



Multi-Sectoral Food and Nutrition Security Strategy for Zimbabwe



2023-2025



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2023-2025

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PREFACE

Pursuant of the overarching goal **“to become an empowered and prosperous middle-income society by 2030”**, and to align with the National Development Strategy (NDS) 1 (January 2021-December 2025), the Government of Zimbabwe has developed, among other sectoral plans, the Multi-Sectoral National Food and Nutrition Security Strategy for Zimbabwe 2023-2025 (MFNSS 2023-2025). The NDS1 is the first 5-year Medium Term Plan aimed at realising the country's Vision 2030, while simultaneously addressing the global aspirations of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Africa Agenda 2063. The Food and Nutrition Security Policy (FNSP) for Zimbabwe was promulgated in 2012 and officially launched in 2013.

The overarching goal of the Food and Nutrition Security Policy for Zimbabwe remains to **“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”**.

Improving the food security and nutritional status of its citizens is a major priority of the Government. Improving nutrition involves interventions in health and other sectors; thus policies, strategies and plans of the health, agriculture, livestock, water and sanitation sectors emphasise food security and optimum nutrition. The concerted efforts by multi-stakeholders in curbing food and nutrition challenges has seen a shift in the *modus operandi*. The coordinated multi-sectoral response has seen the adoption of nutrition sensitive programming around key sectors of the economy augmented by vibrant multi-stakeholder platforms at all levels. Although there is a triple burden of malnutrition, shown by the co-existence of undernutrition, overnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, it is important to note that the country is on track to achieve most of its World Health Assembly targets.

Some of the food and nutrition security challenges are attributable to the increased frequency and severity of climate related shocks, health related shocks and macro- economic challenges faced by the country. COVID-19 has further exacerbated the challenges mainly by affecting livelihoods. Now that the macro-economic and exchange rate volatility has been stabilised through implementation of the Transitional Stabilization Programme (2018-2020) and several economic instruments, the Government of Zimbabwe commits itself to tackling and reducing the growing and persistent problems of food and nutrition insecurity and malnutrition in Zimbabwe through implementation of the MFNSS (2023-2025).

The MFNSS (2023-2025) builds on the achievements that have so far been made in food and nutrition security in Zimbabwe. The MFNSS (2023-2025) is a culmination of wide and extensive consultations with citizens, stakeholders, and development partners on what worked well and what did not work well in the policy imperatives and strategies of implementation encapsulated in the FNSP Implementation Matrix. Furthermore, the MFNSS operationalises the SADC Regional Food and Nutrition Strategy (2015-2025), whose goal is to significantly reduce food and nutrition insecurity in the SADC Region by 2025.

PREFACE

I strongly commend this Strategic Plan to the people of Zimbabwe and wish to thank our international, regional, and development partners who have assisted in developing the Strategy. I urge all stakeholders including Government, UN organisations, donors, the private sector, NGOs and civil society, and research and academic institutions to continue to commit sufficient resources and expertise to the multi-sectoral coordination and effective implementation of this strategic document and help Zimbabwe achieve its vision to become “**an empowered and prosperous upper middle-income society by 2030**”.



Hon. Gen. (Retd) Dr. C. G. D. N. Chwenga

VICE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE

FOREWORD

Food and nutrition security is achieved when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to food, which is consumed in sufficient quantity and quality to meet their dietary needs and food preferences, and is supported by an environment of adequate sanitation, health services and care, allowing for a healthy and active life¹.

Food and nutrition insecurity are caused by inadequate intake of food, with respect to quality and quantity, which results in malnutrition. Malnutrition has two-pronged negative developmental consequences for the country; undernutrition and over-nutrition. Undernutrition poses significant and long-term challenges to the development agenda of the country including increased morbidity and mortality of mothers and children in the first 1000 days of life, impaired physical and mental development in children, increased susceptibility to diseases, poor educational attainment, productivity, income generating potential and poverty. Zimbabwe is also facing an increasingly worrying trend of over-nutrition (obesity) caused by excessive intake of calories, with concomitant increase in the proportion of the population suffering and dying from over-nutrition related Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) such as heart disease, stroke, diabetes, and some cancers. Increased hospitalisations and demand for drugs to manage these NCDs puts a significant strain on the public health system and on scarce foreign currency reserves.

