

# Zimbabwe



Joined Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement: June 2011

National Multi-Stakeholder Platform for Nutrition: Food and Nutrition Security Committee

Sun Government Focal Point/Country Coordinator: Dr. George D. Kembo, Director of the Food and Nutrition Council, Office of the President and Cabinet



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## 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

### ● Subnational nutrition coordination mechanism

● Subnational MSPs exist

● Subnational MSPs have annual action plans

### ● ● National nutrition plan

### ● Advocacy and communications framework/plan

### 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 2023

Multi-Sectoral Food and Nutrition Security Strategy; Common nutrition narrative; Food-based dietary guidelines; Online reporting tool for subnational structures; High-level intraministerial engagement

## 2022 SHARED COUNTRY GOOD PRACTICE

**Topic:** Multisectoral Coordination

**Title:** Nutrition coordination and governance

**About:** Zimbabwe has established coordinated multisectoral platforms. The institutional arrangement supported by policy ensures strong accountability and functionality.

## PROGRESS TOWARDS SUN 3.0 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (SO)

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

Recent successes: High-level engagement by the Honourable Vice-President as the nutrition champion; Executive Committee representation; High-level representation on nutrition issues, as reflected in speeches and commitments during the AGRF Summit in Rwanda and the Senegal Meeting; High media visibility and documentation of success stories at subnational levels

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

Following the lapse of the National Nutrition Strategy in 2018, the country developed the Multisectoral Food and Nutrition Security Strategy (MFNSS) 2023-2025. All sectors' plans are aligned with already-existing country strategic documents, including the National Development Strategy 1 2021-2025. However, the national nutrition plan development process delayed the roll-out of the monitoring framework. Key nutrition indicators are monitored as part of annual assessments. Information is generally available for maternal, infant and young child indicators, but there remains a notable gap related to the accessibility and availability of information for schoolchildren and adolescents and routine surveillance through the National Health Information System and other sectoral information systems.

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

The national multisectoral platforms have representation from various systems that influence nutrition outcomes. Also, there is a cluster approach through which the nutrition sector undertakes monthly meetings to better coordinate nutrition programming. This is augmented by the food aid, humanitarian and WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene) sectors. This is in addition to the broader multisectoral coordination platform. Due to the organized structures, there is evidence for stronger coordinated multisectoral and multi-agency emergency planning and preparedness. On knowledge management, there has been notable media visibility on nutrition issues. Pertinent food and nutrition information has been disseminated in 16 national languages, braille included.

### → 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 National Development Strategy 1 includes nutrition indicators with periodic official reporting. The operationalization of the MFNSS is costly. Some attempts have been made to track investments, but more nutrition-oriented budget tracking tools are to be developed. Health sector resource mapping is done, but with limited articulation and attribution specific to nutrition. The Ministry of Finance does make an attempt to track funding, but other sectors' financial contributions to nutrition are difficult to separate and track due to the current budget tools and use and the lack of technical consensus on contributing factors (budget lines). The availability of data and information systems places the country at an advantage, but more could be done under the Mutual Accountability Framework.