



Intersectoral Coordination for Scaling Up Nutrition In Zimbabwe – The Food and Nutrition Security Policy in the context of Economic Growth and Development.

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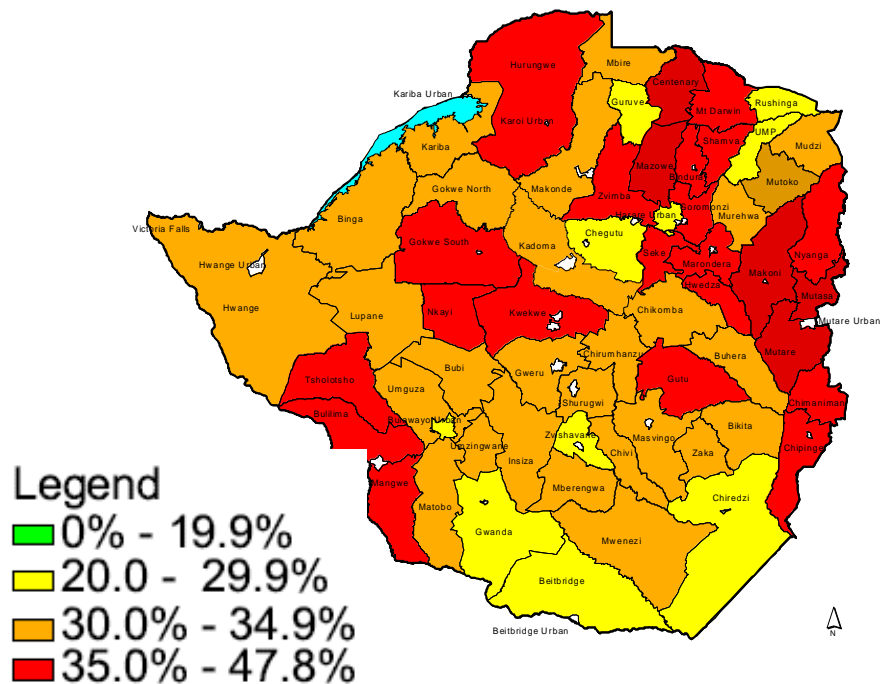
Case Study Objective

“Increase participant’s understanding of how policy and governance/institutional/management issues need to align for improved food and nutrition security programming”



A third of Zimbabwe's children between 6-59 months of age are stunted

Figure 1: Prevalence of stunting in children 6-59 months of age, by district (WHO)



- Increased risk of dying from infectious diseases (more than one-third)
- Associated with reduced school performance equivalent to 2-3 years of schooling
- Associated with reduced income earning capacity (22% average; up to 45% has been reported!)
- Increased risk of non-communicable diseases in adult life
- Stunted girl is more likely to give birth to undernourished baby
- Reduced GDP by 2-3%
- Stunting is irreversible!



