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DIALOGUE TITLE	Dialogue on nutrition with religious leaders of Badaguichiri
DATE OF DIALOGUE	Tuesday, August 26, 2025 09:23 GMT +01:00
SUMMONED BY	Abdoulwahab Alassane Event announced on behalf of the organizer by: {advertiser_name}. {explanation} Feedback published on behalf of the organizer by: Abdoulwahab Alassane. Professional capacity role and technical support
LANGUAGE OF THE EVENT	Francais
HOST PLACE	Badaguichiri, Niger
GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE	Community level
AFFILIATIONS	World vision Niger
EVENT PAGE OF DIALOGUE	https://nutritiondialogues.org/fr/dialogue/59700/



SECTION ONE: PARTICIPATION

TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	63
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PARTICIPATION BY AGE GROUP		
0 0-11	8 12-18	0 19-29
25 30-49	30 50-74	0 75+

PARTICIPATION BY SEX		
6 Female	57 Male	0 Other/Prefer not to say

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP		
1 Children, youth groups and students	0 Civil society organizations (including consumer groups and organizations environmental)	
0 Educators and Teachers	63 Religious Leaders/Religious Communities	
0 Financial institutions and technical partners	0 Food producers (including farmers)	
0 Health professionals	0 Indigenous peoples	
0 Information and Technology Providers	0 Large food companies and retailers	
0 Marketing and Advertising Experts	0 Government officials and representatives national/federal	
0 News and Media (e.g. journalists)	0 Parents and Caregivers	
0 Science and Universities	0 Small/Medium Businesses	
0 Government officials and representatives local/sous-national	0 United Nations	
0 Women's Groups	0 Other (please specify)	

OTHER STAKEHOLDER GROUPS

ADDITIONAL DETAILS ON PARTICIPANT DIVERSITY
The diversity of religious leaders from various villages and ethnic groups, often farmers or herders, has enriched the dialogue on nutrition. Everyone felt valued, encouraging active participation. This inclusive framework made it possible to collect local perceptions, identify nutritional problems and propose appropriate solutions, strengthening community engagement around food health.

SECTION TWO: FRAMING AND DISCUSSION

MANAGEMENT

First, the installation of the religious leaders we moved on to the introduction and sharing of safety rules before presenting the objective of the dialogue on nutrition which is as follows: • To encourage the active participation of religious leaders in a child-friendly conversation to share their perceptions, ideas and potential actions to improve children's nutrition in the community. • To support religious leaders in building a common goal regarding what they wish to achieve in nutrition in the coming years. Then questions were asked about what nutrition and malnutrition are. After explanations in their own words, an explanation of key terms and facts was given to them: Nutrition: is the intake of food, considered in relation to the dietary needs of the body. Adequate nutrition is essential to keep people alive.

Good nutrition is essential for good health. Malnutrition: occurs when children and young people do not have the right amount of energy and/or nutrients due to poor diet or care (e.g., illness, diarrhea, lack of nutritious food and proper care).

DISCUSSION

The main topic of the dialogue focused on child nutrition in the community. Open-ended questions posed to religious leaders concerned their understanding of nutrition and malnutrition, locally available nutritious foods, challenges encountered in family nutrition, and possible actions to improve nutritional health. These discussions provided a wealth of insights and solutions tailored to the local context.

SECTION THREE: DIALOGUE RESULTS

CHALLENGES

Dialogue-related issues:
Despite the poorly chosen time, knowing that we are in the rainy season and that most of the participants have work to do in the fields, they responded; Other people invited themselves to the dialogue despite the number of participants being limited. The issues related to nutrition cited by the participants are as follows: Poverty which means that the community lacks sufficient resources to meet their basic nutritional needs; The negligence and laziness of some women, there is plenty of food in the house but because of laziness they almost never cook; Some men's evasion of responsibility towards their family; Ignorance of many nutritious foods such as cricket, fish, camel meat, egg and milk which are not consumed because they are interpreted differently by tradition or are outright forbidden to be consumed; Milk not because we do not like it but poverty which means that we cannot get it when needed; Climate change that causes crop failures, drought, floods, food insecurity.

URGENT ACTIONS

Increase the number of participants in these types of workshops to have many answers to questions about nutrition.

Give participants more time to think better and give clear answers to the questions asked.
Raising awareness of the harmful effects of malnutrition;
Encouraging women to engage in income-generating activities so that even if the head of the family is negligent, they can meet the family's needs;
Diversifying the foods consumed on a daily basis; Consultation between adults in the house for good planning of family consumption; Encouraging saving groups in communities; Men must take care of their household's food; Providing populations with the necessary means to combat malnutrition

AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

GENERAL SUMMARY

63 religious leaders, including 6 women and 57 men, aged between 19 and over 70, from the PAs of Badaguichiri and Tahoua Sud, participated in the dialogue on nutrition. In each PA, we met with groups of religious leaders. We first began with the introduction of the trainers and then the participants. Then we asked the participants to give their understanding of nutrition before explaining the key concepts to describe the workshop. Afterwards, the participants were invited to suggest ideas for improving nutrition, so they cited: a healthy and varied diet, enough food in quality and quantity, a diet rich in vitamins and nutrients, and finally, for good nutritional health, it is especially necessary to categorize energy and food needs according to age, sex and activity.

SECTION FOUR: PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT AND METHOD

PRINCIPLES OF COMMITMENT

The nutrition dialogue reflected several key aspects of the Principles of Engagement, including inclusion, transparency, and respect for diverse perspectives. The diversity of participants—religious leaders from various villages and ethnic groups, often farmers or herders—enabled a balanced representation of local realities. Facilitators were informed in advance of the group's composition and anticipated cultural sensitivities, which helped tailor discussions and avoid tensions. Rules of safety and mutual respect were shared from the outset to ensure a peaceful and equitable environment. Although competing interests were not financial, some differing perceptions about food were addressed through clear, factual explanations, promoting understanding rather than judgment. Each participant was able to express themselves freely, and suggestions were collected without hierarchy.

METHOD AND FRAMEWORK

The dialogue was organized using a participatory and inclusive methodology. After welcoming the religious leaders, the objectives were presented, followed by safety guidelines and open discussions. The facilitators used key questions to encourage the free expression of perceptions and ideas. The setting was semi-formal, in a community room, conducive to listening, collective reflection, and the promotion of local knowledge.

TIPS FOR OTHER CONVENERS

RETURN FORM: INFORMATION ADDITIONAL

THANKS