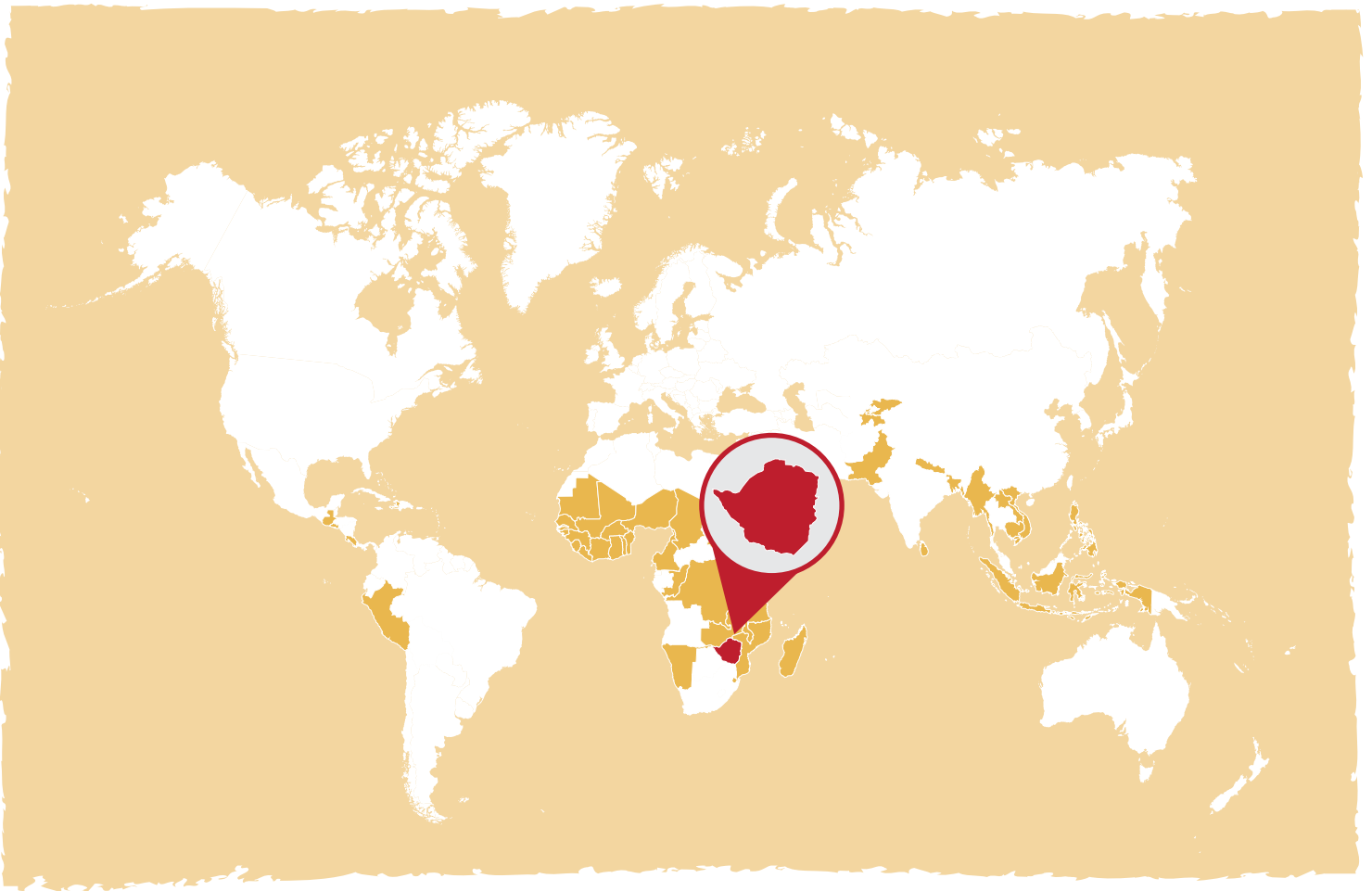


# Zimbabwe

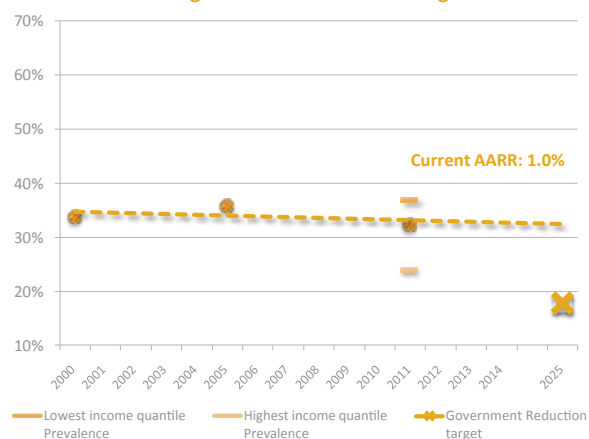


Joined: June 2011

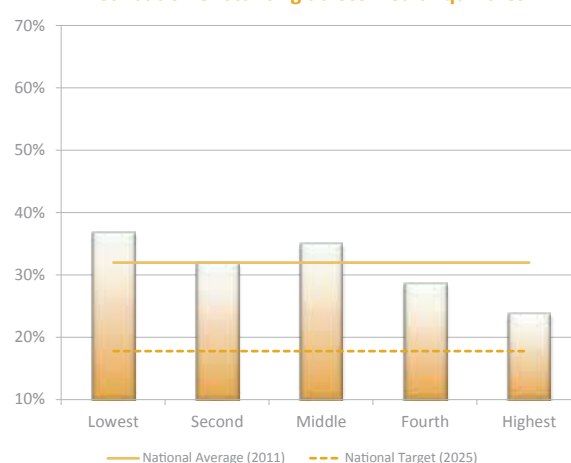


Demographic data	
National Population (million, 2010)	13.1
Children under 5 (million, 2010)	2.0
Adolescent Girls (15-19) (million, 2010)	0.80
Average Number of Births (million, 2010)	0.40
Population growth rate (2010)	0.57%
WHA nutrition target indicators (DHS 2010-2011)	
Low birth weight	9.5%
0-5 months Exclusive Breastfeeding	31.4%
Under five stunting	32.3%
Under five wasting	3.1%
Under five overweight	5.8%
Coverage of Nutrition-relevant Factors	
Infant and young child feeding practice	
6-23 months with Minimum Acceptable Diet	11.0%
6-23 months with Minimum Diet Diversity	23.5%
Programs for vitamin and mineral deficiencies	
Zinc Supplementation for Diarrhea	0.1%
Pregnant Women Attending 4 or more Antenatal Care Visits	64.8%
Vitamin A supplementation (6-59 months)	61.0%
Households Consuming Adequately Iodized Salt	94.0%
Women's Empowerment	
