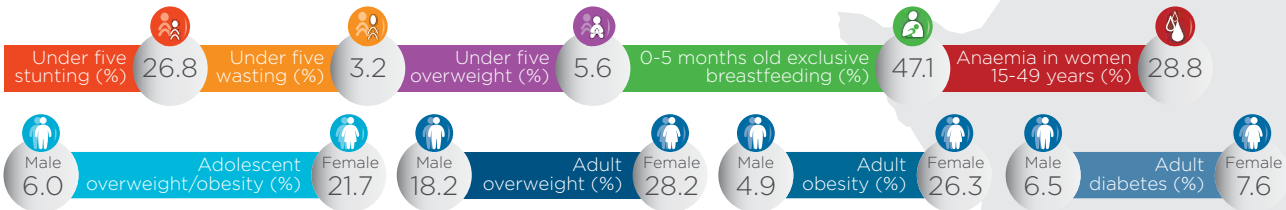


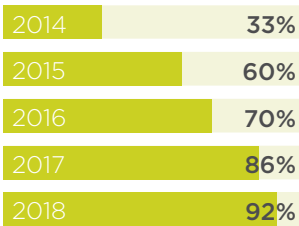


Joined: June 2011
Population: 16.53 million

Zimbabwe



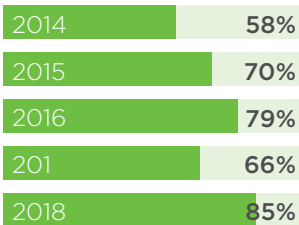
Institutional transformations in 2017-2018



Bringing people together into a shared space for action

Zimbabwe continues to scale up its regional coordinating platforms, with 32 districts having joined the Multi-Sectoral Community Based Model (MCBM), a platform chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture. This is up from 15 in 2016. Multi-sectoral engagement has expanded, with the creation of a SUN Research

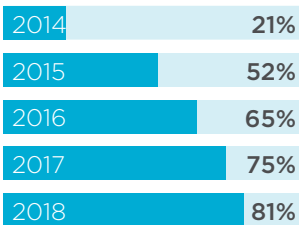
and Academia Platform in March 2018, a media tour in December 2017 by the Food and Nutrition Council (FNC), and cooperation with the education sector on school feeding. The Vice President, a senator and a junior parliamentarian are champions for nutrition and lend the sector high-level support.



Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The operationalisation of several nutrition-sensitive policies and legislation has continued. Food fortification for maize meal, sugar, cooking oil and wheat flour became mandatory from 1 July 2017 and guidelines have been provided to help businesses comply with legislation. The Government reviewed its 'command

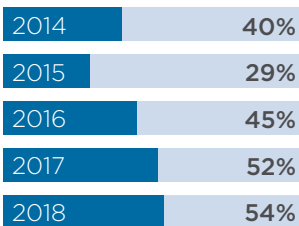
agriculture' policy, a programme run in cooperation with the private sector, updating it to include livestock and other crops. Finally, the process to update the 1924 Health Act has begun, with public and multi-sectoral consultations held to review the new Public Health Bill due to be adopted in 2018.



Aligning actions around common results

The Government conducted a National Nutrition Survey, updating data from 2010 at the national and district level and providing a new baseline for programme planning on food and nutrition security. A near real-time monitoring system has been developed, which will house data on a web-based dashboard to help plan

and monitor implementation of community workplans. Furthermore, the multi-sectoral platform helped develop multi-sectoral Core Nutrition Actions (CNAs), which incorporate maternal nutrition, school feeding and diversified crop and livestock production. These indicators are used in 19 districts.



Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

In June 2017, government, urban council and parliamentarian stakeholders formed a coalition to advocate for more funding for primary health care and nutrition. Members were trained in budget advocacy and are subsequently lobbying for increased financing at Parliamentary consultation meetings. An assessment

of the 2018 government budget was conducted and concluded that funding for nutrition is inadequate. Due to advocacy efforts, the budget for the health sector was raised by one third. However, improved tracking of nutrition financing requirements is needed to enhance sustained financing.



2018-2019 PRIORITIES

SCALINGUPNUTRITION.ORG/ZIMBABWE

- Develop and strengthen innovative knowledge management systems;
- Strengthen research and evidence-based programming, including exchange platforms;
- Improve budget analysis and resource tracking capacities, including technical assistance;
- Strengthen the Business Network;
- Improve dietary diversity via local product innovation, value-addition and behaviour change.