

JOINT-ASSESSMENT BY THE NATIONAL MULTI-
STAKEHOLDER PLATFORM,
IN LINE WITH THE SUN MONITORING,
EVALUATION, ACCOUNTABILITY AND LEARNING
(MEAL) SYSTEM

2018 REPORTING TEMPLATE



(APRIL 2017-APRIL 2018)

ZIMBABWE

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About the 2018 Joint-Assessment

We invite you to provide us with the following details, to help the SUN Movement Secretariat (SMS) better understand how inputs into the 2018 Joint-Assessment were compiled by stakeholders, and, to what extent this process is deemed useful.

Participants

1. Did the following stakeholder groups provide specific inputs to the Joint-Assessment in writing or verbally?

Group	Yes (provide number)/No (= 0)
Government	12
Civil society	5
Donors	2
United Nations	4
Business	0
Science and academia	21
Other (please specify)media	3

2. How many participated in the Joint-Assessment process? **48**

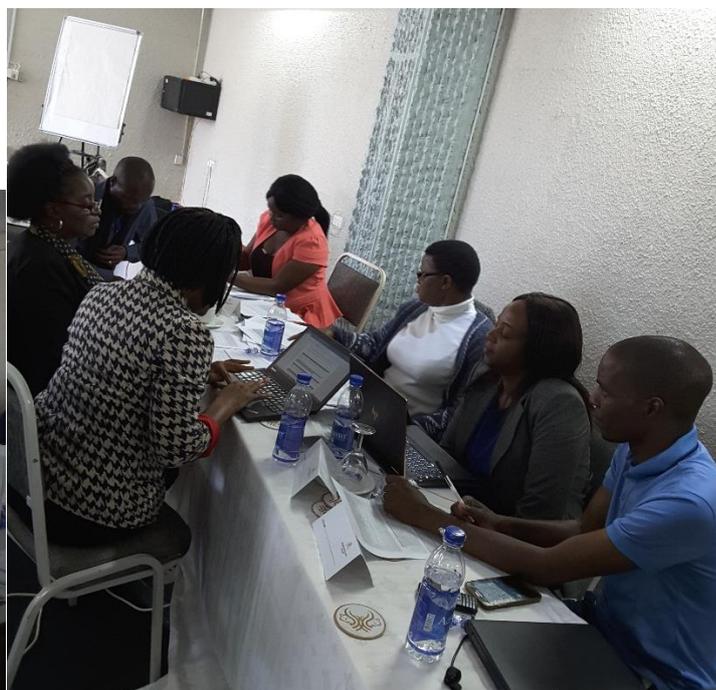
Of these, please indicate how many participants were female and how many were male **22 Males 26 Females**

Process

3. Was the Joint-Assessment data gathered and/or reviewed during a face-to-face meeting or via email?

Step	Format			
Collection	Meeting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Email	<input type="checkbox"/>
Review and validation	Meeting	<input type="checkbox"/>	Email	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4. If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, please attach a photo.



Usefulness

5. If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, would you say that the meeting was deemed useful by participants, beyond the usual work of the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)?

Yes

Why?

The meeting was an opportunity to appraise all present members on the progress the country was making in the nutrition security field. The consolidation of the outputs and scoring process was a learning phase for the new members especially for those from the research and academia.

Use of information by the SUN Movement

Please note that this template will be featured on the SUN Movement website, unless the SMS is otherwise notified. Analysed results of this Joint-Assessment will also form the basis of the 2018 SUN Movement Progress Report.

Scoring key

N/A	Not applicable	Progress marker not applicable to current context
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0	Not started	Nothing in place
1	Started	Planning has begun
2	On-going	Planning completed and implementation initiated
3	Nearly completed	Implementation complete with gradual steps to processes becoming operational
4	Completed	Fully operational/targets are achieved/on-going with continued monitoring/validated/evidence provided



PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action

Coordination mechanisms or platforms enable stakeholders to better work for improved nutrition outcomes. These platforms can serve to bring together a specific stakeholder, or they can be multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms (MSP), with a broader membership, and may help to link stakeholder-specific platforms. Platforms can exist at both the national and sub-national level, with the two levels often being linked. MSPs are seen as operational when they enable the delivery of joint results, on issues relevant to nutrition. MSPs are also deemed functional they enable the mobilisation and engagement of relevant stakeholders, assist relevant national bodies in their decision-making, spur consensus around joint interests and recommendations, and foster dialogue, at the sub-national level.

Need some guidance? See the progress marker explanatory note.

Progress marker 1.1: Select/develop coordinating mechanisms at the country level

This progress marker looks at the presence of both stakeholder-specific and multi-stakeholder platforms or mechanisms, and how they are linked. The platforms that now focus on scaling up nutrition may have either been developed from existing mechanisms, or have created recently, and specifically, for this purpose.

FINAL SCORE: 3

(One score per progress marker)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

(Refer to the *progress marker explanatory note* for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

Zimbabwe continued to strengthen existing coordination platforms for food and nutrition security programming. The Office of the President and Cabinet (OPC) and the United Nations' Office of the Resident Coordinator convened the first Multi-Stakeholder Development Cooperation Forum Meeting on the 10th of October 2017. The meeting was attended by over 150 delegates who included Permanent Secretaries, Ambassadors, Diplomats, Principal Directors, Directors, Heads of Agencies and other senior officials drawn from Government Ministries and Departments, the United Nations, Non-Governmental Organisations and Civil Society Organisations. The multi-stakeholder forum came into existence when stakeholders rallied together to respond to the el-Niño induced drought which ravaged the country in 2016. This forum successfully saw Government and Development Partners coming together and implementing a well-coordinated response which saved the lives of many people. Riding on this success, the Multistakeholder Development Cooperation Forum has shifted focus from humanitarian to developmental issues. The forum serves as a platform for multi-disciplinary policy dialogue to advance Zimbabwe's progress towards the 2030 agenda for sustainable development and foster development cooperation under the guiding principles of national ownership of development programmes, focus on results, inclusiveness and transparency and accountability.

The National Food and Nutrition Security Committee continued to host quarterly joint planning and review meetings with the UN, Donor, Academic and Civil Society Networks being active members. Managers Through this advocacy and engagement, emerging issues like climate change and resilience were incorporated into food and nutrition security programs at sub-national level as well as national assessments. In March 2018, the country also launched the SUN Research and Academia Platform (SUNRAP) for strengthening research, evidence generation and documentation for better nutrition outcomes.

In June 2017 Civil Society Organizations formed a coalition with Government, Urban Councils and members of Parliament for improved funding and budget advocacy for primary health care.

Progress marker 1.2: Coordinate internally and expand membership/engage with other actors for broader influence

This progress marker looks the internal coordination, among members, achieved by the multi-stakeholder platform. It also looks at efforts to increase collective influence by engaging new actors and stakeholders, resulting in expanded membership. This can encompass sub-national platforms or actors, grassroots-focused organisations, or the executive branch of government, for example.