Impaired brain and cognitive development



SCHOOL

Poor school performance



Impaired productivity and earnings



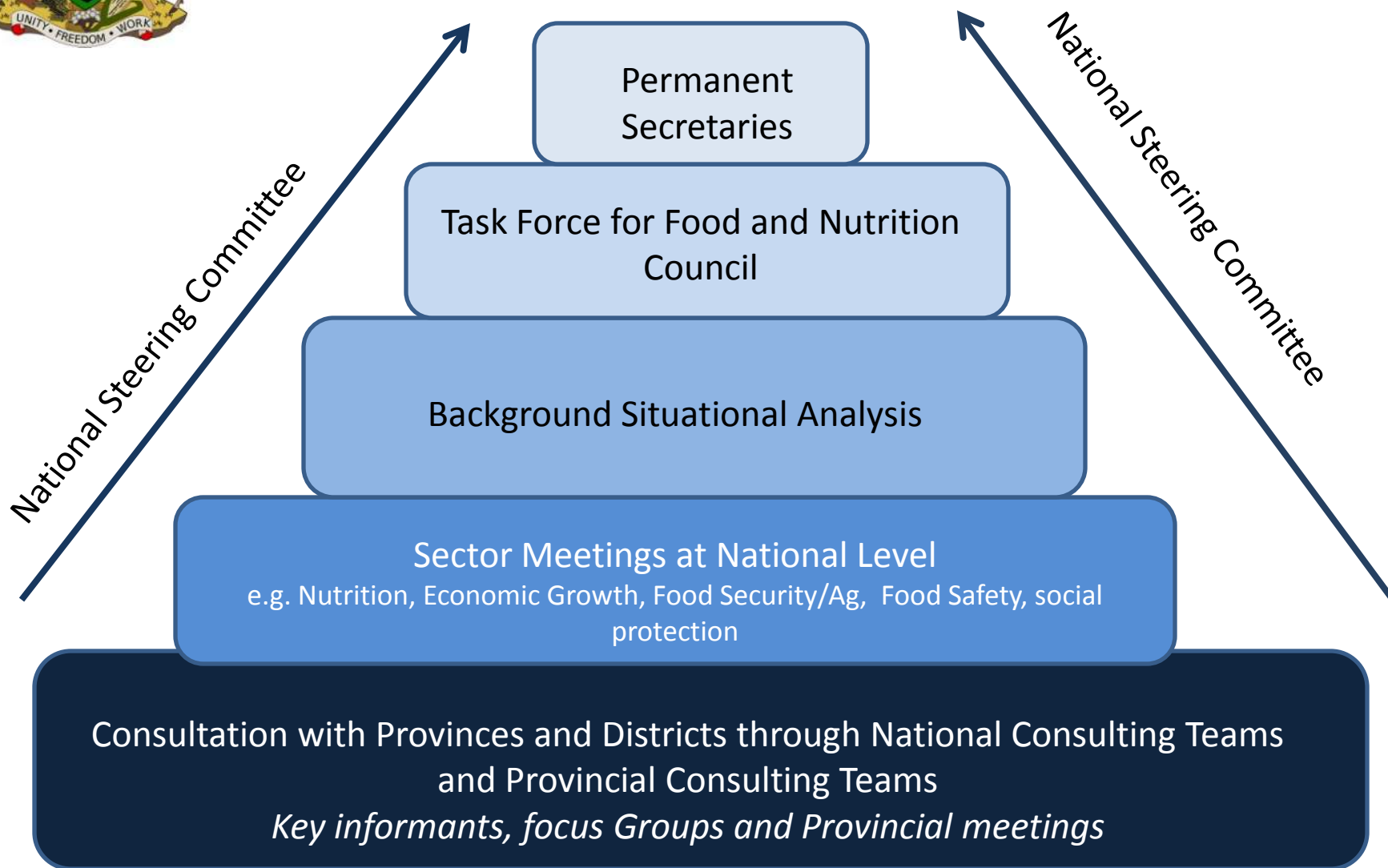
The Sun Movement in Zimbabwe



- Zimbabwe joined the SUN Movement in June 2011.
- Nutrition is prioritized at the highest level through Zimbabwe's Food and Nutrition Security Policy
- The Food and Nutrition Council has been established as the multi-stakeholder platform to convene cross-sector stakeholders and its leadership is critical in making progress for scaling up nutrition.



A “Pyramid” of Consultation for the FNS Policy





Why a FNS Policy?

- To harmonize sectoral plans and programmes which impact on food and nutrition security for cohesive and cost effective action to occur.
- The policy provides a mechanism to facilitate this progress. It fosters a shared vision and strategy for improved household food and nutrition security.
- To provide a frame work for sustainable concerted & coordinated multi-sectoral action.
- To define sectoral roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders involved in food and nutrition.



Whose policy is it?

- National Government policy.
- Owned and driven by relevant ministries, supported by development partners & all relevant stakeholders.
- It represents a coherent vision of food and nutrition security which all the different Ministries & partners can work towards.



Official Launch of the policy

- The policy was officially launched by His Excellency, Comrade Robert Gabriel Mugabe, President of the Republic of Zimbabwe on 16 May 2013.
- Key points from His Excellency's speech;
 - 'it was noted that the country needed a policy framework that facilitates implementation of coordinated and multi-sectoral interventions to the country's food and nutrition situation. '
 - 'Zimbabwe's food and nutrition situation is a national priority which requires coordinated and multi-sectoral interventions.'
 - 'The Policy therefore provides a framework for a cohesive multi-sectoral action, by fostering a shared vision and strategy for improved food and nutrition security.'
 - 'The food and nutrition security structures we have put in place should therefore ensure that various stakeholders are held accountable for their role in achieving the desired outcomes.'



Policy Goal

"promote and ensure adequate food and nutrition security for all people at all times in Zimbabwe, particularly amongst the most vulnerable and in line with our cultural norms and values and the concept of rebuilding and maintaining family dignity".