To arrest the food and nutrition insecurity and its wide-ranging and significant impacts on the social and economic development of Zimbabwe, multi-sectoral consultations were carried out to review the progress made in implementing the Food and Nutrition Security Policy as highlighted in the implementation matrix. Stakeholder workshops and focus group discussions were held with a wide range of stakeholders to gather ideas on lessons learnt from food and nutrition security interventions implemented since the development of the Food and Nutrition Security Policy and the National Nutrition Strategy (NNS) 2014-2018 so as to improve the goals and implementation strategies of the MFNSS 2023-2025.

Zimbabwe is signatory to several international and regional food and nutrition security conventions, including the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN), African Regional Nutrition Strategy (ARNS), Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), Africa Agenda 2063, and the SADC Regional Food and Nutrition Strategy 2015-2025. The Multi-Sectoral Food and Nutrition Security Strategy for Zimbabwe 2023-2025 (MFNSS 2023- 2025) provides a multi-sectoral policy framework and implementation matrix to guide food and nutrition programmes by Government, civil society and other development partners aimed at reducing food and nutrition insecurity, malnutrition and all its attendant negative developmental consequences in Zimbabwe.

¹United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition 2013.

https://www.unscn.org/files/Annual_Sessions/UNSCN_Meetings_2013/Wustefeld_Final_MoM_FNS_concept.pdf

FOREWORD

The MFNSS 2023-2025 is anchored on the overarching aspiration “**to become an empowered and prosperous upper middle-income society by 2030**” as enshrined in Zimbabwe's Vision 2030. The MFNSS 2023-2025 explicitly links Zimbabwe's food and nutrition targets, interventions and indicators within health, education, agriculture, water and sanitation, women and youth, social protection, and other relevant policies under the coordination of the Food and Nutrition Council. The National Development Strategy 1 (NDS 1 2021-2025) provides an implementation framework for the MFNSS 2023-2025 on which sector initiatives will be premised and built based on coordinated and specific food and nutrition sensitive interventions across government ministries, departments, local and traditional authorities in Zimbabwe. This strategy represents the country's strong commitment to ensure the availability of adequate and nutritious food for its people as enshrined in the bill of rights of the Zimbabwe Constitution. The implementation, documentation and learning will follow the accompanying Monitoring and Evaluation Framework developed within a broader Integrated Results Based Management.

On behalf of His Excellency the President of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Dr E.D. Mnangagwa and the people of Zimbabwe, I extend our sincere and heartfelt gratitude to all international, regional, and local development partners who assisted in the development of this strategy.

Government recognises and appreciates the sterling efforts and inputs of the multi-sectoral technical team that participated in the formulation of the Strategy, under the excellent leadership and coordination of the Food and Nutrition Council.



Dr. M. Rushwaya
Chief Secretary to the President and Cabinet
November 2023

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ARDAS	Agriculture Rural Development Advisory Services
AMA	Agriculture Marketing Authority
ARNS	African Regional Nutrition Strategy
AU	African Union
BEAM	Basic Education Assistance Module
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CAMPFIRE	Community Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources
CCZ	Consumer Council of Zimbabwe
CGIAR	Consortium of International Agricultural Research
CHWs	Community Health Workers
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease of 2019
CSA	Climate-Smart Agriculture
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DDC	District Development Committee
DDF	District Development Fund
DR & SS	Department of Research and Specialist Services
DSD	Department of Social Development
EHD	Environmental Health Department
FAO	Food Agriculture Organization
FNC	Food and Nutrition Council
FNMT	Food and Nutrition Management Team
FNS	Food and Nutrition Security
FNSCs	Food and Nutrition Security Committees
FNSP	Food and Nutrition Security Policy
GAL	Government Analyst Laboratories
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GMB	Grain Marketing Board
GoZ	Government of Zimbabwe
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point
HGSFP	Home Grown School Feeding Programme
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ISAL	Internal Saving and Lending
KRA	Key Result Area
MCBM	Multi-Sectoral Community Based Model to Food and Nutrition Security for Stunting Reduction