FINAL SCORE: 3

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

In 2017, Zimbabwe scaled-up implementation of the Multi-Sectoral Community Based Model for food and nutrition security with a focus on stunting reduction (MCBM) from 15 to 32 districts in line with national plans. This is a platform that brings together multi-stakeholders from various Government Ministries government ministries, development partners, civil society and private sector with the objective of improving food and nutrition security in Zimbabwe; chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture with health as the Secretariat. The District Food and Nutrition Security Committees (DFNSCs) in these 32 districts met monthly to review and plan for the district and the same coordination mechanism was engaged at Provincial and National levels according to the National Framework and Terms of reference for Coordination. The model was also expanded to 260 Wards, up from 75 in 2016.

In 4 of the Districts, all agricultural extension workers were trained on nutrition sensitive agriculture. There was a deliberate effort to engage and involve all traditional leaders in the 32 districts on food and nutrition security issues. Food fairs to bring people together and cooking demonstration on infant and young child feeding were also highlighted.

In June 2017 there was a formation of a coalition working on Primary Health Care advocacy. The coalition comprises of members from the Health Funders of Zimbabwe, ZCSOSUNA members, urban council health departments and members of parliament. The coalition members will actively participate in budget analysis exercises, dialogues and parliamentary budget consultation meetings as a way of lobbying for increased investment in primary health care and nutrition by the government.

Engagement of Junior Parliamentarians and representation at the Global Gathering is a huge milestone in nurturing of Nutrition Champions.

Progress marker 1.3: Engage within/contribute to the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)

This progress marker looks at whether the MSP fosters collaboration among stakeholders, at the national level, on issues most relevant to the nutrition agenda, in addition to commitment and follow-through. When relevant, interactions at the sub-national level should also be addressed.

FINAL SCORE: 4

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

Inclusion of food and nutrition contributors in the country from Government, the UN, Donor and Civil Society networks continue to be a key strength in Zimbabwe. The DFNSC is the convener for implementation at grassroots

level and reports from different partners all filter to national level through these structures on a quarterly basis. The Zimbabwe blue print for economic development (the ZimASSET) has food and nutrition security as the first pillar which has helped issues on food and nutrition to be amplified at national level.

The UN Network has innovatively scaled up convergence of their programs in one district. This innovation has allowed for better coordination, financial planning, joint monitoring, human resources and logistics which is all resulting in improved value for money and better outcomes for nutrition.

In 2017, the Food and Nutrition Advocacy and Communication Strategy was developed with the objective of bringing together both Nutrition sensitive and nutrition specific messaging in one simplified document; chaired by the Senior Principal Director in the Office of the President and Cabinet.

Inclusion of Traditional Leadership has helped break barriers and promote key behaviors like Antenatal Care, improved sanitation and breastfeeding at community level.

Progress marker 1.4: Track, report and reflect on own contributions and accomplishments

This progress marker looks whether the MSP tracks and reports on implementation of agreed actions, by individual actors and stakeholders, and their contribution to the MSP's collective progress towards agreed priorities. The MSP's ability to foster accountability is also considered.

FINAL SCORE: 4

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

(Refer to the [progress marker explanatory note](#) for specific examples or provide your own. Please share relevant documentation as evidence.)

The National Food and Nutrition Security Committee has established a framework for reporting which guides sub-national committees on standardized reporting on monthly, quarterly and annual basis. These are then consolidated at National level to generate a national report to guide and inform monitoring and support from the National Technical Team.

The country has consistently conducted vulnerability assessments for rural domains on an annual basis (which also include nutrition status) to generate evidence at district level for technical people and political advocacy. In 2017/18, Zimbabwe also successfully conducted a National Nutrition Survey (the last NNS was conducted in 2010); reporting key nutrition specific and sensitive indicators at national and district level, to give a current nutrition situation and inform programming. The rapid crop and livestock assessment was also conducted as value addition to the information generated through the rural assessments.

Quarterly nutrition bulletins and newsletters were released and shared online and in print with all stakeholders and various media articles; radio, television and print were also produced.

Significant work towards revising and improving the Near Real Time Monitoring (NRTM) system for the MCBM programme was done. New modules were incorporated, including a citizen engagement module that will be helpful in tracking knowledge attitudes, practices and beliefs.

Sector coordination for Nutrition and Food Security through the National Nutrition Technical Working Group, and the Agricultural Working group were successfully conducted monthly.

Progress marker 1.5: Sustain the political impact of the multi-stakeholder platform

This progress marker looks at the extent to which a multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder approach to nutrition is accepted as a national priority and institutionalised by all stakeholders.

FINAL SCORE: 4

(One score per progress marker)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

The portfolio of food and nutrition security sits within the Office of the President and Cabinet and is chaired by the Vice President. This has ensured that food and nutrition security issues get the necessary attention throughout the years. The country also has a focal point within Parliament to ensure the food and nutrition security agenda is also mainstreamed within Parliament. The Zimbabwe junior parliamentarian won the nutrition champion award at the SUN Global Gathering in Cote De VOIRE.

Key contribution of each stakeholder to Process 1

*As of this year (2018), the Secretariats of the SUN Global Networks (UN, Donor, Business and Civil Society) will use the Joint-Assessment to examine their contributions, in a bid to reduce the reporting burden. If a stakeholder is not involved in the MSP, please write **not applicable** (N/A).*

Stakeholders	<i>Please provide examples</i>
UN	- UN Convergence for improved implementation at district level, resource mobilization, technical guidance, and secretarial services to the Nutrition and Agriculture Technical Working Groups
Donor	- Provision of financial and technical resources
Business	-
CSO	<p>Save the Children led the process to the formation of a coalition working on Primary Health Care advocacy in June 2017. The coalition comprises of members from the Health Funders of Zimbabwe, ZCSOSUNA members, urban council health departments and members of parliament. The coalition members will actively participate in budget analysis exercises, dialogues and parliamentary budget consultation meetings as a way of lobbying for increased investment in primary health care and nutrition by the government.</p> <p>Twenty five participants from the PHC Budget advocacy coalition members were trained on PHC budget Advocacy on the 27th July 2017 at the Holiday Inn. The training was facilitated by Save the Children and other members from the coalition members who had previously been doing work on Health budget advocacy namely Community Working Group On Health, Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights and Training and Research Support Centre</p> <p>On the 12th of September 2017, the Zimbabwe Civil Society Organisations Scaling Up Nutrition Alliance (ZCSOSUNA) convened a meeting with some of its members to review civil society actions towards scaling up nutrition in Zimbabwe. The meeting was financially and technically supported by Food and Nutrition Council (FNC) which is the convener of SUN networks in Zimbabwe. The main objective of the meeting was to review progress the alliance had made in the first 9 of the implementation of its advocacy and communication project. Other objectives of the meeting were to effectively prepare member organisations for district level</p>

meetings to be convened across the country and identify best practices and alliances' priorities for the last quarter of the year 2017. The event was attended by 15 representatives from different organisations including among others Save the Children, Care International, ADRA Zimbabwe, FNC, Farm Community Trust of Zimbabwe and Rural Enterprise Trust Zimbabwe as well as Grassroots implementation, advocacy and community mobilization.

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018)

FOR PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space (i.e. overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in-country)

Overall Achievements/Positive Changes

- Zimbabwe has maintained strong national coordination multi-sector food and nutrition security platforms. There has been political and senior management commitment even down to sub-national level and this has ensured that food and nutrition security occupies its rightful position.

