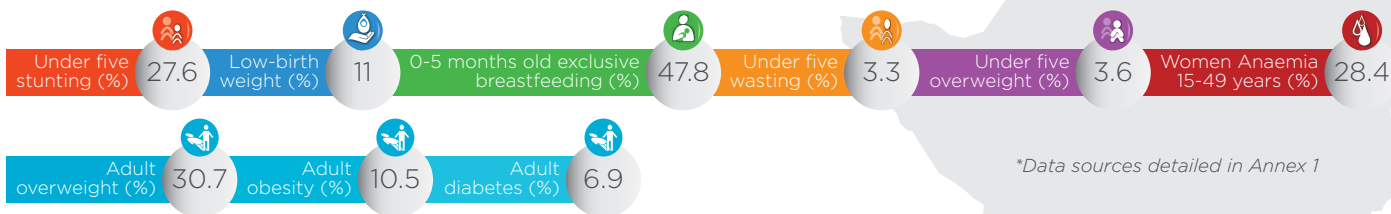




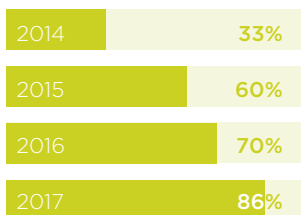
Joined: June 2011  
Population: 15.78 million

# Zimbabwe



\*Data sources detailed in Annex 1

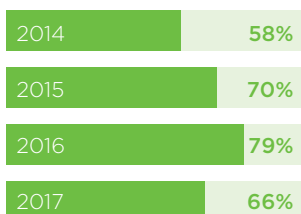
## Institutional transformations in 2016-2017



### Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Coordination takes place through the Food and Nutrition Security Committees (FNCSs), which are national and sub-national multi-sectoral platforms (MSPs). Food and nutrition security is a high priority on the political agenda, also emphasised in the Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation (ZimASSET) – an economic blueprint that identifies priority areas for economic

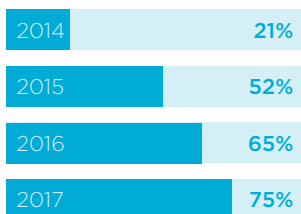
recovery. In the past year, the MSP has sensitised journalists on nutrition issues with a view to ensure they are nutrition champions. The SUN Civil Society Alliance hosted an engagement meeting with 14 members of the Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on the Sustainable Development Goals, alongside representatives from the Ministry of Health and Child Care and the media.



### Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The priority for the time being is to effectively implement existing policies and strategies, including the Food and Nutrition Security Policy (FNSP) and the National Nutrition Strategy (NNS) 2014-2018. Nevertheless, in September 2016, an Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (IPRSP) was launched. It includes initiatives on child and maternal nutrition

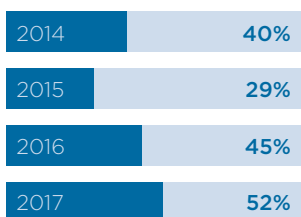
and school feeding. The National Social Protection Policy Framework (NSPPF) was launched, and the Food Fortification Act developed and passed through a consultative approach. The Minister of Health is spearheading the national food fortification agenda with mandatory industrial fortification of four selected food vehicles to start on 1 July 2017.



### Aligning actions around a common results framework

The NNS 2014-2018 includes a common results framework (CRF) behind which stakeholders align their nutrition actions. However, there is a need for a mapping analysis and consultation to ensure greater alignment of stakeholders' activities. Work is ongoing to improve the food

and nutrition information system and to track progress of multi-sectoral nutrition actions. Workplans of the FNCSs are aligned with NFNSP commitments, the ZimASSET Food Security and Nutrition Cluster Implementation Plan, and thematic areas of the NNS.



### Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

Although the NNS 2014-2018 is costed, a mapping of current expenditures needs further analysis to identify the contribution of nutrition-specific and sensitive interventions toward specific key result areas and/or national nutrition commitments. Thus, a detailed financial tracking system is to be developed. While a more

detailed financial gap analysis is also needed, recent funding allocations will support the nutrition information system, nutrition governance, integration of nutrition agenda in the agriculture sector, and the promotion of national communication campaign on nutrition.



## 2017-2018 PRIORITIES

- Secure and maintain high-level political commitment for nutrition that translates into tangible action;
- Review national policies/guidelines and the inclusion of issues such as climate change, gender, and resilience;
- Build capacity on financial tracking of resources going into nutrition and the benefits thereof;
- Develop guidelines and support to better capitalise on lessons learned and good practices;
- Ensure financial support to respond to government research gaps in nutrition.