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MFNSS	Multi-Sectoral Food and Nutrition Security Strategy
MSPs	Multi-Sectoral Platforms
NAPF	National Agriculture Policy Framework
NCD	Non-Communicable Disease
N4G	Nutrition for Growth
NDS1	National Development Strategy ¹
NNS	National Nutrition Strategy
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OPC	Office of the President and Cabinet
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PDC	Provincial Development Committee
PFNSC	Provincial Food and Nutrition Security Committee
POTRAZ	Postal and Telecommunications Regulatory Authority of Zimbabwe
RBZ	Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe
RDC	Rural District Council
RLA	Rural Livelihoods Assessment
RVAA	Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAZ	Standards Association of Zimbabwe
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIRDC	Scientific and Industrial Research and Development Centre
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SUN	Scaling-Up Nutrition
SUNRAP	Scaling Up Nutrition Research and Academia Platform
TSP	Transitional Stabilization Programme
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHA	World Health Assembly
WHO	World Health Organisation

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ZDHS	Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey
ZESA	Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority (Holdings)
ZIMSTAT	Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency
ZIMVAC	Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee
ZINWA	Zimbabwe National Water Authority
ZRP	Zimbabwe Republic Police
ZWL	Zimbabwean Dollar

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. INTRODUCTION

The Multi-Sectoral Food and Nutrition Security Strategy (MFNSS), with inputs from key Government sectors, quasi-government institutions and the private sector, operationalises the Government of Zimbabwe's (GoZ) commitment to achievement of food and nutrition security for all as articulated under Priority Area 2, in the National Development Strategy 1 (NDS1) 2021-2025, and the Food and Nutrition Security Policy of 2012. In addition, the MFNSS is designed to situate Zimbabwe in a position to achieve Aspiration 1 of Agenda 2063 of the African Union and the SADC Food and Nutrition Security Strategy 2015-2025 which call upon member states to invest in the food and nutrition security and health of their citizens.

In line with the strategic thrust of NDS1, the MFNSS seeks to reduce the food insecurity from 59% to less than 10% by 2025, improve food self-sufficiency from 45% to 100%, reduce the national prevalence of under-five stunting from 23.5% to 17% and reduce the prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia in women of childbearing age from 27% to 13% over the same period.

With these improvements in food and nutrition security, it is expected that the MFNSS will contribute to the health, education and general well-being of the country's population, and thereby, provide the much-needed impetus for economic and social development that will enable the country to achieve its vision of “an empowered and prosperous upper middle-income society by 2030”.

The MFNSS was developed through a broad stakeholder consultative process. It embraced the Devolution and Decentralization Policy (2020) imperatives of the Government of Zimbabwe, by incorporating Provincial and District Food and Nutrition Security Committees as well as District and Provincial Development Committees, not only in strategy formulation, but also in the institutional framework for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the strategy.

The MFNSS outlines goals, strategies, policies and legal and institutional framework as well as core food and nutrition security actions that are evidence –based, integrated and take due cognisance of the multi-sectoral involvement of key sectors such as Agriculture, Education, Health, Gender and Social Services in the effective delivery of comprehensive food and nutrition security interventions in Zimbabwe.

B. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS AND JUSTIFICATION FOR THE STRATEGY

The situational analysis for the MFNSS positions the strategy within the current global context of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, and 17 as well as regional and Zimbabwe-specific food and nutrition security contexts. This section gives a particular emphasis on the impact of food and nutrition on the health and well-being of the country's population, as well as social and economic development performance. The strategy also takes cognisance of emerging crises such as climate change and COVID-19 on food and nutrition, social and economic development in Zimbabwe.

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Zimbabwe has realised improvements in the nutrition status of vulnerable groups and is on track to achieve most of the World Health Assembly goals. However, there still is a triple burden of malnutrition, characterised by overnutrition, undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in both children under five and women of childbearing age. It is important to note that malnutrition is not only because of hunger but may relate to non-food factors, such as inadequate care practices for children, insufficient health services and an unhealthy environment. On a positive note, the national food insecurity prevalence has decreased from 56% in 2020 to 38% in 2022. The Government of Zimbabwe is commended for its interventions that largely contributed to the decrease in the national food insecurity prevalence. However, climate change-induced weather phenomena, such as prolonged dry spells and droughts remain a big challenge.

Globally, commitments to end hunger by 2015 have not been fully achieved with an estimated one fifth (21.3%) of children under 5 years of age (144 million) stunted, 5.6% overweight (38.3 million), at least 340 million children suffering from micronutrient deficiency, and 32.8% of women of child-bearing age still suffering from anaemia².