Key Challenges and Suggestions for Improvements

- The country has consistently failed to bring the Business network on board. Although the mandatory food fortification has finally been passed as legislation, active engagement and participation is still a challenge. The country needs to work on a solid strategy that will bring this network on board and up to speed.
- Although the country has successfully built and worked on various information management systems, reports and products, there is need for innovative ways of sharing and use of this information. There is need for focused knowledge management capacity building for the technical teams at all levels.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The existence of a coherent policy and legal framework should inform and guide how in-country stakeholders work together, for improved nutrition outcomes. Updated policies, strategies and legislations are fundamental to prevent conflict of interest among the wide range of actors involved in a complex societal topic such as nutrition. This process focuses on the enabling policy and legal environment.

Need some guidance? See the progress marker explanatory note.

Progress marker 2.1: Continuously analyse existing nutrition-relevant policies and legislation

This progress marker looks at the extent to which existing nutrition-relevant (specific and sensitive) policies and legislation are analysed using multi-sectoral consultative processes, with inputs from various stakeholders, and civil society in particular. It denotes the availability of stock-taking documents and continuous context analysis to inform and guide policy-making.

FINAL SCORE

4

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

Continuous assessment of the following existing policies and legal frameworks:

- Public and wide multistakeholder consultations were done in the process to Review the Public Health Bill
- Ongoing implementation review of the Food and Nutrition Security Policy and the report is still in draft form.
- The partnership between government and private sector under the Command agriculture initiative was reviewed and updated to include livestock and other crops (in addition to maize)
- Currently under development is the Climate smart agriculture strategy
- BFHI strategy review
- **The country is in the process of developing the following documents which are at different levels of finalisation:**
 - Food based dietary guidelines under development
 - Irrigation policy awaiting finalization with Cabinet approval
 - Livestock policy developed and awaiting launch by Cabinet
 - Draft School health Policy
 - Agriculture extension policy under development
 - Biofortification strategy: roll-out of biofortified crops

Progress marker 2.2: Continuously engage in advocacy to influence the development, updating and dissemination of relevant policy and legal frameworks

This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders work together and contribute, influence and advocate for the development of updated or new improved nutrition policy and legal frameworks for and their dissemination (i.e. advocacy and communication strategies in place to support the dissemination of relevant policies). It focuses on how countries ascertain policy and legal coherence across different ministries and try to broaden political support, by encouraging parliamentary engagement.

It also focuses on the efforts of in-country stakeholders to influence decision-makers for legislation and evidence-based policies that empower women and girls through equity-based approaches.

FINAL SCORE

3

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

The Advocacy and Communication Strategy for Food and Nutrition Security was developed with, and through, a multisectoral advocacy and communication team established (dissemination planned for mid-2018).

- Advocacy for reviewing
 - Public Health Bill
 - Food fortification
- Cost of Hunger Study

Traditional and social media is used to amplify key messages, create awareness. The subnational FNSCs are developing community workplans guided by emerging data and the policies available across sectors. However there are gaps in dissemination of policies as well as robust engagement of parliamentarians as advocates of policy formulation or reviews.

Progress marker 2.3: Develop or update coherent policies and legal frameworks through coordinated and harmonised in-country stakeholder efforts

This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders – the government (i.e. line ministries) and non-state partners – coordinate their inputs to ensure the development of coherent policy and legislative frameworks.

FINAL SCORE

3

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

The Advocacy and Communication Strategy for Food and Nutrition Security was developed with, and through, a multisectoral advocacy and communication team established (dissemination planned for mid-2018). The committee included communications people from the UN network and various government sectors.

The review of the Public Health Bill involved robust multistakeholder consultations at national and subnational level. The existence of updated nutrition relevant policies and strategies like the National Health Strategy and the Adolescent Strategy ensures coherent legal frameworks exist. Under the coordination of the SUN convener, the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy capacity assessment was undertaken including the review of the implementation matrix. However, it was noted that there still exist a huge gap in lateral engagement of stakeholders.

Progress marker 2.4: Operationalise/enforce legal framework

This progress marker looks at the availability of mechanisms to operationalise and enforce legislation, such as the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes, maternity protection and paternity and parental leave laws, food fortification legislation, the right to food, among others.

FINAL SCORE

4

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

The country developed guidelines and mechanisms to operationalize legislation like the Food Fortification (Revision of Foods and Food Standards Act); SI120 of 2016 Food fortification Regulations.

Activities included capacity building of multi-sectoral taskforce for fortification; Training of health inspectors; development of monitoring framework; Alignment of fortification with existing interventions and widespread subnational sensitization.

Some of the operationalisation include:

- Currently the National Social Security Authority(NSSA) together with the Social Welfare is working on reviewing the Maternity Protection Policy.
- 42 DFNSCs, WFNSCs were oriented on the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy for further dissemination and operationalization of the legal document
- Rolling out of guidelines on Mother Support groups
- Implementation of cooking demonstration in 30 Districts

Progress marker 2.5: Track and report for learning and sustaining the policy and legislative impact

This progress marker looks at the extent to which existing policies and legislation have been reviewed and evaluated to document good practices, and the extent to which available lessons are shared by different constituencies within the multi-stakeholder platforms.

FINAL SCORE 3
<p>EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE</p> <p>Stakeholders contribute to mutual learning through production and sharing of knowledge products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ LQAS and SMART Survey was shared with Nutrition technical working groups and participating districts. ○ Livelihood Food Security Programme(LFSP)/Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund(ZRBF) Bi annual review activities are conducted by a joint multistakeholder group ○ SHINE study under ZVITAMBO was shared with in-country MSP platforms ○ Initiated multisectoral review of FNSP Implementation Matrix ○ ZIMPHIA, National TB Survey ● Setting up food and nutrition security communication and advocacy committee ● Symposium on Aflatoxins coordinated by the research and academia ● Coordination of the Multisectoral community-based model to stunting reduction (MCBM) national and subnational review meetings

Key contributions of each stakeholder to Process 2

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Stakeholders	<i>Please provide examples</i>
Government	- Led the processes of developing and reviewing policies and strategies. - Capacity building towards the operationalization of legislations.
UN	- The UN provided technical and financial support.
Donor	- A pool of donor funds to improve on delivery and review of policies.
Business	- Advocacy around food fortification
CSO	- Advocacy for commitment to existing policies

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018) FOR PROCESS 2: Coherent policy and legal framework (i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in-country)

<p>Overall Achievements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sustained high level political commitment. ● Continued engagement of multiple sectors to create an enabling environment. ● Existence of policies and legislation. <p>Key Challenges</p>



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

The alignment of actions across sectors that significantly contribute to improvements in nutrition demonstrates the extent to which multiple sectors and stakeholders are effectively working together, and the extent to which the policies and legislations are operationalised to ensure that everyone, women and children in particular, benefit from improved nutrition.



This process delves into the operational side of policy and legal frameworks and how they translate into action. The term 'Common Results Framework' is used to describe a set of expected results agreed upon across different sectors of government and among key stakeholders, through a negotiated process. The existence of agreed common results would enable stakeholders to make their actions more nutrition driven through increased coordination or integration. In practice, a CRF may result in a set of documents that are recognised as a reference point for all sectors and stakeholders that work together for scaling up nutrition.