Female literacy	95.0%
Female employment rate	80.4%
Median age at first marriage	19.7
Access to skilled birth attendant	89.8%
Women who have first birth before age 18	23.5%
Fertility rate	3.8
Other Nutrition-relevant indicators	
Rate of urbanization	36.65%
Income share held by lowest 20%	-
Calories per capita per day (kcal/capita/day)	-
Energy from non-staples in supply	39.84%
Iron availability from animal products (mg/capita/day)	-
Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities	37.3%
Open defecation	28.3%
Access to Improved Drinking Water Sources	76.7%
Access to Piped Water on Premises	25.4%
Surface Water as Drinking Water Source	6.4%
GDP per capita (current USD, 2013)	905.00
Exports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012)	2.54
Imports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012)	1.18

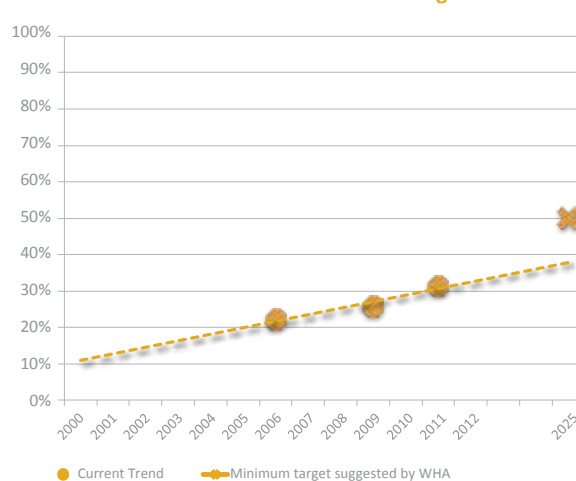
Stunting Reduction Trend and Target



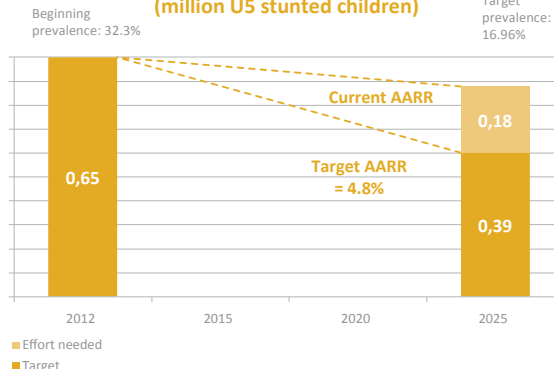
Distribution of stunting across wealth quintiles