In Africa, food and nutrition insecurity remains a challenge, with an estimated 256 million hungry people according to the 2019 FAO Africa Regional Overview of Food Security and Nutrition. Approximately 44.8 million people in rural and urban areas are currently food insecure in the SADC region. Consequently, stunting was estimated at 29.3% (2 million) of children below the age of five, 8% higher than the global average of 21.3%. Wasting (3.5%) and overweight (13%) challenges in under-five children in southern Africa are also above global averages according to UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates 2019.

C. THE INVESTMENT CASE FOR THE MFNSS

The economic, human and development costs of food and nutrition insecurity to Zimbabwe are wide-ranging and multifaceted. Nutrition-related factors contribute to about 45% of deaths in children under-five years of age. In addition, maternal malnutrition affects the health and nutrition outcomes of children and has been linked with stunting and its associated effects on future productivity and earning potential of affected children. The World Bank estimates that undernourished children are at risk of losing 2-3 years of schooling, about 10% of their lifetime earning potential, thus affecting national productivity due to malnutrition in the first 1000 days.

The burden of the micronutrient deficiencies in Zimbabwe is estimated to cost the health system and families an excess of about USD4 million per year. Anaemia in children 6-59 months of age is contributing to the future productivity loss of more than USD16 million per annum, while in adult women and men, it is contributing to a labour performance deficit of USD43 million per annum (Food Fortification Strategy, 2014).

²<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240025257>

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Impressive economic benefits of investment in actions to improve food systems, diets and nutrition have been recorded worldwide. It is estimated that a USD18 return is achieved from every USD1 invested in reducing wasting and stunting. Improving Zimbabwe's food and nutrition security has potential to have a net positive effect by adding a 2-3 percentage point increase to the country's GDP. Adequate nutrition in the first 1000 days (from conception to 24 months of age), especially, will be crucial in ensuring normal physical, physiological, and cognitive development of children and their future abilities to fully contribute to social and economic development of the country.

D. STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THE MFNSS

A total of thirteen chapters constitute the MFNSS, three of which are introductory and layout the background, the most recent data and trends regarding food and nutrition security in the country and the conceptual framework used to configure the interventions.

Chapter 4 outlines the vision, mission and guiding principles of the MFNSS, while Chapters 5-11 set out the rationale, the goals and key strategies, assumptions, risks, indicators, justification, and key actors responsible for implementation of each of the KRAs. Chapter 12 describes the institutional arrangements to implement the strategy, while Chapter 13 presents the financial requirements for implementing the five-year strategy and strategies to mobilise the resources.

E. VISION, MISSION AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF THE MFNSS

The Vision of the MFNSS is “Food and nutrition security for all Zimbabweans by 2025”. Its Mission is “To provide a multi-sectoral guiding framework for coordinated food and nutrition security interventions in Zimbabwe”.

Guiding Principles: The successful implementation of the MFNSS is premised on a number of guiding principles. Among them is that “no one and no place should be left behind”. To achieve this, the strategy has mainstreamed, gender equality and the involvement, participation, and direct targeting of population groups at risk of exclusion such as youth, adolescents, people living with HIV and AIDS, persons living with disabilities, the elderly, orphans and other vulnerable children, and people in institutions of special care.

F. KEY RESULT AREAS FOR THE MFNSS

F1. The MFNSS has seven Key Result Areas (KRAs) aligned to the FNSP, and these are:

- **KRA 1 Policy Analysis and Advice.**
- **KRA 2 Agriculture and Food Security.**
- **KRA 3 Social Protection.**
- **KRA 4 Food Safety, Quality and Standards.**
- **KRA 5 Nutrition Security.**
- **KRA 6 Food and Nutrition Security Information.**
- **KRA 7 Enhancing and Strengthening Capacity for Food and Nutrition Security.**

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G. RATIONALE, GOALS AND PROPOSED STRATEGIES FOR KRAs OF THE MFNSS

The rationale, goals and key strategies for each Key Result Area are articulated in the MFNSS. The goals are summarised hereunder.

Key Result Area 1 Policy Analysis and Advice

Goals of the KRA

- i. Harmonize existing and emerging policies, strategies and guidelines that promote food and nutrition security by 2025.
- ii. Conduct evidence-based advocacy and communication for food and nutrition security by 2025.
- iii. Monitor and evaluate implementation of policies, strategies and guidelines that support food and nutrition security by 2025.