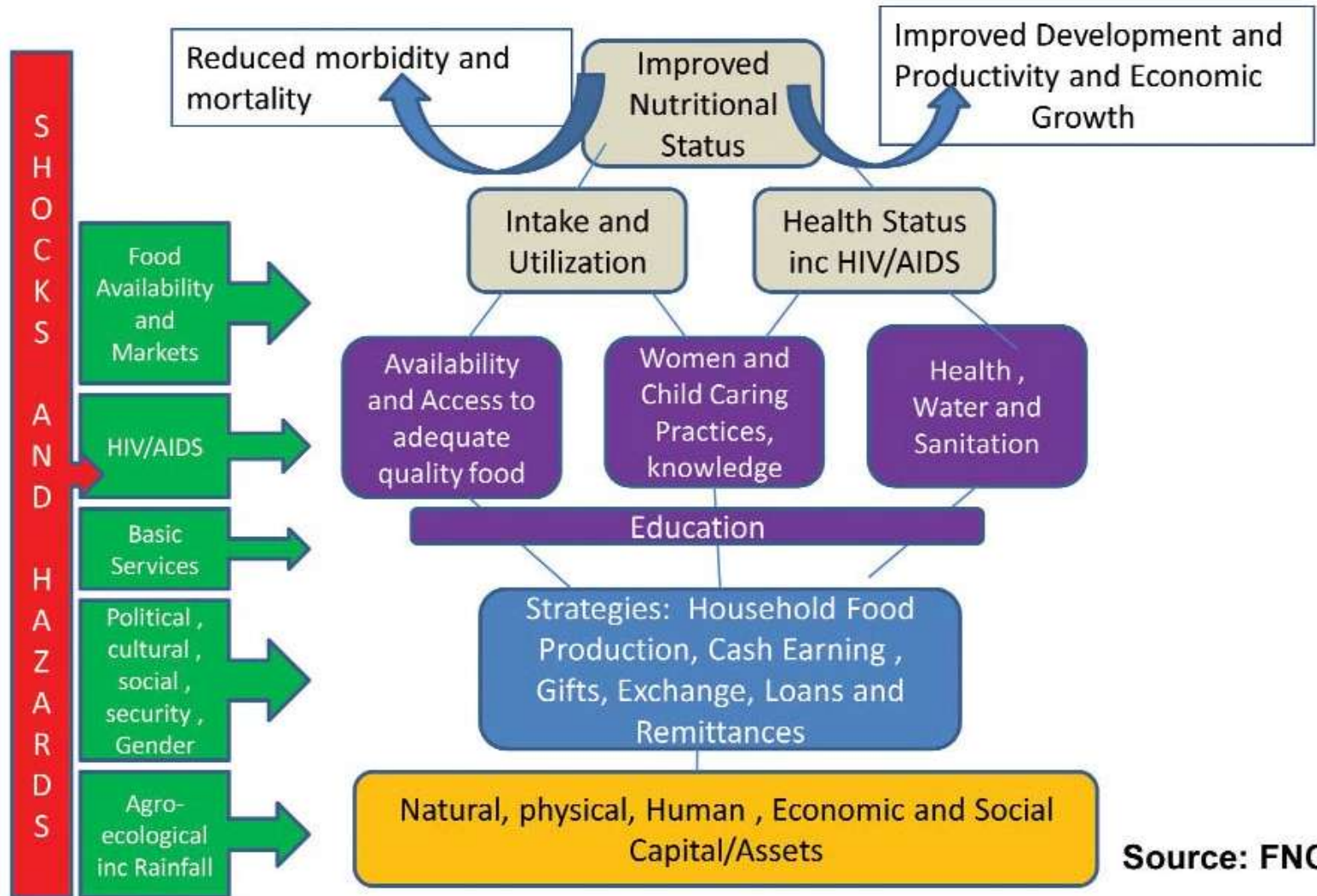


Global and Institutional Frameworks

- The policy provides a practical way forward towards fulfillment of various global, regional and national policy frameworks that Zimbabwe has committed to;
 - Human Rights Charter
 - The Medium Term Plan (MTP)
 - The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
 - The Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP)



Conceptual Framework for Food and Nutrition Security in Zimbabwe.