Need some guidance? See the progress marker explanatory note.

- Poor dissemination of policies
- Limited financial support of advocacy

Suggestions for Improvement

- Open sharing of data – need to create a platform for sharing policy briefs
- Production and distribution of relevant policy infographics suited to various audiences (technical/non-technical/decision making).

Progress marker 3.1: Align existing actions around national nutrition targets/policies

This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholder groups take stock of what exists and align their own plans and programming for nutrition to reflect the national policies and priorities. It focuses on the alignment of actions across sectors and among relevant stakeholders that significantly contribute towards improved nutrition.

Please note: While progress marker 2.1 looks at the review of policies and legislation, progress marker 3.1 focuses on the review of programmes and implementation capacities.

FINAL SCORE: 3

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE:

The Government with support from development partners managed to carry out a National Nutrition Survey and an Urban Livelihoods Assessment to highlight the food security and nutrition status of the country and create a baseline for future interventions. The Government, in partnership with the private sector also introduced the special maize programme (Command Agriculture) spearheaded by the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement to ensure food security for the nation.

Government of Zimbabwe also embarked on a mapping exercise of all the multi-sectoral nutrition indicators for 19 rural districts out of the 60 districts using the approved Core Nutrition Actions. While we have some results, some reports are available for a training of the DFNSC members on how to conduct mapping and a field report is still a draft. Results analysed using a SUN-PMT web-based tool and a dashboard has been developed. A mapping report is being compiled. All these are yet to be disseminated. The Near Real Time Monitoring system has also developed since its inception and data is being generated to monitor the implementation of the Multisectoral Community Based Model (MCBM).

Progress marker 3.2: Translate policy and legal frameworks into an actionable Common Results Framework (CRF) for scaling up nutrition at the national and sub-national level

This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders agree on a Common Results Framework to effectively align interventions for improved nutrition. The CRF is recognised as the guidance for medium to long-term implementation of actions, with clearly identified nutrition targets. Ideally, the CRF should identify coordination mechanisms (and related capacity) and define the roles and responsibilities for each stakeholder. It should encompass an implementation matrix, an M&E Framework and costed interventions, including costs estimates for advocacy, coordination and M&E. The FNC coordinated the development of the Core Nutrition Actions (CNAs) with nine focus areas that are multisectoral and include, maternal nutrition, complementary foods, diversified crop and livestock production.

FINAL SCORE: 3

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE:

Nutrition sensitive programming and planning is being embraced across various sectors. A Nutrition Sensitive workshop was conducted to sensitise various sectors of Agriculture, WASH, Gender and Local Government on the National Nutrition Survey results and the response that each sector can develop in relation to the results. The Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement has incorporated a module on human nutrition in their training curricula at Agricultural colleges where extension workers are trained.

The government of Zimbabwe introduced mandatory food fortification. Business community is currently implementing the mandatory fortification of mealie meal, cooking oil, flour though there are economic challenges being cited by the industry. Bio-fortification of maize (proVitamin A), beans(NUA45 rich in Iron) and orange fleshed sweet potato is currently under implementation. There is low uptake of the initiatives from communities and there is need to upscale implementation.

Subnational levels continue to develop action plans in line with the emerging data from NRTM and surveys guided by the existing legal frameworks.

Progress marker 3.3: Organise and implement annual priorities as per the Common Results Framework

This progress marker looks at the sequencing and implementation of priority actions at the national and sub-national level. This requires, on the one hand, a clear understanding of gaps in terms of delivery capacity and, on the other hand, a willingness from in-country and global stakeholders to mobilise technical expertise to timely respond to the identified needs, in a coordinated manner.

FINAL SCORE:3

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE:

Under government's new dispensation, every sector developed their 100 day plans under the Rapid Results Initiatives which begun in August 2017. The 100 day workplan-cycle prioritises key actions that each sector intends to implement. Regular meetings were held where heads of departments present on their progress updates on each of the set priorities in MSP. Thematic committees were set up and they included the food and nutrition including health. It prompted for synergies of actions across sectors from national to subnational platforms.

The Food and Agriculture Organisation and the Ministry of Health and Child Care are coordinating the process of developing Food Based Dietary Guidelines for the country to promote healthy eating and lifestyles which began in September 2017 and the aim is to finalise by August 2018. A multisectoral committee spearheading the process has been set up including cadres from provincial and national level. The committee has up to date produced a draft evidence report and this was validated by stakeholders. The step 2 of the process will include the development of the messages targeted at the vulnerable population groups.

Progress marker 3.4: Jointly monitor priority actions as per the Common Results Framework

This progress marker looks at how information systems are used to monitor the implementation of priority actions for good nutrition. It looks at the availability of joint progress reports that can meaningfully inform and guide the refinement of interventions and contribute towards harmonised targeting and coordinated service delivery among in-country stakeholders.

FINAL SCORE:4

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE:

Documentaries have been produced on the implementation of the MCBM programme in the pilot districts of Mwenezi, Mutasa, Chiredzi and Chipinge. The documentaries capture life stories of beneficiaries under the programme and community initiatives that are directly or indirectly influencing the food and nutrition security in the districts. The 4 pilot districts also conducted an exchange visit whereby districts visited each other's wards to carry out an assessment of the functionality of the ward food and nutrition security committees and District Food and Nutrition Security Committees (DFNSCs) and developed reports detailing their findings. MCBM pilot districts also conducted a self-assessment exercise on SUN monitoring and evaluation.

A UN Network convergence visit was conducted in April to one of the districts, Mutasa district that is being jointly supported by UNICEF, WFP and FAO.

Progress marker 3.5: Evaluate the implementation of actions to understand, achieve and sustain nutrition impact

This progress marker looks at how results and success is being evaluated to inform implementation decision-making and building the evidence base for improved nutrition.

FINAL SCORE:3

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE:

Action plans are in place to implement the policies and strategies relevant to food and nutrition security. Sectors have developed their annual workplans with set targets that guide implementation and development partners support these actions.

In terms of research that have been conducted, the following are examples of what is currently available:

-work submitted to ICCIS (International Conference on Communication and information studies) and the papers will be published. 1. Eating practices of college students, 2 composite bread (wheat and millet) and 3. Preservation of leftover vegetables by vendors. 4. Menu assessment for agricultural colleges in Mat South. 5. Milk expression of working mothers.

There is need to build a database of the researches being conducted.

Key contributions of each stakeholder to Process 3

As of this year (2018), the Secretariats of the SUN Global Networks (UN, Donor, Business and Civil Society) will use the Joint-Assessment to examine their contributions, in a bid to reduce the reporting burden. If a stakeholder is not involved in the MSP, please write **not applicable** (N/A).

Stakeholders	Please provide examples
UN	- Joint convergence visits by Head of Agencies in Mutasa district. Supported with funds the implementation and development of work plans at subnational level
Donor	- EU financial support
Business	-
CSO	- Some are working in districts and are participating in the implementation of workplans.
SUNRAP	- Constitution of SUNRAP with draft T.O.Rs which were reviewed. Identification of new research themes in addition to the already existing ones. This will result in broadening of the research scope.