Key Result Area 2: Agriculture and Food Security

Goals of the KRA

- i. Become self-sufficient in cereals, horticulture, livestock, legumes and aquaculture at national level by 2025.
- ii. Increase the proportion of households with acceptable food consumption score from 35% in 2022 to 75% by 2025.
- iii. Increase domestic production, supply, and consumption of foods rich in micronutrients by 2025.
- iv. Increase the proportion of households with improved source of livelihoods by 2025.
- v. Increase the proportion of farmers adopting climate-smart agriculture practices.

Key Result Area 3: Social Protection

Goals of the KRA

- i. Relevant programmes under social protection are nutrition-sensitive by 2025.
- ii. Increase coverage of social assistance rendered to those identified as vulnerable from 65% in 2022 to 85% by 2025
- iii. Increase household resilience to cope with shocks by 2025
- iv. Integrate social protection and nutrition sensitive activities and projects within communities and schools by 2025.

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Key Result Area 4: Food Safety, Quality and Standards

Goals of the KRA

- i. Facilitate the production, processing, and distribution of safe and quality food across crop and livestock value chains in Zimbabwe by 2025.
- ii. Increase consumer led demand for safe and quality food by 50% by 2025.
- iii. Strengthen capacity and enforcement of national food safety legislation throughout the crop and livestock products value chain.
- iv. Promulgate coordinated, sound and relevant food safety and quality standards, legislation and policies by 2025.
- v. Mainstreaming household hygiene, sanitation and waste management in all food and nutrition programmes in the country.

Key Result Area 5: Nutrition Security

Goals of the KRA

- i. Increase the proportion of infants and young children receiving a minimum acceptable diet from 10.7% to 25% by 2025.
- ii. Increase investment towards nutrition and health services by 2025.
- iii. Improve nutritious/healthy food choices for consumers.

Key Result Area 6: Food and Nutrition Information: Assessment, Analysis and Early Warning

Goals of the KRA

- i. A secure and integrated central repository for the storage, retrieval, maintenance, and updating of information is established by 2025.
- ii. Timely collection, collation, and dissemination of up to date, accurate, and disaggregated food and nutrition security information for informing policy, programming and tracking of national, regional and global food and nutrition targets by 2025.
- iii. Timely provision of climate related information to households by 2025.

Key Result Area 7: Enhancing and Strengthening Capacities for Food and Nutrition Security

Goals of the KRA

- i. All women have the capacity to safely provide for their food, health and nutrition security needs using appropriate technologies by 2025.
- ii. Human capital development and innovation occurs at all levels (household, village, ward, community, district, provincial and national), to promote food and nutrition security by 2025.
- iii. Enhance food and nutrition governance at all levels.

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H. Structures for the Implementation of the MFNSS

A Cabinet Committee on Food and Nutrition Security, chaired by The Honourable Vice President of Zimbabwe, shall make key decisions on resource allocation to food and nutrition interventions, while the **Working Party of Permanent Secretaries on Food and Nutrition Security** will be responsible for implementation of the MFNSS through the various Government ministries and parastatals which they represent. Each sector ministry will budget for and implement strategies allocated to it in the MFNSS in collaboration with other relevant stakeholders. The sector ministries will mainstream MFNSS indicators into their RBM targets, periodically evaluate effectiveness and share lessons with others.