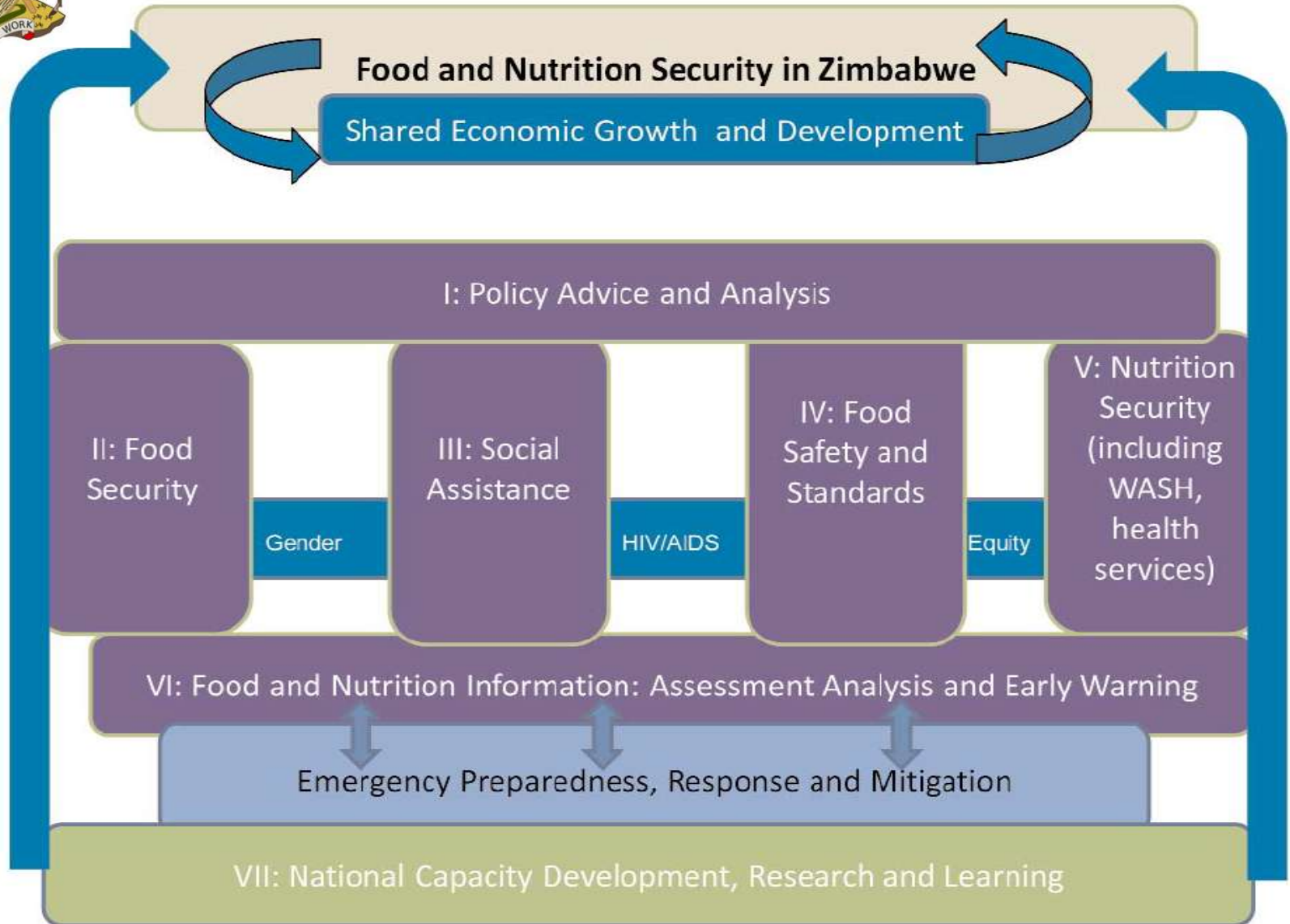


8 Principles Underpinning the Policy.

- To be relevant in the socio-economic context of Zimbabwe.
- To reaffirm the “right to food”.
- To reaffirm investment in evidence based best practices for results based research.
- To strengthen collaboration across all sectors.
- To reinforce roles and responsibilities of communities in ensuring FNS.
- To reinforce Gvt-NGO and private sector partnerships.
- To reaffirm that relief, recovery & dvt should occur simultaneously to mitigate shocks, in risk reduction particularly in the context of climate change.
- To foster multi-sectoral approach in assessment, analysis and action.