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018) FOR PROCESS 3: Common Results Framework for National Nutrition Plan (aligned programming)

(i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvements/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in-country)

Workplans being developed at subnational level and they inform the national planning. The use of the MSPs and reviews are a catalyst for information sharing and alignment of actions.

Documentaries were produced on the implementation of the MCBM programme in the pilot districts of Mwenezi, Mutasa, Chiredzi and Chipinge. The documentaries capture life stories of beneficiaries under the programme and community initiatives that are directly or indirectly influencing the food and nutrition security in the districts. The 4 pilot districts also conducted an exchange visit whereby districts visited each other's wards to carry out an assessment of the functionality of the ward food and nutrition security committees and district food and nutrition security committees and developed reports detailing their findings. MCBM pilot districts also conducted a self-assessment exercise on SUN monitoring and evaluation.

A UN Network convergence visit was conducted in April to one of the districts, Mutasa district that is being jointly supported by UNICEF, WFP and FAO.

More documentaries and sharing of stories of change should be scaled up to include the rest of the country. Research outcomes need to be shared to inform programming.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Assessing the financial feasibility of national plans to implement actions for improved nutrition is essential to determine funding requirements. The latter is based on the capability to track planned and actual spending on nutrition across relevant government ministries and from external partners. The existence of plans, with clearly costed actions, helps government authorities and key stakeholders (e.g. UN, donors, business, civil society) align and contribute resources to national priorities, estimate the required budget for implementation and identify financial gaps.

Need some guidance? See the progress marker explanatory note.

Progress marker 4.1: Cost and assess the financial feasibility of the CRF

This progress marker looks at the extent to which the government and all other in-country stakeholders provide inputs for the costing of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions across relevant sectors (costing exercises can be performed in various ways, including reviewing current spending or estimating unit costs).

FINAL SCORE – 3

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE – Costed plans in the Food and Nutrition Security coordination structures are available e.g. the National Food and Nutrition Security Committee. Government programmes and plans are also costed based on programmes. For instance the annual costed nutrition-specific plan is available among the Ministry of Health and Child Care Nutrition Plans.

Progress marker 4.2: Track and report on financing for nutrition

This progress marker looks at the extent to which the government and all other in-country stakeholders are able to track their allocations and expenditures (if available) for nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions in relevant sectors and report on finance data, in a transparent manner, with other partners of the MSP, including the government.

FINAL SCORE – 2

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE – The country is not able to track between Nutrition specific and Nutrition sensitive. Development partners declare the funds so there is some level of transparency. A budget analysis exercise by ZCSOSUNA showed that financing for nutrition was not clearly elaborated in Ministry or sector-based budgets.

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Progress marker 4.3: Scale up and align resources including addressing financial shortfalls

This progress marker looks at whether the government and other in-country stakeholders identify financial gaps and mobilise additional funds, through increased alignment and allocation of budgets, advocacy, and setting-up of specific mechanisms.

FINAL SCORE – 2

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE – Under the current conditions, the bulk of government resources is going towards operational activities. However, the government needs to focus more on channelling resources towards nutrition. Government partners address financial shortfalls for nutrition and finance the bulk of nutrition-specific and sensitive programmes. However absence of deliberate planning and tracking to show the magnitude of financial gaps in nutrition is required to ensure financing is based on the required need. The government through Command agriculture is funding nutrition sensitive through agriculture because the government identified the gap and attended to it.

Progress marker 4.4: Turn pledges into disbursements

This progress marker looks at how governments and other in-country stakeholders turn pledges into disbursements. It includes the ability of donors to look at how their disbursements are timely and in line with the scheduled fiscal year.

FINAL SCORE – 2

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE – The planning calendars of the donors (their financial years) are different from the government’s financial years but the donors do turn their pledges into disbursements. Due to absence of resource-tracking it is not usually possible to assess to what extent does government allocated budgets (pledges) turn into disbursements.

Progress marker 4.5: Ensure predictability of multi-year funding to sustain implementation results and nutrition impact

This progress marker looks at how the government and in-country stakeholders collectively ensure predictable and long-term funding for better results and impact. It looks at important changes such as the continuum between short-term humanitarian and long-term development funding, the establishment of flexible but predictable funding mechanisms and the sustainable addressing of funding gaps.

FINAL SCORE – 2

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE – From the donor’s side, they have multiyear funding in place for programmes. Government has multiyear costed strategies. However, donors only cover certain districts but the government covers all districts.

Key contributions of each stakeholder to Process 4

*As of this year (2018), the Secretariats of the SUN Global Networks (UN, Donor, Business and Civil Society) will use the Joint-Assessment to examine their contributions, in a bid to reduce the reporting burden. If a stakeholder is not involved in the MSP, please write **not applicable** (N/A).*

Stakeholders	Please provide examples
UN	-

Donor	-
Business	-
CSO	<p>On the 18th and 19th of December 2017 after the presentation of the 2018 national budget to parliament by the finance minister, ZCSOSUNA conducted a 2 day budget analysis exercise with the aim of estimating government investment in nutrition. Main objectives of the meeting are stated below,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assess the 2018 national budgetary allocations to nutrition specific and sensitive interventions 2. To assess funding gaps in nutrition (compare national nutrition costed plans against budgetary allocations) 3. To assess the priority given to nutrition related programmes over the analysis period 4. Recommend for policy and budgetary changes to increase government nutrition investment <p>A total of 25 members from across the country actively participated during the budget analysis meeting; among them were international organisations such as Care International, ACF and Save the Children. Other participants came from local NGOs including CBOs and the media. The meeting was financially and technically supported by Save the Children. After presenting budget analysis findings and policy briefs with clear evidence that current government health and nutrition investment is inadequate, to address needs of many Zimbabweans to members of the parliamentary portfolio committees on health and sustainable development goals. Majority of members who sit in these committees promised to scrutinise the 2018 budget before approval and indicated that they will not approve a budget that will not address health and nutrition needs of the general populace. In 2018, the finance minister had to increase the allocation to health by nearly a third from 408 million to 520 million after members of parliament refused to pass allotments they deemed to be too low.</p> <p>In addition, with financial support from Save the Children UK and in partnership with Malawi SUN CSA, ZCSOSUNA engaged junior parliamentarians in Mashonaland Central in nutrition budget advocacy. After the engagement meeting 13 junior parliamentarians committed to advancing nutrition in their constituencies, they also wanted the motion on malnutrition to be debated in their next parliamentary seating. One of the junior parliamentarians who was vocal in calling the government to invest in nutrition, was latter selected as a junior advocate for the network and represented the country as a nutrition advocate during the 2017 Global Gathering in Abidjan where she received a nutrition champion award achievement award.</p> <p>The alliance engaged University of Zimbabwe to track government progress in honoring its 2013 Nutrition for growth commitment of allocating 3.04 million towards the implementation of nutrition interventions. In addition the GOZ also committed to honour existing global and regional commitments on allocations for social services (including health, agriculture, education and social protection) and ensure such investment is nutrition sensitive.</p>

OVERALL SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED OVER THE PAST YEAR (April 2017 to April 2018) FOR PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation (i.e. Overall achievements/positive changes/ key challenges and suggestions for improvement/ other relevant activities in the context of scaling up nutrition efforts in-country)

Recommendations

- Tracking of our financial resources
- Our budgets are not disaggregated (Nutrition sensitive vs Nutrition specific)
- Prioritise nutrition in the development agenda (government resource allocation)
- Strengthen the advocacy in the nutrition sector (including investments in evidence generation through research)
- Differentiate between rural and urban communities

NEW OUTCOME MARKER: Review of progress in scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions over the past 12 months

In line with the SUN Movement MEAL system, this outcome marker looks at how processes put in place are effectively contributing to scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions. In compliance with principles of equity, equality and non-discrimination for all, participants are asked to reflect on their implementation progress, considering geographical reach and targeting of children, adolescent girls and women as well as delivery approaches that promote a convergence of interventions (e.g. same village, same household or same individual) or integration of nutrition interventions in sector programmes (e.g. nutrition education in farmer field schools or provision of fortified complementary foods for young children as part of food aid).

