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DIALOGUE TITLE	Dialogue with the Farmers of the Simba Community on the Good Nutrition et Malnutrition
DATE OF THE DIALOGUE	Wednesday, July 22, 2026 12:30 GMT +02:00
SUMMONED BY	Benjamin Kayombo
LANGUAGE OF THE EVENT	Swahili/French
HOST VENUE	Likasi, Democratic Republic of Congo
GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE	Likasi/ Haut-Katanga/DRC
AFFILIATIONS	World Vision DRC
EVENT PAGE OF DIALOGUE	https://nutritiondialogues.org/fr/dialogue/60829/



SECTION ONE: PARTICIPATION

TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	40
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PARTICIPATION BY AGE GROUP		
0 0-11	0 12-18	0 19-29
40 30-49	0 50-74	0 75+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER		
33 Female	7 Male	0 Other/Prefer not to say

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	12	Religious Leaders/Religious Communities
0 Financial institutions and technical partners	18	Food producers (including farmers)
0 Healthcare professionals	5	Indigenous Peoples
0 Information and Technology Providers	0	Large food companies and retailers
0 Marketing and Advertising Experts	5	Government officials and representatives national/federal
0 News and Media (e.g., journalists)	0	Parents and Caregivers
0 Science and Universities	0	Small/Medium-Sized Enterprises
0 Government officials and representatives local/sous-national		United Nations
0 Women's Groups	0	Other (please specify)

OTHER STAKEHOLDER GROUPS
The dialogue was attended by 40 people. Among them were 5 members of savings groups and 12 religious leaders. 5 government representatives, 18 parents of registered children and MVC from intervention points of Programme dont Simba.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS ON THE DIVERSITY OF PARTICIPANTS
The dialogue was held in the worship hall of Jacob's Well Church located in the Kamatanda district, one of the (PF) of the Simba Program. The choice of this location proved relevant due to its accessibility, which facilitated the Participation of the various invited stakeholders. The environment was calm and conducive to discussion, without any disturbances. which could disrupt the work. The room was well-lit, airy, and spacious. It had a significant number of seats.

SECTION TWO: FRAMEWORK AND DISCUSSION

MANAGEMENT

On July 22, 2026, a nutrition dialogue session was organized within the Simba Program to raise farmers' awareness of the importance of a healthy, balanced, and diverse diet, while also assessing the level of implementation of recommendations made during the community dialogue held in August 2025 within the same community. This meeting, convened by Mr. Benjamin Kayombo, CWBF of the Simba Program, and moderated by Pastor Nestor, a community volunteer from the Simba community, was facilitated by Mr. Joseph Kindola and Mr. Adomo Mwepu, Coordinator of the HIV/AIDS Project. The work was structured around three main stages: an evaluation of the recommendations from the 2025 dialogue, discussions on nutrition and food security issues, and the formulation of new recommendations adapted to the current realities of the community. The evaluation of previous recommendations revealed increased awareness of the principles of adequate nutrition, agricultural production diversification, and the adoption and promotion of dietary diversification. Participants emphasized that communities are currently making efforts to improve hygiene conditions and adopt good nutritional practices. The discussions also highlighted the participants' interest and commitment to improving the nutrition and well-being of their households. Working in groups, participants were given ample time to analyze the challenges specific to their context and propose appropriate solutions.

PRESENTATION OF THE NUTRITIONAL SITUATION

https://nutritiondialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/07/image_famille.pdf

DISCUSSION

To achieve the objectives, particularly the assessment of the level of implementation of the recommendations formulated by 2025, several participatory approaches were used. The main method consisted of focus groups, within which participants were divided into three working groups. Using a checklist, each group analyzed previous recommendations to identify those that had been implemented, those in progress, and those that had not yet been applied. This exercise also allowed for the collection of testimonies illustrating the changes observed in the community since the previous dialogue. The results of the group work were then presented in plenary sessions, followed by discussions and a process of harmonizing viewpoints. The question-and-answer method was used to assess the level of adoption of good nutritional practices, improved agricultural techniques, and source diversification initiatives.

SECTION THREE: RESULTS OF THE DIALOGUE

CHALLENGES

Participants identified several constraints that compromise food security and improve the nutritional status of households:

- The reduction of agricultural land due to the occupation and exploitation of some land by mining companies, thus limiting the space available for agricultural activities and food production.
- Increasing climate disruptions, particularly the shift in the agricultural calendar caused by delayed rainfall. In the past, the rains started in October, but currently the rains begin in November. This situation affects production cycles, leads to a decline in agricultural yields, and reduces food availability within households.
- Lack of knowledge about nutrition and essential family practices, particularly among some parents, regarding balanced diets, hygiene, preventative care, and good nutritional practices.
- The economic insecurity of households, marked by low purchasing power and a lack of formal employment opportunities, reduces their ability to obtain nutritious and varied food throughout the year.
- Low dietary diversification, with a strong reliance on maize as the main source of daily food. This repetitive consumption, coupled with limited use of other food groups, does not adequately meet the nutritional needs of household members.

