributes in four distinct ways:

- Published as publicly available PDFs on the Nutrition Dialogues portal Available as public data on the "Explore
- Feedback" page of the Nutrition Dialogues portal Publicly available in an .xls file with all data from the feedback form for advanced analysis Synthesized into reports
- that cover the nutrition challenges faced, the urgent actions that need to be taken, and how to move them forward – in particular, ahead of the Nutrition for Growth
- Summit in Paris in March 2025.

SECTION ONE: PARTICIPATION

TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

20

PARTICIPATION BY AGE GROUP

9 12-15

11 16-18

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

5 Female

15 Male

0 Other/Prefer not to say

ADDITIONAL DETAIL ON DIVERSITY OF PARTICIPATION

This dialogue was attended by 20 children from Kakanda, one of the APs of the Likasi Cluster in the Southern Zone of World Vision in the Democratic Republic of Congo. These children, including 5 girls and 15 boys, came from local schools to discuss the topic related to malnutrition. They were motivated to participate and contributed with constructive ideas that will certainly help improve the nutrition situation in Kakanda.

SECTION TWO: FRAMEWORK

The dialogue was held in Kakanda in the Mutondo district in the Church 49 ninth Community. The activity began with the welcome, prayer, and presentation of the participants. The summary on the objective of the nutritional dialogue, the definition of key concepts, the problem of malnutrition and famine in the DRC, in the world, and in the community, the most vulnerable groups on the one hand, and the importance of good nutrition, the determinants of good nutrition, Results and / impacts of improved nutrition on the other hand. The children who recognized many households are not well fed, because they generally eat once a day at late hours, the Bukari with vegetables not well prepared due to lack or insufficiency of spices and other ingredients such as oil and groundnut powder, fish are rare on the menu, and meat is consumed very rarely especially during special days or holidays. In addition to this, the monotony of the meal is always Bukari, rice, beans, potatoes are consumed by a few families who have a little means, fruits are not considered as family meals, and are rarely consumed. It was around these themes that the young people and children debated and adapted to the context of Kakanda. After this stage, the children were divided into 2 groups to explore the subjects of: namely the context of malnutrition, famine in Kakanda, the effects of malnutrition, urgent actions that can be taken to significantly reduce malnutrition. The group work was carried out under the supervision of community leaders, then the children held a plenary session very rich in ideas that were very important to e

SECTION THREE: WORKSHOP RESULTS FOR CHILDREN

CHALLENGES

After plenary and two-person discussions, the participants listed the following challenges:

- The suspension of the activities of the Boss Mining company which offered jobs to the population, suddenly a mass of the population sent to unemployment;
- Insufficient food, often of lower nutritional quality;
- Lack of fertilizers to increase agricultural production and technical supervision;
- Neglect of agricultural activities and laziness of some households;
- Food monotony (lack of diversity);
- Ignorance of the population of cultivation techniques to produce a lot;
- Families with many children and few means are very exposed to malnutrition;
- Single-parent families, with a disabled or sick member are very exposed;
- Drunkard parents waste little income on alcohol consumption instead of buying food;
- Some children are forced to go to work in the quarry, carry water to feed their family;
- Lack of transparency in the management of household income

URGENT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

The following actions were proposed as recommendations by the children and youth:

- Support parents with agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizers, and technical support) to increase yield: Encouraging parents to return to agricultural activities is a strategy that can change the situation. The majority of parents have abandoned the fields, while it is an activity that produced food at a lower cost in the community. It would therefore be necessary to hold awareness sessions with parents so that they understand again the importance of the fields and that they engage again in this sector for the well-being of their households.

- Supporting households with livestock activities: To promote good nutrition for the children of Kakanda, the latter felt that livestock activities could help their families improve their daily meals and thus escape the situation of malnutrition from which they are victims.

- Organize training on recipe preparation: If families are trained on the types of nutritious and cheaper foods on the local markets, this can also help in this fight against malnutrition because the children recognized that the lack of information is also one of the causes of malnutrition.

- Have health facilities that meet standards, with qualified personnel, have access to drinking water, in large quantities and at a short distance, because drawing water is generally a task carried out by children in many families who are forced to fetch water from a distance, otherwise they are deprived of food, are victims of insults or even beaten up, cultivate fruit plants to allow the family to consume the fruit, and then sell it to get money

AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

The majority of children attributed the cause of malnutrition to the fall of the activities of the mining company Boss Mining, which provided work to the population, which supported the population in social matters (agricultural inputs to associations), and agreed on the challenges and recommendations. As mentioned above, for some children, their parents abandoned their work in the fields because of the work they had in the mines, which led them to neglect the aspect of local production. Unfortunately, with the fall of the mining company Boss Mining, all these parents found themselves unemployed and this had an impact on the living conditions of their families and their children, in particular. For others, however, this should not be a blockage, because even without the presence of the mining company, families must continue to live and live in good conditions, if only parents and all sections of the population give themselves this priority. Hence, some supported the idea of resuming agricultural activities, while others insisted on the fact that the State should get involved to restart the mining company Boss Mining which has been a vital support for the population of Kakanda.