FINAL SCORE 3

(Scaling up nutrition-specific actions)

FINAL SCORE 2

(Scaling up nutrition-sensitive actions)

EXPLANATION OF THE FINAL SCORE

Progress in scaling up nutrition-specific interventions

Through the support from DFID ,EU and Health Development Fund, The Ministry of Health and Child Care is conducting the nutrition-specific intervention which include

- Conducting Community Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) training targeting 150 community health worker s CHW in districts
- Conducting BHFI training: (3 hospitals/district) x 15
- Conducting combined IYCF & Growth standards training: targeting 2 to 3 HW per health facility in 15 districts
- Management of acute malnutrition is ongoing with RUSF being given in some of the districts, RUTF in all districts
- Micronutrient powders are also being given to 6-23months in some districts

Progress in scaling up nutrition-sensitive interventions

Nutrition sensitive agriculture- the ministry responsible for agriculture reviewed the pre-service training curriculum for the agriculture extension workers to include human nutrition topics likes malnutrition, the foodgroups and among other key topics.

The ministry also carried out in-service training of extension workers in nutritious value addition of local foods through use of the Health Harvest Manual.

The Food and Nutrition Council coordinated the development of the Core Nutrition Actions for Zimbabwe. The CNAs have nine focus areas that are multisectoral and include, maternal nutrition, complementary foods, diversified crop and livestock production, social protection ,water and sanitation among others.

Engagement of the education sector, has improved the programming around the School feeding programme around diversifying the hot-school meal. More work need to be done but the guidelines developed now reflect diversity and plans to improve on the nutritional quality.

Annex 1: Identified priorities

Please describe the status of the priorities identified in your most recent Joint-Assessment (for instance 2016-2017)

<p>Priorities identified in most recent JAA?</p> <p><i>Enter priority</i></p>	<p>Has this priority been met?</p> <p><i>Yes or No</i></p>	<p>What actions took place to ensure the priority could be met?</p> <p><i>Please outline stakeholders' contributions (government, UN, CSOs, donors, etc.)</i></p>	<p>Did you receive external technical assistance to meet this priority?</p> <p><i>If yes, please explain</i></p>
<p>1. Research-Financial support to disseminate and respond to government research gaps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of National policies and guidelines 	<p>Partly</p>	<p>Engagement with the local research institutions to foster discussions around synergies. Work on the review of the implementation of the National Food and Nutrition Security</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>2. Update and review our guidelines/ documents to include merging issues like climate change, gender, resilience</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>For some TORS the resilience issues were incorporated into the MSP. The process has been initiated to include Climate smart agriculture documents</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>3. Exchange visits to improve innovation on programming like the ICT, behaviour change, communications</p>	<p>yes</p>	<p>Interdistrict learning visits were conducted. A tool for self assessment to guide the visiting districts was developed</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>4. Capacity building on financial tracking of resources</p>	<p>no</p>		
<p>5. Advocate for intra and intersectoral nutrition-sensitive programming</p>	<p>yes</p>	<p>Nutrition sensitive programming engagement meeting with the key line ministries (health, agriculture, social welfare, environment water and climate, women ,gender and community development, education)</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>6. Advocacy and communication priority areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To secure and maintain high level political commitment that translates into tangible action. To create awareness of and maintain national interest in and commitment to improving and supporting nutrition programmes in the country. 	<p>yes</p>	<p>Budget tracking by ZCSOSUNA</p>	<p>Yes by the CSN</p>

<p>- To track all commitments made to nutrition and hold respective sectors accountable as a way of effectively supporting scaling up of nutrition interventions in Zimbabwe.</p>			
<p>Please list key 2018-2019 priorities for the MSP</p>			
<p><i>Consider what has been working well during the past year and what achievable targets can be identified and prioritised. Please also include network-specific priorities.</i></p>			
<p>1. develop and strengthen innovative knowledge management systems including how to harness or preserve indigenous knowledge systems(KI3 support is welcome)</p>			
<p>2. strengthen research and evidence-based programming (cross –fertilisation of ideas)</p>			
<p>3. policy analysis and dissemination</p>			
<p>4. budget analysis and financial tracking of resources (global technical support if required)</p>			
<p>5. Revamp the weaker networks like the Business Network(SMS and SBN support is needed in developing strategies)</p>			
<p>6. SBCC, including value addition, local product innovation to improve on dietary diversity</p>			
<p>If you are seeking external support from the global Networks and/or external technical mechanisms, through the SUN Movement Secretariat, please provide relevant information</p>			
<p></p>			

Annex 2: Emergency preparedness and response planning

<p>1. Within the reporting period (i.e. the past year), has the country faced and responded to a humanitarian situation? If yes, what was the duration and type(s) of emergency (e.g. natural and climate-related disasters, communal violence, armed conflict etc.)?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The country experienced localised flooding incidences in some parts of the country(eg. Gokwe North-Midlands Province)</p> <p>Please explain: The affected communities received food and non-food items as relief. The duration of the emergency including response was 3 months.</p>
<p>2. Does the country have a national plan on emergency preparedness and response? If yes, does it include nutrition actions and indicators (both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive)?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Every district has an emergency preparedness and response plan.</p> <p>Please explain: The emergency responses are guided by the SPHERE standards in distribution . Also Nutrition specific actions were incorporated into the National Emergency and Preparedness Plans. At subnational level, 25 emergency districts trained and capacitated to mainstream nutrition into district specific plans</p>
<p>3. Is the MSP involved in discussions and planning for emergency preparedness and response? If yes, does the MSP engage with humanitarian partners, and how does the MSP contribute to linking development and humanitarian nutrition actions?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Disaster Risk Management in Zimbabwe is multisectoral in nature.</p> <p>Please explain: during disasters the MSP undertook rapid assessments where multiple parties participate and [provide guidance on the food and nutrition aspects.</p>
<p>4. What are the key limitations faced at the country level in terms of linking development and humanitarian nutrition actions?</p>	<p>Please explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lack of continuity of programmes after the disaster • Lack of ownership of some programs by beneficiary communities

Annex 3: Ensuring gender equality and that women and girls are at the centre of all SUN Movement action

