

# Zimbabwe



**Joined Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement:** June 2011

**National multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition:** National Food and Nutrition Security Committee

**SUN government focal point/country coordinator:** Dr. George Kembo, Director of the Food and Nutrition Council, Office of the President and Cabinet

## COUNTRY NUTRITION STATUS

### → Annual country nutrition indicators from the Global Nutrition Report:

<https://globalnutritionreport.org/resources/nutrition-profiles/africa/eastern-africa/zimbabwe>

### ● National multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)

Date established: 2013

### ● MSP annual action plan exists

<https://scalingupnutrition.org/resource-library/national-multi-stakeholder-platform-zimbabwe>

### ● Subnational nutrition coordination mechanism

#### ● Subnational MSPs exist

#### ● Subnational MSPs have annual action plans

### ●●● National nutrition plan

1. Multisectoral Food and Nutrition Security Strategy for Zimbabwe 2019–2021

2019–2021

2. National Development Strategy 2021–2025, chapter 4

### ● Advocacy and communications framework/plan

Zimbabwe Food and Nutrition Advocacy and Communication Strategy

– <https://scalingupnutrition.org/resource-library/national-nutrition-plan-zimbabwe>

### SUN networks in-country presence

#### ● SUN Civil Society Network

#### ● SUN Business Network

#### ● UN Nutrition

#### ● SUN Academia Network

#### ● SUN Donor Network

#### ● Others: e.g. youth, parliamentarian, media

### Finance for nutrition

#### ● Resource mobilization strategy exists

#### ● Budget tracking exercise done this year

#### ● Funding gaps identified this year

#### ● Domestic expenditures on nutrition tracked

● Yes ● In process ● No ● Costed ● M&E framework

## COUNTRY PRIORITIES 2022

→ Building strong national capacity for nutrition budget tracking and analysis.

→ Building on the momentum of the SUN Business Network to bring in more small and medium-sized enterprises to tackle malnutrition.

→ Advocating for joint grant writing by networks as part of common fundraising for a nutrition drive.

## 2021 SHARED COUNTRY GOOD PRACTICE

**Topic:** Multi-stakeholder coordination

**Title:** Multisectoral response for resilience and FNS

**About:** Zimbabwe has a strong MSP for a coordinated FNS response, with responsibilities and sector alignment specified in guidelines. Such alignment ensures comprehensive data collection, joint analysis and dissemination. Evidence-based MSP response plans are implemented and used to fundraise.

## PROGRESS TOWARDS

### SUN 3.0 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (SO)

#### → SO.1 Strengthen and sustain strong policy and advocacy environments

The National Development Strategy 2021–2025 has a specific multisectoral food and nutrition security (FNS) section, with an operational and monitored FNS Policy in place. Nutrition-sensitive policies are also being developed by each sector. The Food Systems Transformation Strategy includes nutrition objectives, and an FNS Advocacy and Communications Strategy is in place. Regional capacity-building was provided to scale up advocacy for improved FNS in all sectors and agencies. Thematic committees ensured parliamentary engagement, keeping FNS issues pertinent. The Office of the President and Cabinet hosts the SUN focal point and MSP representatives are institutionalized within sectors.

#### → SO.2 Develop and align shared country priorities for action

The launch of the National Development Strategy ensured sectoral alignment on agreed national outcomes. Joint documents were produced with FNS indicators identified through close multi-stakeholder engagement. MSP meetings ensured intersectoral updates and information-sharing. Annual assessments, such as the Livelihoods Assessments of the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee, tracked some indicators, including on stunting, the current reduction rate of which is slightly low if 2030 targets are to be achieved. The analysis of subnational variability was improved, with some districts recording high stunting rates according to the World Health Organization classification.

#### → SO.3 Build and strengthen country capacity

SUN support in providing access to reference tools and links with countries for peer learning was very useful, as were regional meetings. A webinar was organized with Malawi on subnational nutrition governance and nutrition financing, which along with Zimbabwe's Food Systems Summit involvement, was a valuable learning opportunity. During a webinar, the SUN Academia Network presented on transitioning to nutrition-sensitive, sustainable food systems. FNS factsheets are available in 11 local languages to enhance community knowledge on the issue. MSPs develop response plans based on national assessments, which feed into the national livelihoods and FNS response plan.

#### → SO.4 Ensure governance of SUN that promotes country leadership and responsibilities of government, aligns the resources of all SUN Movement stakeholders behind country priorities and strengthens 360 mutual accountability

The FNS Committee monitors National FNS Policy implementation, National Development Strategy FNS outcomes and other relevant policies. An institutional structure defines roles and responsibilities for improved accountability and coordinates at the subnational and local levels. The draft Multisectoral FNS Strategy outlines the goals, activities and responsibilities of all sectors and has a monitoring and evaluation framework with clear annual targets. National and subnational MSP members developed the framework, aligning it to commitments. Parliamentarians and civil society organizations actively lobby for increased national nutrition funding, but investment tracking still needs improvement.