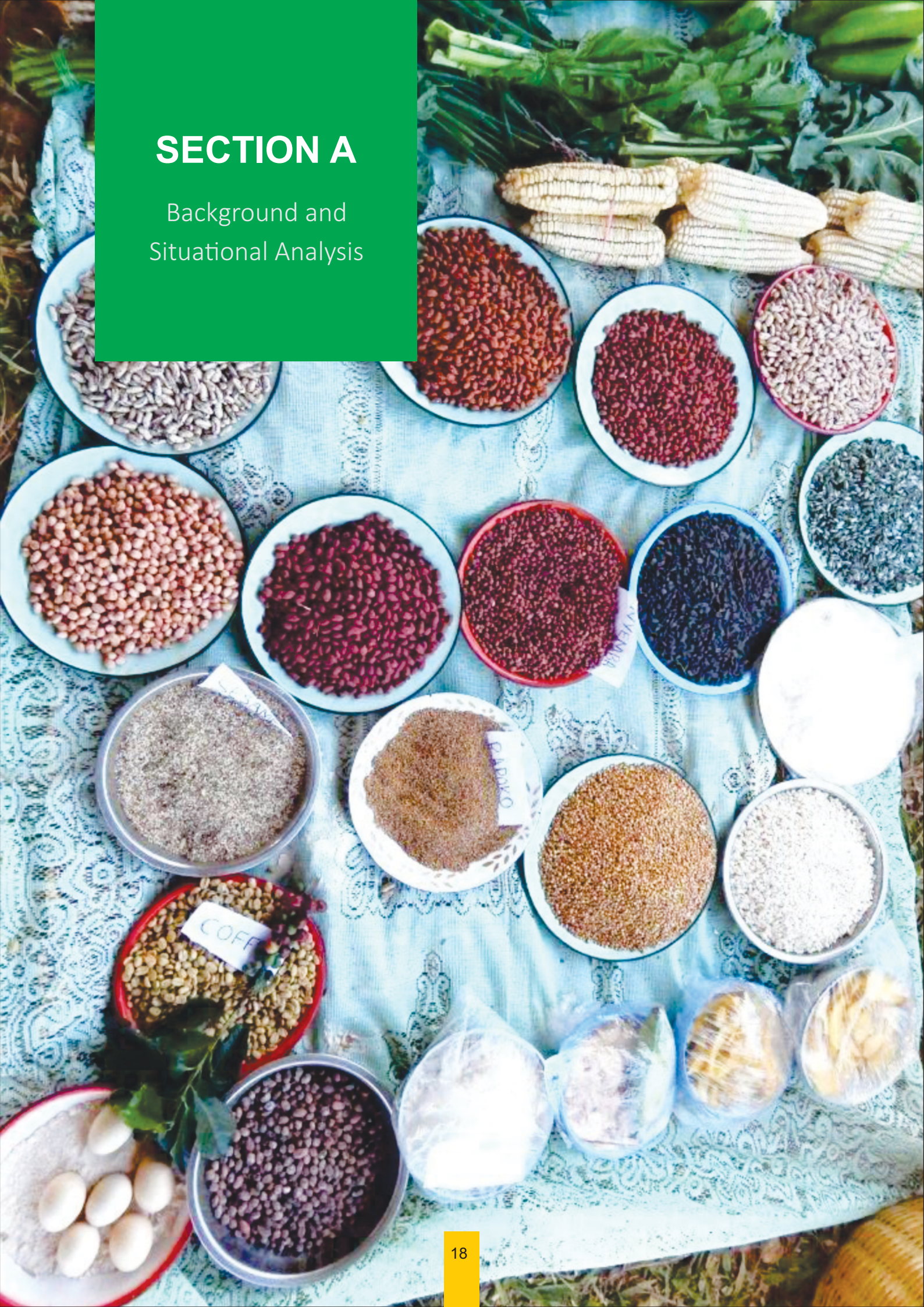
The Food and Nutrition Council (FNC) will coordinate the implementation of the MFNSS by various Government departments, civil society organizations, international organisations, and academic institutions. The FNC will also convene the Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN) movement in Zimbabwe and facilitate the functioning of networks critical for food and nutrition security coordination and implementation. The FNC will provide a “watchdog role” and carry out research, advocacy, operational capacity building and policy advice, as well as monitor and evaluate implementation of the Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) responses. The FNC will work together with other multisectoral platforms like **ZimVAC, Advisory Group on Food and Nutrition Security** and the **High Level Multi Stakeholder Food and Nutrition Forum** to ensure evidence is available to inform programming and implementation.

Food and Nutrition Security Committees (FNSCs) at Ward, District and Provincial Level, chaired by the Ministry responsible for Agriculture, will coordinate multi-sectoral implementation of the MFNSS and actualize interventions at all administrative levels in keeping with the Devolution and Decentralization Policy (2020).

Development Partners and the **Private Sector** will partner with the Government on all programmes advancing food and nutrition security goals stated in the MFNSS and will be given an enabling policy and intervention space by the Government.