<p>1. Does the MSP engage with a governmental Ministry or Department that is responsible for women's affairs/gender equality? If yes, what is the name of this Ministry/Department?</p> <p>If not a part of the MSP, how do you engage with this Ministry/Department?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender and Community Development (MWAGCD) is part of the MSP(see attached attendance register) and is engaged in other MSPs</p> <p>Please explain:</p>
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2.	<p>Does the MSP engage with other non-state actors that are responsible for gender equality and the empowerment of women (such as UN Women or civil society organisations)?</p> <p>If yes, with whom do you engage?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Please explain:</p> <p>The UNWomen are part of the MSP in particular the food and nutrition security committee. UN women works in supporting the gender-sensitive indicators and reporting in national assessments in addition to supporting empowerment projects.</p>
3.	<p>How does the MSP ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls as part of their work plan?</p>	<p>Please explain:</p> <p>The MWAGCD participates IN MSP at subnational levels upto ward level. There are main advocates for inclusion of gender issues within community multisectoral workplans</p>
4.	<p>What actions are identified and implemented by the MSP to ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls at the community level?</p>	<p>Please explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • coordination and facilitation of women groups' participation in local and international food fairs. • Training and formation of ISALS and SACCOs • Establishing funding for women projects
5.	<p>Have you analysed or done a stock take of existing nutrition policies, legislation and regulations from a gender perspective?</p>	<p>No</p>
6.	<p>Does your country have a national gender equality and/or women's empowerment policy or strategy in place?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Please explain:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. The National Gender Policy II. The Broadbased Women Economic Empowerment Framework
7.	<p>Has advocacy been undertaken for gender-sensitive and pro-female policy-making and legislation on nutrition?</p>	<p>Yes or No</p> <p>Please explain:</p>

Annex 4: Advocacy and communication for nutrition

1.	<p>Do you engage with the media to amplify key messages, create awareness and demand for action on nutrition?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>The civil society alliance held a media engagement forum with journalists from both the print and electronic media on the 15th of March 2017. The meeting was held on the principle that journalists should be nutrition champions in reporting nutrition related issues in the country. This forum raised and increased awareness among journalists on the current nutrition situation in the country, effects of malnutrition on the country's economic growth and development as well as interventions in place to eradicate malnutrition with a special focus on the first 1000 days of life. This platform was also used to enlighten participants on the role media plays in the fight against malnutrition in all its forms in the country. After the engagement meeting alliance members have taken some journalists on field visits and that led to the publication of many stories on nutrition. The alliance has also published several communications in main newspapers and below is links to some of the stories and publications.</p>
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<http://healthtimes.co.zw/2018/03/03/save-children-expands-nutrition-project-7-districts/>
<http://healthtimes.co.zw/2018/01/18/how-to-attain-a-four-star-diet-out-of-little-a-look-into-staples/>
<http://healthtimes.co.zw/2017/11/30/polygamy-hampers-nutrition-interventions-binga/>
<http://healthtimes.co.zw/2017/11/29/nomads-siakobvua-sad-reality-caused-droughts-malnutrition/>
<http://healthtimes.co.zw/2017/11/28/kariba-district-records-decline-malnutrition-cases/>
<http://scalingupnutrition.org/news/junior-parliamentarians-commit-advancing-nutrition-central-zimbabwe/>

FNC held a media sensitisation meeting on the 7th of September 2017 At Cresta lodge with the aim of enhancing journalists' understanding of the basic concepts in food security and nutrition, knowledge on the policy environment surrounding food and nutrition security in the country and the food and nutrition security challenges in the country. This also provided an opportunity to identify the challenges faced by the media in reporting food and nutrition news and suggest ways in which we can work together more proactively

Media Tour: 4-8 December 2017

The aim of the tour was to take the media personnel to the ground where food and nutrition security interventions are taking place thereby generating interest in journalists to report on food and nutrition issues as reporting on food and nutrition security issues in national newspapers and radio has been relatively on the low side. Journalists from the state and independent media participated in this tour. While these do not always result in immediate coverage, they do result in something more valuable over time — a stronger relationship with journalists. The following are some of the products resulting from the FNC media engagement programme:

Print Media:

<http://www.herald.co.zw/maize-production-up-280pc-report/>

<http://www.herald.co.zw/schools-defy-govt-directive-63pc-pupils-sent-away-over-fees/>

<http://www.chronicle.co.zw/42-rural-pupils-out-of-school/>

<http://www.chronicle.co.zw/survey-says-cash-crisis-biggest-headache-in-zim/>

<https://www.dailynews.co.zw/articles/2017/07/31/37-years-no-toilets-clean-water>

<http://www.newsdezimbabwe.co.uk/2017/08/matabeleland-tops-in-diaspora.html>

<http://www.newsdezimbabwe.co.uk/2017/08/we-are-cursed-dokora-slams-chasing-away.html>

<http://spiked.co.zw/nutrition-sensitive-agriculture-a-panacea-for-food-insecurity/>

<http://www.herald.co.zw/govt-development-partners-unveil-district-profiles/>

<http://www.zbc.co.zw/2017/10/31/govt-partners-profile-rural-areas/>

	<p>http://healthtimes.co.zw/2017/10/31/zim-children-threatened-stunting/</p> <p>http://spiked.co.zw/districts-linked-to-food-and-nutrition-security-information-system/</p> <p>http://spiked.co.zw/fbdgs-to-promote-healthy-and-nutritious-diet-in-zimbabwe/</p> <p>http://www.sundaymail.co.zw/chilonga-people-one-angry-lot/</p> <p>http://www.sundaymail.co.zw/mbire-chiredzi-communities-fight-climate-change/</p> <p>http://www.sundaymail.co.zw/dairy-farming-changing-rusitu-lives/</p> <p>As a result of the media tour news items were broadcast on Diamond FM (Mutare Radio station-Manicaland), Hevoi Radio (Masvingo Province) and SFM Radio (Harare) to mention but a few;</p> <p>Radio Talk shows were some of the activities undertaken under the media engagement banner. A 30-minute radio discussion malnutrition was carried out on national radio (Spot FM) in March 2017</p> <p>Examples:</p>
<p>2. Are parliamentarians actively contributing to improve nutrition, in collaboration with the MSP?</p> <p><i>Examples could include the existence of an active Parliamentary network or group focusing on food security and nutrition, votes in support of legal or budget changes that the MSP suggested, debates in parliament on nutrition or other concrete actions taken by parliamentarians in support of improved nutrition.</i></p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>There are parliamentarian portfolio committees on food security, SDGs and Health. The three committees have been engaged in discussions around nutrition.</p>
<p>3. Is there one or several nominated Nutrition Champions (including for example high-level political leaders, celebrities, journalists, religious leaders etc.) actively engaging to promote nutrition at national and/or local level?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Ms Spectacular Gumbira(Child Parliamentarian) Mrs Tholakhele D Khumalo(Parliament of Zimbabwe-Senator)</p>
<p>4. Have you documented advocacy successes and best practice in</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p>reducing malnutrition through multi-sector and multi-stakeholder action, and shared them nationally and/or with regional and global partners?</p>	<p>With the Multi-sectoral Community Based Model (MCBM) for Stunting Reduction being implemented in the 32 districts of the country a thematic documentation process on best practices in identified pilot districts was undertaken in 4 pilot districts. From this process, 3 ten minute documentary films were produced on the following themes: exclusive breast feeding, food diversity and community initiatives. The videos were shared and uploaded on FNC website www.fnc.org.zw and social media.</p> <p>This process involved stakeholders from the membership of the multi-sectoral Food and Nutrition Security Committees.</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/pictureperfectmediatv/videos/1607057616055481/ https://www.facebook.com/pictureperfectmediatv/videos/1607081619386414/ Best Practice were also shared during the planned review meetings. Some of the reports produced include the following:</p>
<p>5. Do you plan on organising a high-level event on nutrition in the upcoming period?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The National Multisectoral Community Based Model to stunting reduction(MCBM) review chaired by the Deputy Chief Secretary to the President and Cabinet in May 2018.</p> <p>Also planned to launch and disseminate the National Nutrition Survey 2018 Results to Policy makers.</p>