GENERAL SUMMARY

The dialogue was held in Kakanda in the Mutondo district in the Church 49 ninth Community. The activity began with the welcome, prayer, and presentation of the participants. The summary on the objective of the nutritional dialogue, the definition of key concepts, the problem of malnutrition and famine in the DRC, in the world, and in the community, the most vulnerable groups on the one hand, and the importance of good nutrition, the determinants of good nutrition, Results and / impacts of improved nutrition on the other hand. The children who recognized many households are not well fed, because they generally eat once a day at late hours, the Bukari with vegetables not well prepared due to lack or insufficiency of spices and other ingredients such as oil and groundnut powder, fish are rare on the menu, and meat is consumed very rarely especially during special days or holidays. In addition, there is always the monotony of the meal, always the Bukari, rice, beans, potatoes are consumed by a few families who have a little means, fruits are not considered as a family meal, and are consumed rarely.

It was the turn of these themes that the young people and children debated and adapted to the context of Kakanda. After this stage, the children were divided into 2 groups to delve deeper into the subjects of: namely the context of malnutrition and famine in Kakanda, the effects of malnutrition, urgent actions that can be taken to significantly reduce malnutrition. The group work was carried out under the supervision of community leaders, then the children held a plenary session very rich in ideas that were very important to each other.

The dialogue on nutrition with young people and children was a good opportunity that brought together representatives of children and young people in the age group (12 to 18) of Kakanda for a reflection on the problem related to malnutrition, the factors of good nutrition. The initiative of the organization for this meeting was highly welcomed by the participants, for them it was an opportunity that served as a framework for the exchange of ideas, especially constructive, around this important aspect of human life, but often neglected by the community, while the survival of each person in the community depends on it.

After the presentation there were questions that were asked by the children and the answers were given by the participants themselves through the question and answer game, with the clarification of certain aspects. The children were sent into two groups to deepen the aspects of the content, namely the context of malnutrition, famine, malnutrition in Kakanda and the urgent actions to be taken for a considerable reduction of malnutrition.

The group work carried out under the supervision of community leaders and WV staff, the children held a rich plenary session where each other's ideas were consolidated, all of this was made possible thanks to the community leaders who worked in synergy with the World Vision staff.

Recommendations and urgent actions were given according to the challenges, which involved the community, the various private parities, and the Congolese State which has a major role to play through these actors and specialized institutions. After thanking the people who were involved to make this activity effective, a prayer followed which ended the meeting.

After plenary and two-person discussions, the participants listed the following challenges: • The suspension of the activities of the Boss Mining company which offered jobs to the population, suddenly a mass of the population sent to unemployment; • Insufficient food, often of lower nutritional quality; • Lack of fertilizers to increase agricultural production and technical supervision; • Neglect of agricultural activities and laziness of some households; • Food monotony (lack of diversity); • Ignorance of the population of cultivation techniques to produce a lot; • Families with many children and few means are very exposed to malnutrition; • Single-parent families, with a disabled or sick member are very exposed; • Drunkard parents waste little income on alcohol consumption instead of buying food • Some children are forced to go to work in the quarry.

SECTION FOUR: PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT AND METHOD

PRINCIPLES OF COMMITMENT

Children and young people, who recognized themselves as the category most exposed to malnutrition, they made the commitment to improve the notional conditions through individual involvement, awareness of their family members, their relatives, on the challenges and recommendations. They recognized that the nutritional status of each has multiple determinants and welcomed the diversity and inclusiveness of stakeholders, including young people. Respect for different perspectives while cultivating trust between stakeholders characterized this dialogue. The children demonstrated their openness to share and learn from others, to act with integrity and ethics and with a commitment to respect equity and the rights of all women, men and children while acting with urgency. They also committed to protecting the Nutrition Dialogues events from any form of marketing and product promotion.

METHOD AND FRAMEWORK

We used the participatory method: group activities, question and answer game, which allowed the participants to give their best, without complexes in a friendly atmosphere. The floor was given to whoever wanted to take it and the children were encouraged to express themselves in the language of their choice, either in French or in Swahili. Everyone had the chance to express themselves and this in a free manner because the climate and the environment were conducive to this.

TIPS FOR OTHER CONVENERS

We advise our facilitator colleagues to be sufficiently prepared at the level of each cluster, to do a model session together, in the community the same thing, well-selected children who will do a good awareness in their Church, family, schools, and groups where they play roles in the community. The representativeness of the layers of the community should be taken into account and ensure logistical preparation and especially respect for the time allowed.

RETURN FORM: INFORMATION ADDITIONAL

THANKS

To the colleagues of the National Office for their support, we sincerely say thank you. To all the children who responded to this dialogue as well as to all the colleagues of the Likasi Cluster for their support. Our colleague Serge Lungele, the Advocacy Manager of the National Office for the follow-up and guidance he gave us at all times when we needed it. To the Cluster Manager of Likasi for having put all the means at our disposal for the holding and success of this dialogue.

RELEVANT LINKS

- List of Attendances <https://nutritiondialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/1.Liste-presence-enfants-Kakanda.pdf>
- Consent Form <https://nutritiondialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/1.Consent-form-e-Kakanda.pdf>

ATTACHMENTS

- Photos https://nutritiondialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/Kakanda_Salle.jpg
- https://nutritiondialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/Kakanda_Salle_2.jpg