SECTION A

Background and
Situational Analysis



CHAPTER 1. BACKGROUND

1.1 Global Context

In 2015, countries around the globe committed to ending hunger, food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition. The State of Food and Nutrition Security in the World 2020 report states that progress towards achieving SDG 2, target 2.1- *Ensuring access to safe, nutritious food for all people all year round* and target 2.2 – *Eradicating all forms of malnutrition* is off track, thus the agenda to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030 is unlikely to be achieved. An estimated 21.3% of children under 5 years of age (144 million) are stunted, 5.6% are overweight (38.3 million) while at least 340 million children have micronutrient deficiencies. The same report also revealed that the world is unlikely to meet the 2025 targets on reduction of anaemia in women of childbearing age (32.8%), and childhood wasting (7.3%). Threats to progress are numerous and multi-pronged including inefficient food systems, conflict, climate change, economic instability, and the emergence of COVID-19 in 2019. Food systems that inadequately address the way food is grown, processed, distributed, marketed, and consumed increasingly threaten food and nutrition security as millions are unable to eat healthily or afford nutritious diets. Current food consumption patterns also impact SDG 3 – *Ensuring healthy lives and promoting wellbeing for all at all ages* and SDG 13 – *Climate Action*, as cost of diet is linked to mortality.

In recognition of the above, the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement Strategy 3.0 for 2021-2025 calls for strengthened partnerships to achieve greater impact on nutrition through food systems, health systems, social protection systems, education, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), and climate adaptation (SUN Strategy 3.0). These efforts will positively influence collective attainment of the 2025 global targets agreed by the World Health Assembly in 2012, namely: 40% reduction of the global number of children under 5 who are stunted; 50% reduction of anaemia in women of reproductive age; 30% reduction of low birth weight; Increase in exclusive breastfeeding rates in the first 6 months up to at least 50%; No increase in childhood overweight; and reducing and maintaining childhood wasting to less than 5% (SUN movement, 2014). Global commitment towards ensuring everyone, everywhere accesses good nutrition to lead a healthy and productive life are also supported by the Nutrition for Growth (N4G) global effort through support of evidence-based nutrition policies, nutrition specific interventions and nutrition sensitive programming³.

1.2 African Context

Despite the existence of many effective policy tools, the 2019 FAO Africa Regional Overview of Food Security and Nutrition report states that the prevalence of undernourishment was rising on the continent with 256 million food insecure people in Africa. The report also states that while nutrition outcomes are improving across Africa, progress towards reducing malnutrition and the six key WHA nutrition targets is slow. Consequently, many of the continent's countries will not attain the 2025 global targets. Africa's food insecurity has been rising in recent years and it is unlikely that the continent will eliminate hunger by 2030. Key drivers of rising food insecurity on the continent include economic

³<https://nutritionforgrowth.org/>

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factors which compound commodity prices, climate extremities and conflict. Availability of fiscal space to achieve the desired policy action, development of policies and investments that diversify economies, promotion of inclusive structural transformation, and reduction of inequalities are essential for strengthening household resilience, reducing food insecurity, and tackling the multiple forms of malnutrition (FAO, ECA and AUC. 2020. *Africa Regional Overview of Food Security and Nutrition, 2019*).

As the continent's backbone is agriculture, New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) formulated the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). CAADP is a commitment by African countries to pursue economic growth through agriculture-led development to reduce poverty and hunger on the continent and serves as a policy framework for agricultural transformation, wealth creation, food and nutrition security, economic growth, and prosperity for all. The African Regional Nutrition Strategy (ARNS) 2015-2025 aspires to build upon and replicate good policies, programmes and practices that are adaptable to context specific conditions in recognition of the multi-dimensional nature of the malnutrition problem and new trends that almost all AU countries are experiencing not only underweight but overweight, obesity and associated non-communicable diseases (ARNS, 2015 – 2025).

Aspiration 1 of the African Union (AU) Agenda 2063 calls upon African countries to invest in food security, health and nutrition. Declarations, such as the 2014 African Union Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods and the 2001 Abuja Declaration further reinforce Africa's commitment to end hunger and achieve food and nutrition security for all.