Annex 5: Participants at the 2018 Joint-Assessment of the national multi-stakeholder platform

No.	Title (Ms./Mr.)	Name	Organisation	Specific SUN role (if applicable)	Email	Phone	Should contact be included in the SUN mailing list?
1.	Mr	Kudakwashe Zombe	ZCSOSUNA	Civil Society Coordinator	nutritionist.zombe@gmail.com	0779 660556	yes
2.	Dr	Manase Chiweshe	CUT - Centre for Development Studies- Chairperson		manasekudzai@gmail.com	0773 751022	
3.	Dr	Desmond Mudadza	MSU - Food Science and Nutrition		mugadzadt@staff.msu.ac.zw	0712 781341	
4.	Ms	Kudzai Chavunduka	ZCSOSUNA- Advocacy and Communications		kudzaiprecious@gmail.com	0715 070059	

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5.	Mr	Stephen Tsoroti	MAIL & GUARDIAN- Health Correspondent		steveeugene.tsoroti@gmail.com	0773 837296	
6.	Dr	Isabel Matiringe	MSU - Food Science and Nutrition		matiashei@staff.msu.ac.zw	0773 265118	
7.	Dr	Nomo Gwisai	Solusi University - Food and Nutrition		gwisainomo@gmail.com	0783 871580	
8.	Dr	Themba Nduna	USAID- Nutrition Advisor	Donor Co- Convener	tnduna@usaid.gov	0772 565945	yes
9.	Dr	Nevel Tshuma	Institute of development studies (IDS)		tshumez@gmail.com	0773 673918	
10.	Dr	Mandlenkosi Maphese	IDS		phosaz@gmail.com	0772 960288	
11.	Mr	John Cassim	SABC- Journalist		johncassim@yahoo.co.uk	0772 920301	
12.	Ms	Varaidzo Chinokwetu	Research Fellow		varaidzochm@gmail.com	0772 776475	
13.	Mr	J Twenga	Director		grassrootsambassadors14@gmail.com	0782 322339	
14.	Mrs	Julia Tagwireyi	REACH Facilitator		julia.tagwireyi@gmail.com	0772 410980	
15.	Dr	Ntobeko Ndlovu	Research Fellow IDS		ntntobeko@gmail.com	0774 035683	
16.	Ms	Musara Chipumuro	GZU - Statistics and Operations Research		mchipumuro@gzu.ac.zw	0772 912515	
17.	Dr	Rachel Gwazani	GZU - Ariculture		rgwazani@gzu.co.zw	0772 130076	
18.	Dr	Tonderayi Matsungu	UZ - FNFS		tmatsungo@gmail.com	0783 530428	
19.	Mr	Joel Chipfuwamuti	ZCSOSUNA- Nutritionist - Intern		joelchipe@gmail.com	0734 926814	
20.	Mr	Lesley Macheka	CUT - Food Science		lesleymacheka@gmail.com	0772 807739	
21.	Mrs	Tsitsi Mukaratirwa	JIMAT- Consultant		tmukaratirwa@gmail.com	0773 467216	

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22.	Mrs	Anna Chireka	UNICEF- Nutrition Officer		achireka@unicef.org	0772 336427	
23.	Mr	Tendai Makoni	GZU - Statistics and Operations Research		tmakoni@gzu.ac.zw	0773 425518	
24.	Mr	Felix Majeke	GZU - Statistics and Operations Research		fmajeke@gzu.ac.zw	0783 152475	
25.	Mrs	Rumbidzai Mukori	FULLY ENRICH - GZU		rumbidzai70@gmail.com	0775 923563	
26.	Mrs	Patience Hoto	FAO- Assistant Nutritionist		patience.hoto@fao.org	04 - 263255	
27.	Mrs	Naume Tavengwa	ZVITAMBO- ADFO		tavengwa@zvitambo.co.zw	0772 387398	
28.	Mrs	Ruth Ngadze	CUT - Food Science & Technology		ruthngadze@gmail.com	0773 790479	
29.	Mrs	Tatenda Mudiwa	Food and Nutrition Council		tatemaf@gmail.com	0772 654141	yes
30.	Mrs	Kudzai Mukudoka	UNICEF- Nutrition Officer		kmukudoka@unicef.org	0772 897874	yes
31.	Mr	T Kairiza	BUSE		tkairiza@yahoo.com	0778 883580	
32.	Mrs	Nester Gumbo	Ministry of Lands , Agriculture and Rural Resettlement		gumbonester@gmail.com	0772 728717	
33.	Mr	F Mutenhewa	BioMedical Research and Technology Institute BRTI		fmutenhewa@brti.co.zw	0774 600155	
34.	Mr	Tinomutenda J Makaudze	Food and Nutrition Council		tinomkaudze@gmail.com	0772 339111	
35.	Mr	Alfa Ndlovu	Food and Nutrition Council		ndlovualfa@gmail.com	0773 700866	
36.	Mrs	Lynn Chiremba	JIMAT		lynn@jimatconsult.co.zw	0772 937471	
37.	Mrs	Melody N Mundembe	SPANS- Nutritionist		mmelodynyasha@gmail.com	0777 323829	

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38.	Ms	Siboniso Chigova	Food and Nutrition Council	SUN Technical Officer	chigova.sibo@gmail.com	0773 024897	yes
39.	Mr	Dexter Chagwena	Ministry of health and child care NNU		tungadex@gmail.com	0714 114700	
40.	Mrs	Monica Muti	Ministry of health and child care- National Nutrition Unit		Moniquezw2017@gmail.com	04-792454	
41.	Mrs	Junior Muchuchu	Ministry of women affairs, gender and community development (MWAGCD)		muchuchujr@gmail.com	0772 373042	
42.	Prof	Wilson Parawira	BUSE		parawiradr@yahoo.co.uk	0772 554463	
43.	Mr	Kuda Chakabva	Ministry of local government ,public works and national housing(MLGPWH NH)		kudagodfrey@gmail.com	0774 380855	
44.	Ms	Valeria Nkhongwa	Cluster Agricultural Development Services		cadsnutrition@cads.org.zw	0774 220335	
45.	Ms	Perpetual Nyadenga	Food and Nutrition Council		pnadenga@fnc.org.zw		
46.	Mr	George Kembo	Food and Nutrition Council	Country SUN Focal Point	georgekembo@gmail.com gkembo@fnc.org.zw		yes
47.	Mr	Lloyd Chadzingwa	Food and Nutrition Council		lchadzingwa@fnc.org.zw		
48.							
49.							
50.							
51.							