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DIALOGUE TITLE	Nutritional Dialogue with farmers and livestock breeders in the community of Fungurume
DATE OF THE DIALOGUE	Monday, July 20, 2026 11:27 GMT +02:00
SUMMONED BY	Adolphe Alimasi/World Vision/DRC
LANGUAGE OF THE EVENT	Kiswahili/French
HOST VENUE	Fungurume, Democratic Republic of Congo
GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE	Fungurume/Lualaba/DRC
AFFILIATIONS	WORLD VISION RDC
EVENT PAGE OF DIALOGUE	https://nutritiondialogues.org/fr/dialogue/60793/



SECTION ONE: PARTICIPATION

TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	42
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PARTICIPATION BY AGE GROUP

0 0-11	24 12-18	8 19-29
8 30-49	2 50-74	0 75+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

27 Female	15 Male	0 Other/Prefer not to say
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NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

0 Children, youth groups and students	0 Civil society organizations (including consumer groups and organizations environmental)
0 Educators and Teachers	2. Religious Leaders/Religious Communities
0 Financial institutions and technical partners	0 Food producers (including farmers)
0 Healthcare professionals	13 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)	25 Parents and Caregivers
0 Science and Universities	0 Small/Medium-Sized Enterprises
2 Government officials and representatives local/sous-national	United Nations
0 Women's Groups	0 Other (please specify)

OTHER STAKEHOLDER GROUPS

Community leaders and local chiefs; the Agriculture and Security Service; agropastoral households; the community relays; the program and cluster teams and community partners.
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ADDITIONAL DETAILS ON THE DIVERSITY OF PARTICIPANTS

A total of 42 participants took part in this community dialogue. They came mainly from two neighborhoods of the commune of Fungurume, namely Dipeta and Kelangile, which allowed for the collection of diverse opinions and experiences. coming from different local realities. The diversity of the participants contributed to enriching the discussions and ensuring a balanced representation of the various stakeholders concerned by the topics addressed.
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SECTION TWO: FRAMEWORK AND DISCUSSION

MANAGEMENT

The dialogue took place in the Saint James Hall of the Catholic parish in Fungurume. This venue, easily accessible to all participants, provided a suitable and comfortable setting for the discussions. The hall offered ample space to comfortably accommodate all stakeholders, thus fostering inclusive and active participation. The environment was calm, well-ventilated, spacious, and conducive to concentration, allowing participants to express themselves freely and contribute effectively to the discussions. Furthermore, the room's layout and seating arrangement facilitated interaction among participants, encouraging constructive dialogue, group work, and the sharing of experiences and knowledge. This organization created a friendly and respectful atmosphere, enabling everyone to express their point of view, formulate proposals, and actively participate in the collective reflections. Thanks to these favorable conditions, the discussions unfolded in a climate of trust, collaboration, and mutual listening, thus contributing to the achievement of the dialogue's objectives.

PRESENTATION OF THE NUTRITIONAL SITUATION

https://nutritiondialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/07/Rapport-dialogue-AP-FGM-_Nutrition_WV_2026-Adultes-30072026.pdf

DISCUSSION

The discussions focused on the following points: - Identifying the main nutritional deficiencies faced by households and children in the community, particularly issues related to the availability, access, and consumption of nutritious foods. - Proposing priority and urgent actions to address the identified nutritional deficiencies, clearly defining the mechanisms, responsibilities, and strategies necessary for their effective implementation. - Assessing the level of knowledge, practices, and adoption of recommended nutritional behaviors within households to identify existing gaps and needs for awareness-raising and capacity building. - Gathering participants' recommendations on sustainable solutions that can contribute to improving nutrition, food security, and child well-being in the community. - Strengthening the commitment of community stakeholders and technical services to promoting good nutritional practices and implementing the actions agreed upon during the dialogue.

SECTION THREE: RESULTS OF THE DIALOGUE

CHALLENGES

The main challenges mentioned are: -

Climate change, which leads to disruption of agricultural seasons through irregular rainfall, prolonged droughts and floods, causing a decline in agricultural production and a decrease in food availability at the household level.

- Low household incomes, which significantly limit the ability of many families to regularly access nutritious and varied food, further affecting the most vulnerable households.
- Lack of information and knowledge regarding nutrition. Many households do not have the necessary information on appropriate eating practices and the importance of a balanced diet.
- Inefficient agricultural practices, characterized by the use of traditional production techniques, limited access to improved agricultural inputs and low adoption of resilient agricultural methods.
- The rise in food prices is a major obstacle to accessing adequate nutrition. According to participants, the increase in food prices can reach up to 30% compared to usual prices.
- The impact of high family burden on the nutritional status of households. In families with more than nine people, available resources are often insufficient to meet the food needs of all members.

URGENT ACTIONS

- To promote nutritional education among households in order to encourage the adoption of good eating practices.
- To raise awareness among families about the importance of a varied, balanced diet adapted to the nutritional needs of children, pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers.
- Strengthening knowledge about nutrition could help improve eating habits and prevent cases of malnutrition.
- Support local agriculture and income-generating activities. This measure would allow households to increase their food production while increasing their financial resources, thus improving their ability to access nutritious food throughout the year.
- Facilitate access to agropastoral inputs and improved seeds in order to increase agricultural yields and strengthen the resilience of producers to the effects of climate change.
- Create permanent spaces for training and awareness-raising on nutrition and food security.
- Compensate the victims of pollution of agricultural fields and rivers caused by mining activities.
- To strengthen the economic empowerment of households, participants also proposed the organization of vocational training and professional skills development, particularly for young people and women.
- Guarantee access to drinking water for the most vulnerable households living in new housing developments.

AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

The discussions revealed differing viewpoints regarding the main causes of malnutrition in Fungurume. On the one hand, some participants highlighted low household incomes and the difficult economic climate as determining factors, believing that these conditions significantly reduce families' ability to access sufficient and nutritious food. On the other hand, several participants emphasized the lack of involvement of local authorities in supporting small-scale farmers, considering that this inaction limits the development of local agricultural production and constitutes a major obstacle to the sustainable improvement of food security.

Overall, these different viewpoints highlight the multidimensional nature of malnutrition, which results from both economic constraints affecting households and structural problems linked to support for the agricultural sector.

GENERAL SUMMARY

1. Activity Objectives: • Identify

the main nutritional deficiencies faced by households and children in the community, particularly those related to the availability, access, and consumption of nutritious foods. • Propose priority and urgent actions to address the identified nutritional deficiencies, specifying the mechanisms, responsibilities, and strategies necessary for their implementation. • Assess the level of knowledge, practices, and adoption of recommended nutritional behaviors within households to identify awareness-raising and capacity-building needs. • Gather participants' recommendations on sustainable solutions likely to improve nutrition, food security, and children's well-being. • Strengthen the commitment of community stakeholders and technical services in promoting good nutritional practices. • Evaluate the level of implementation of recommendations made during previous community dialogues on food security and nutrition.

Status of implementation of previous recommendations (10):

Recommendations implemented: • Support

for agropastoral households; • Raising awareness among households about good nutrition and family planning; • Raising awareness among households to combat inaction, laziness and dependency; • Making arable land available to the most vulnerable households; • Strengthening the capacity of households in good agricultural techniques.

Recommendations are being implemented: • Provision of

agropastoral inputs and improved seeds; • Creation of training and awareness spaces on good nutrition; • Compensation for victims of field and river pollution linked to mining; • Organization of vocational training; • Improvement of access to drinking water for the most vulnerable households in new housing developments.

2. Duration and speakers: The

session took place over three hours, from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

It was organised by Mr Adolphe Alimasi, Child Wellbeing Development Facilitator (CWBF) of the Fungurume Programme.

The session was moderated by Mr. Innocent, representative of the Municipality of Fungurume. The facilitation was co-led by: • Mr. Joseph Kindola,

Livelihood Specialist in Likasi; • Mr. Songer Ngoy, Municipal

Inspector of Agriculture and Food Security.

3. Activities carried out:

The activities carried out during the session focused on: • The definition and clarification of the concepts of hunger, good nutrition, malnutrition, food security, food and poverty; • Practical exercises on food groups and their roles in the body; • The identification of the benefits of a balanced and diversified diet; • The presentation of the pillars of food security; • The analysis of the consequences of malnutrition on the health and development of households.

4. Results obtained: At the

end of the session, participants demonstrated a better understanding of: • The principles of a balanced and varied diet; • The different food groups and their importance for health; • The links between nutrition, food security and household well-being.

Participants also pledged to diversify their agricultural production and eating habits in order to improve the availability, access and consumption of nutritious food within their households.

Observations from the discussions: The

discussions revealed divergent perceptions on the main causes of malnutrition in Fungurume.

Some participants highlighted low household incomes and the difficult economic context, which limit access to adequate food. Others emphasized the lack of involvement of local authorities in supporting small-scale farmers, considered a major obstacle to the sustainable improvement of food security.

Overall, participants recognized that malnutrition is a multidimensional phenomenon resulting from economic, agricultural, environmental and behavioral factors, requiring a concerted response from all stakeholders.

SECTION FOUR: PRINCIPLES OF COMMITMENT AND METHOD

PRINCIPLES OF COMMITMENT

- To put into practice the knowledge acquired during the session and share it within their households and with other members of their communities. - To promote good nutritional practices, particularly by adopting a more balanced and diverse diet, and by raising awareness among their families about the importance of nutrition for children's health and well-being. - To strengthen their involvement in agricultural and agropastoral activities in order to increase household food production. - To combat inaction, dependence, and passivity, by instead fostering a culture of work, personal initiative, and economic autonomy. - To actively contribute to reducing food insecurity, improving child and household nutrition, and sustainably strengthening the living conditions of their families and communities.

METHOD AND FRAMEWORK

- A participatory approach that encourages the active involvement of all participants throughout the dialogue. - A question-and-answer method that prioritizes stimulating exchanges and encourages participants to share their knowledge and experiences. - The division of participants into working groups to collectively reflect on the various nutritional challenges in their community and identify solutions adapted to their context.

ADVICE FOR OTHER CONVICTORS

- Involve community partners in the identification and selection of participants. - Treat all participants with dignity and consideration, regardless of gender, age, education level, or social status. - Reassure participants who are illiterate. - Maintain good audience awareness and a comprehensive understanding of the discussions. - Encourage tolerance, active listening, and mutual respect. - Value and appreciate each participant's contribution.

RETURN FORM: INFORMATION ADDITIONAL

THANKS

- To the leaders of partner NGOs IGDF and ARD for community mobilization. - To our CWBF colleagues in Likasi for their guidance in conducting this dialogue on nutrition. - To our Advocacy colleagues for their guidance as well. - To our Livelihood Specialist and CWBTO colleagues for facilitation and photography. - To the staff of the municipal agriculture and food security department for co-facilitation. - To the participants for their availability and commitment.