Trend of Exclusive Breastfeeding Rate



Targeted Stunting Reduction (million US stunted children)



## Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Zimbabwe has successfully created mechanisms to allow multi-sector coordination for nutrition.

The government now focuses on more ambitious parameters such as their effective functioning. The Food and Nutrition Council (FNC) which engages multiple ministries, UN agencies and the business sector, is the national agency mandated to lead in coordination, analysis and promotion of a multi-sectoral response to food and nutrition insecurity.

There is further opportunity for sectors to be better engaged through enhanced sharing of information and mutual accountability in order to avoid any perception of competition among sectors. Food and nutrition security committees are currently being established and strengthened at national, provincial and district levels.

Other existing coordination mechanisms in nutrition comprise the Cabinet Committee, chaired by the Vice-President; the Inter-Ministerial Task force for Food and Nutrition Security, chaired by the Minister of Agriculture and the Permanent Secretaries of key ministries engaged in food security and nutrition and the Food and Nutrition Security Advisory Group, which includes government officials, UN agencies and NGOs. The engagement of players outside coordination forums remains limited.

Donors and private sector are yet to establish their own platforms. The Zimbabwe Civil Society Organisations in Scaling Up Nutrition (ZICOSUNA) successfully raised its constituency from 7 organisations to 21. ZICOSUNA is beginning to engage with FNC on strengthening linkages with sub national structures. The UN network has led FAO, WFP, WHO and UNICEF to coordinate their assistance on nutrition more under the ONE UN Flagship and plan to engage new UN partners.

## Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

The Implementation Matrix for FNS policy is used as the common results framework to monitor commitments across sectors with clear objectives and actions. Committees have been initiated to monitor and evaluate implementation of various food and nutrition policies although a joint M&E framework is not yet developed and therefore, parallel reporting mechanisms remain between sectors.

Large-scale programmes which implement direct and indirect nutrition interventions exist in agriculture, food security, social protection, water & sanitation and health. Clear targets on stunting reduction (at least 30% by 2018), acute malnutrition (maintain rates below 3%) or coverage of scaling up nutrition interventions (higher than 80% in 2020) have been established.

## Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

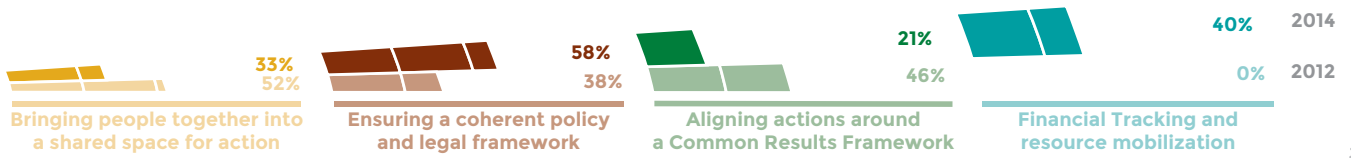
The Right to Food is ensured in the 2013 new constitution. A Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) policy is now in place and provides a legal framework for the multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approach. There is also a Nutrition and AIDS Policy and an Infant and Young Child Feeding Policy in place. Nutrition-sensitive policies and strategies are present in all key sectors. The national 5 year economic blue print developed by the Government prioritizes Food Security and Nutrition as the first out of 4 clusters. National legislation with a bearing on nutrition predominantly covers public health. A 5 year costed National Nutrition Strategy and Food Fortification Strategy are now final and awaiting approval.