Policy Commitments





Policy Commitment Lead Agencies / Ministries

Policy Commitment	Lead Agency / Ministry
<p>1. The government of Zimbabwe is committed to ensuring that policy instruments that protect and enhance food and nutrition security particularly amongst the most vulnerable, are formulated and inform Government and non-Government decision-making and action.</p>	Office of the President and Cabinet
<p>2. The Government of Zimbabwe is committed to ensuring food security for all, including access to adequate, diverse and nutritious food by all people at all times</p>	Ministry responsible for Agriculture
<p>3. The government of Zimbabwe is committed to ensuring that where social protection including social assistance programmes are implemented , these must contribute and enhance food and nutrition security of the most vulnerable in the short and medium term.</p>	Ministry responsible for Labour and Social Services
<p>4. The government of Zimbabwe is committed to the provision of safe and wholesome food to all. Consequently, all food whether imported or locally produced shall meet national Public Health legislation and international standards for quality and safety.</p>	Ministry responsible for Health

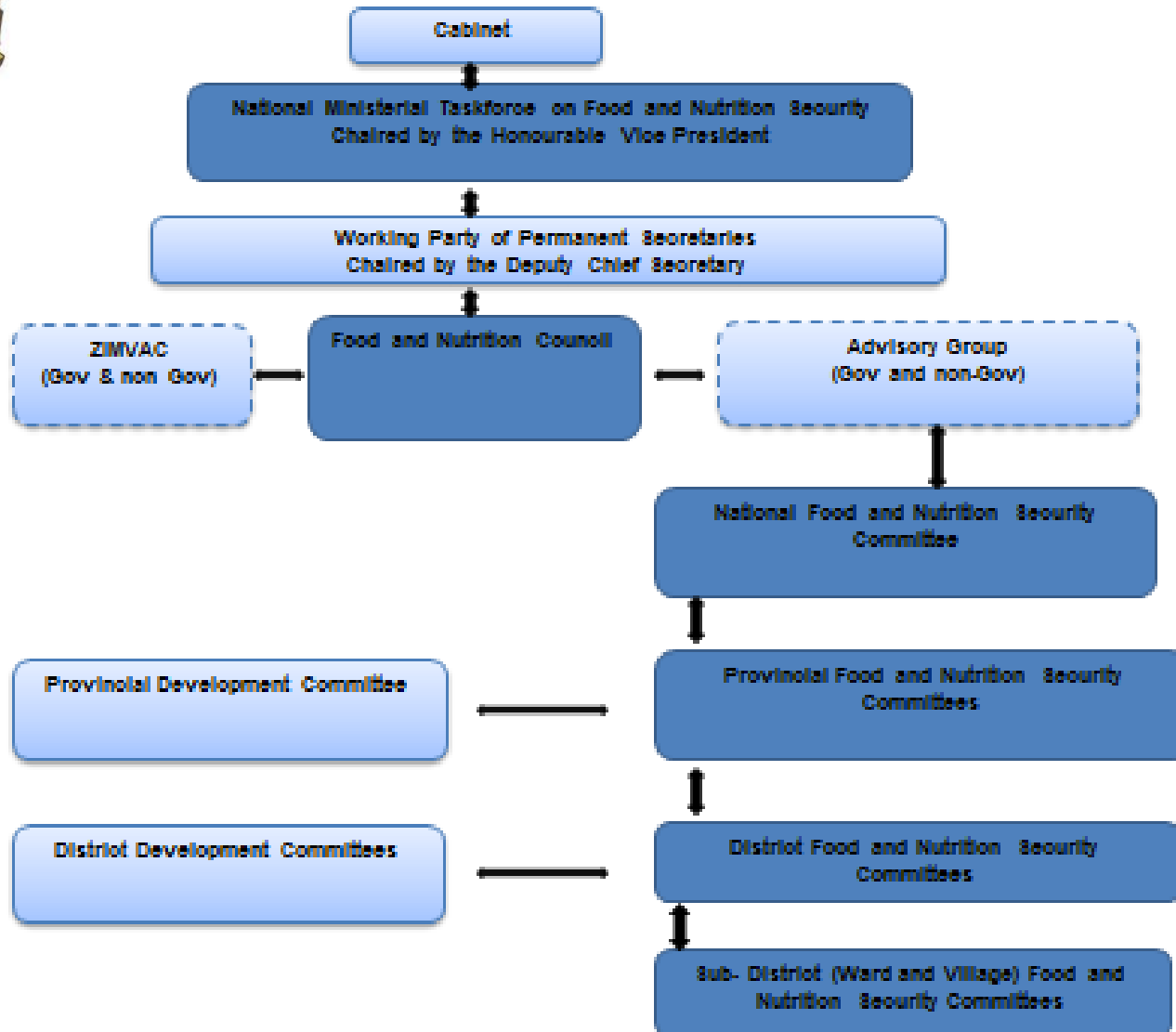


Policy Commitment Lead Agencies / Ministries

Policy Commitment	Lead Agency / Ministry
5. The government of Zimbabwe is committed to ensuring nutrition security for all through the implementation of evidence-based nutrition interventions that are integrated within a broad public health framework including health services, water and sanitation.	Ministry responsible for Health
6. The Government of Zimbabwe is committed to ensuring a national integrated food and nutrition security information system that provides timely, reliable information on the food and nutrition security situation, effectiveness of programmes and informs decision-making.	ZIMSTATS and Food and Nutrition Council
7. The Government of Zimbabwe is committed to enhancing and strengthening national capacity in food and nutrition security primarily through supporting and reinforcing local community capacity and responsibility for food and nutrition security, applied context-specific research and learning and multi-sectoral professional training in food and nutrition security.	Food and Nutrition Council



Policy Implementation structures.





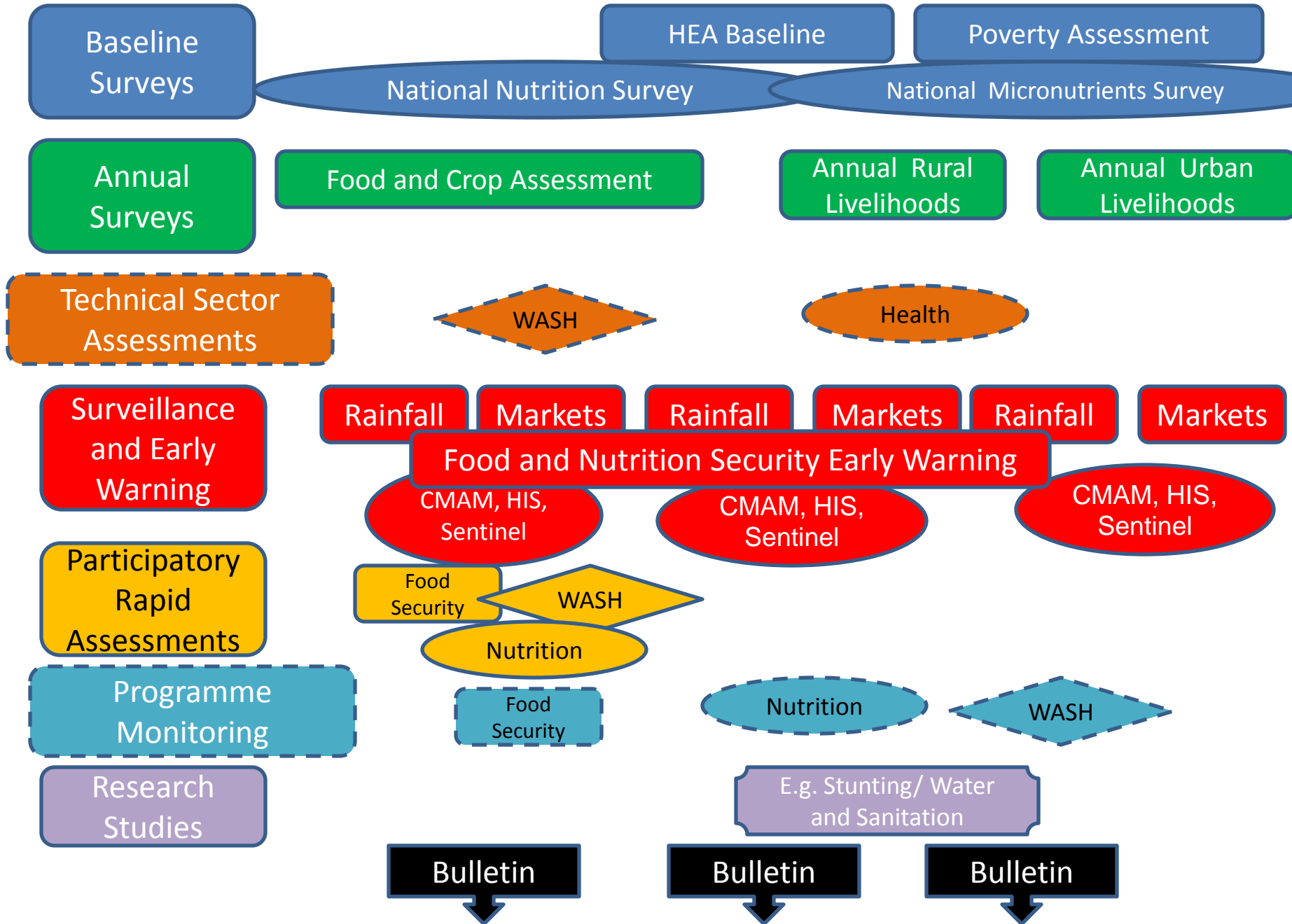
The Food and Nutrition Security Policy Implementation Matrix