URGENT ACTIONS

To address the various challenges identified in nutrition and food security, participants proposed the following actions:

- Strengthen household livelihoods through Income-Generating Activities (IGAs) to increase their capacity to access sufficient, diverse, and nutritious food.
- Develop nutrition awareness campaigns tailored to different segments of the community to improve knowledge and practices related to food and hygiene.
- Encourage the diversification of agricultural production and food sources, particularly through the promotion of nutritious crops, market gardening, poultry farming, and small animal husbandry, to improve the availability and consumption of nutrient-rich foods.
- Support the economic empowerment of households, especially women and youth, to strengthen their resilience and regular access to quality food.
- Promote the adoption of good nutritional practices through behavioral change approaches that encourage a balanced, varied diet adapted to the needs of different household members.
- Promote local foods with high nutritional value and encourage their regular consumption in order to reduce dependence on a limited diet centered primarily on maize.

AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

During the discussions, some differences in perception were observed, including:

Some participants considered the poverty of households to be the main factor in malnutrition, believing that the lack of resources limits families' ability to access sufficient, varied, and nutritious food.

Other participants indicated that malnutrition is due to insufficient support for agricultural producers, particularly technical training and access to agricultural inputs. According to them, this situation hinders improvements in local production and, consequently, food availability within households.

Despite these differing opinions, participants agreed that malnutrition requires agricultural, educational and community interventions to ensure an improvement in the nutritional situation of households.

GENERAL SUMMARY

On July 22, 2026, a nutrition dialogue session was organized in the Simba Programme with the aim of strengthening farmers' awareness of the importance of a healthy, balanced and diverse diet, while also assessing the level of implementation of the recommendations made during the community dialogue held in August 2025 within the same community.

This meeting, convened by Mr. Benjamin Kayombo, CWBF of the Simba Program, under the moderation of Pastor Nestor, community volunteer of the Simba community, was led by two gentlemen, Joseph Kindola and Adomo Mwepu, Coordinator of the VIF/AIDS Project.

The work was structured around three main stages: the evaluation of the recommendations from the 2025 dialogue, discussions on nutrition and food security issues, and the formulation of new recommendations adapted to the current realities of the community.

The evaluation of previous recommendations revealed increased awareness of the principles of adequate nutrition, agricultural production diversification, and the adoption and promotion of dietary diversification. Participants emphasized that communities are currently making efforts to improve hygiene conditions and adopt good nutritional practices.

The discussions also highlighted the participants' interest and commitment to improving the diet and nutritional well-being of their households. Divided into working groups, the participants were given ample time to analyze the challenges specific to their context and propose tailored solutions.

SECTION FOUR: PRINCIPLES OF COMMITMENT AND METHOD

PRINCIPLES OF COMMITMENT

To achieve the objectives, particularly the assessment of the level of implementation of the recommendations formulated in 2025, several participatory approaches were used. The main method consisted of focus groups, within which participants were divided into three working groups. Using a checklist, each group analyzed previous recommendations to identify those that had been implemented, those in progress, and those that had not yet been applied. This exercise also allowed for the collection of testimonies illustrating the changes observed in the community since the previous dialogue. The results of the group work were then presented in a plenary session, followed by discussions and a process of harmonizing viewpoints. The question-and-answer method was used to assess the level of adoption of good nutritional practices.

METHOD AND FRAMEWORK

To achieve the objectives, including assessing the level of implementation of the recommendations made by 2025, several participatory approaches were used. The main method consisted of focus groups, within which participants were divided into three working groups. Using a checklist, each group analyzed previous recommendations to identify those that had been put forward.
artwork.

ADVICE FOR OTHER CONVICTORS

For upcoming events, it is advisable to check the schedule of services and other religious activities beforehand when the church is chosen as the meeting place. This will contribute to better planning of activities and avoid interruptions in the use of the premises between participants and worshippers.

RETURN FORM: INFORMATION ADDITIONAL

THANKS

We thank the church for making its worship hall available to us free of charge; our thanks also go to the community volunteers who played an important role in taking photos and raising awareness among households for active participation.

ATTACHMENTS

- Attendance list for the adult farmer dialogue: https://nutritiondialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/07/2026-07-30_133001-Ben-DOC-1.pdf
- Family photo with the farmers https://nutritiondialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/07/image_famille-1.pdf
- Nutrition Dialogue Narrative Report
https://nutritiondialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/07/Simba-Report_DN_FY26-20072026-1-Adulte.docx