## Financial Tracking and resource mobilization

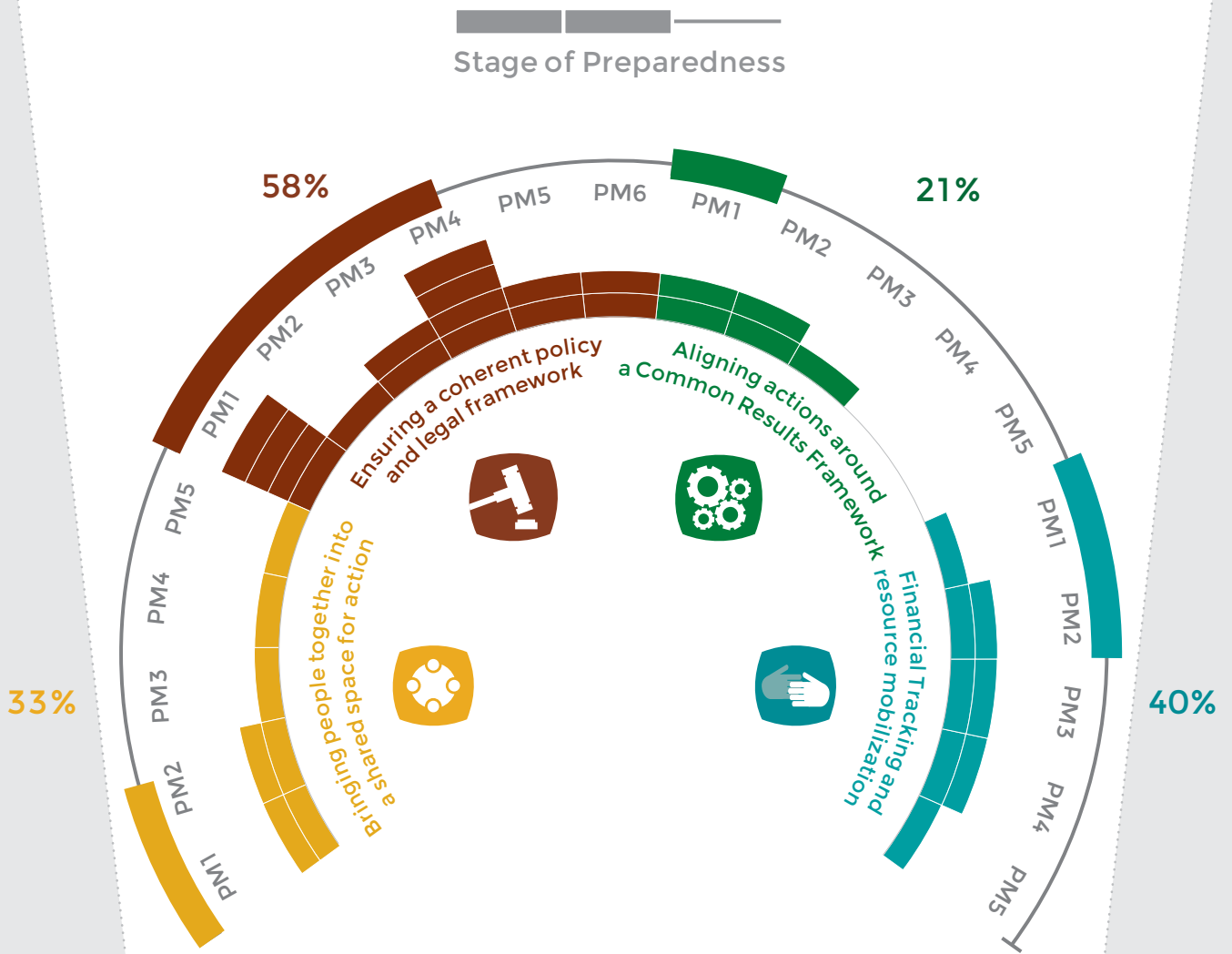
During the Nutrition for Growth event held in London in June 2013, it was estimated that USD \$35.5 million was required to scale-up nutrition in 2013-2015 and the Government committed to provide USD \$3.04 million. Budget analysis on nutrition-related funding has not yet started. Once the National Nutrition Strategy has been approved, a resource mobilization and financial tracking strategy will be developed. When individual sectors and agencies are able to track their on-going expenditures on nutrition programs and meet regularly to share this information, a comprehensive financial tracking system may be possible.

# Progress Across Four SUN Processes Zimbabwe

## 2012<sup>1</sup> and 2014<sup>2</sup> Scoring of Progress Markers



## 2014 Dashboard for Progress Markers



<sup>1</sup>Externally assessed by the SUN Movement Secretariat

<sup>2</sup>Internally assessed by in-country self-assessment exercise