- This is a tool developed through wide consultation with policy commitments' lead agency / Ministries to guide and facilitate implementation of the policy.
- It translates the policy rhetoric into explicit strategic objectives, actions, outputs and outcomes.
- **This Matrix is in line with Process 3 of the four SUN Processes.**
- Plans are underway to develop a financial tracking system and an M & E framework for this matrix.

Food and Nutrition Security Policy –Monitoring Framework

Activity	Output	Outcome	Impact
Quarterly		Annually	3-4 years Link to MDGs
Level of Plans of Province and District Capacity and performance of FNSCs		Level of Commitments (lead ministry)	Level of Policy Goal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-sectoral co-ordination and capacity towards food and nutrition security in place through Food and Nutrition Security Committees • Food and Nutrition security interventions in place and coverage /quality of services in health/nutrition, agriculture and social services, WASH, food safety • Assessment and surveillance capacity in place • Resources mobilized • Capacity present • Trainings held • Partners working together around common food and nutrition workplan • Learning and scale up 		<p>Commitment 1: Policies in place</p> <p>Commitment 2: Agriculture/FS, capacity of farmers, grain reserve and access to it</p> <p>Commitment 3: Safety nets in place, poverty reduction measures in place,</p> <p>Commitment 4: Food safety legislation in place and capacity to monitor/track it</p> <p>Commitment 5: Improved breastfeeding, improved dietary, reduced risk factors for nutrition security</p> <p>Commitment 6: National Food and Nutrition security information system in place informing policy, programme</p> <p>Commitment 7: National capacity: FNS Committees in place, tertiary education adequate,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prevalence of stunting (<-2 scores height for age) - Prevalence of underweight (<-2 Z –scores weight for age) - Prevalence of thinness among women 15-49 years (BM<18.5) - Prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies % of households living below poverty, % food insecure households, Child mortality, access to clean water, adequate sanitation

Food and Nutrition Security Information: *an emerging System*





SUN progress

- **Process 1 – Creating Political and Operational Platforms**
- National Food and Nutrition Security Committee established.
- Nutrition Technical Working Group in place.
- Agriculture Coordination and Information forum in place and discusses nutrition issues.
- 40% of districts and 80% provinces now have functional FNSCs.
- Engaging multi-stakeholder platform is ongoing through regular meetings of the interministerial taskforce, weekly Working Party of Permanent Secretaries meeting and the Food & Nutrition Security Advisory Group.
- Zimbabwe is yet to activate the Donor, Business and Civil Society Networks for SUN.
- Plans are underway to clearly document and publish results achieved in this process.



SUN Progress

- **Process 2: Incorporating Best Practices into National Policies**
- Analysis of existing policies and programmes is ongoing.
- Efforts are underway to develop National Nutrition Strategy and Food Fortification Guidelines and legislation.
- Zimbabwe Agriculture Investment Plan and CADAAP compact have integrated and mainstreamed nutrition.
- Food and Nutrition Security Policy dissemination is ongoing and the Policy Implementation Matrix serves as a guide for subnational structures in implementing the policy.



SUN Progress

- **Process 3: Align Actions Across Sectors**
- 17 Ministries are involved in implementing the Food and Nutrition Security Policy.
- The Policy Implementation Matrix is the common results framework for Zimbabwe.
- A monitoring and evaluation framework will be developed for the implementation matrix.



SUN Progress

- **Process 4 – Increasing Resources and Monitoring Implementation**
- Still in the early stages.
- Zimbabwe is interested in making a business case for nutrition.
- Currently at initial stages of costing the National Nutrition and Fortification strategies.
- The Policy Implementation Matrix also needs to be costed.
- Technical support towards financial tracking is required.