1.3 Regional Context

The 2020 Synthesis Report on the State of Food and Nutrition Security and Vulnerability in Southern Africa reveals that the number of food insecure people, lacking reliable access to sufficient quantity of nutritious food, had increased by almost 10% in 2020 due to combined effects of droughts, Cyclone Idai and the COVID-19 pandemic, compared to 2019. Approximately, 44.8 million people in rural and urban Southern Africa were food insecure and urgent action to address both urban and rural food insecurity at the different levels of causality that recognise the multi-disciplinary nature of food and nutrition insecurity portrayed in the Conceptual Framework is pivotal. Stunting in the region was 23.3%, wasting at 3.9% and overweight prevalence at 12.1% among children under five years of age (UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates 2020)⁴. In line with Agenda 2063 Aspiration 1, SADC strengthened member states to address the growing challenge of food and nutrition insecurity in the region, and has developed and launched the SADC Food and Nutrition Security Strategy (FNSS) (2015-2025) to improve food availability by increasing production, productivity and competitiveness; improving access to adequate and appropriate food in terms of quality and quantity; improving the utilisation of nutritious, healthy, diverse and safe food for consumption under adequate biological and social environments with proper health care; and ensuring stable and sustainable availability, access and utilisation of food.

⁴UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group, Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates, 2021

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The RVAA 2020 Report, states that COVID-19 and lockdowns had a devastating impact on food and nutrition security in Southern Africa through unique additional shocks to livelihoods, particularly among the urban poor who are dependent on informal employment, with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), South Africa and Zimbabwe carrying the largest share of the region's caseload of individuals who are food insecure (RVAA, 2020).

1.4 National Context

This Multisectoral Food and Nutrition Security Strategy (MFNSS) (2023-2025) operationalises the food and nutrition security strategies prioritised in the National Development Strategy 1 (NDS1) (2021-2025) and the Food and Nutrition Security Policy. The NDS1 was launched by the Government of Zimbabwe on 16 November 2020. The NDS1 outlines the strategies, policies, legal and institutional reforms and the programmes and projects that will be implemented over the five-year period, 2021-2025, to achieve accelerated, high, inclusive, broad based and sustainable economic growth as well as socio-economic transformation and development.

The NDS1 has nine priority areas, and Food and Nutrition Security is one of them⁵. It is aligned to the SDGs, the global 2030 agenda, the SADC Food and Nutrition Security Strategy (2015-2025) and the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). Through food and nutrition security interventions, NDS1 seeks to restore Zimbabwe's regional breadbasket status, in the process improving food self-sufficiency from the baseline of 45% to 100% and reducing food insecurity from the baseline of 59% to less than 10% by 2025. The NDS1 advances nutrition security as a key contributor to human capital development, which is critical for the attainment of socio-economic transformation and development. NDS1 is a medium-term plan for the achievement of Zimbabwe's Vision 2030⁶.

Through the MFNSS, strategic investments are prioritised and channelled to seven Key Result Areas⁷ aligned to the Food and Nutrition Security Policy to ensure that all people in the country, at all times, have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their food preferences and dietary needs for an active and healthy life. The Strategy directly tackles the food insecurity situation in both rural and urban areas, attributed to low productivity in crop and livestock agriculture, vulnerability to climate change, macro-economic policy shocks and lately, adverse impacts of COVID-19. During the period 2015 to 2022, the proportion of food-insecure rural population ranged between 30% and 59%, while urban vulnerability also increased reaching 30% by 2020 (ZimVAC Reports).

⁵ The nine NDS1 priority areas are Economic Growth and Stability; Food and Nutrition Security; Governance; Moving the Economy up the Value Chain & Structural Transformation; Human Capital Development; Environmental Protection, Climate Resilience and Natural Resource Management; Housing Delivery; Digital Economy; Health and Well-being; Infrastructure & Utilities; Image Building and International Engagement and Re-engagement; Social Protection; Youth, Sport and Culture; and Devolution.

⁶ Government of Zimbabwe, 2020. "Towards a Prosperous & Empowered Upper Middle-Income Society by 2030": National Development Strategy 1: January 2021 – December 2025, 16 November 2020.

⁷ They are 1) Policy Analysis and Advice; 2) Agriculture and Food Security; 3) Social Protection and Social Assistance; 4) Food Safety, Quality and Standards; 5) Nutrition Security; 6) Food and Nutrition Security Information; and 7) Enhancing and Strengthening Capacity for Food and Nutrition Security.

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Zimbabwe's commitment to addressing food and nutrition insecurity is evidenced by significant positive gains. However, the efforts need to be further intensified and scaled-up, as a collective effort that harnesses the capacities in Government, development partners, civil society, the private sector, and academic and research institutions, in addition to changes in behaviour in ordinary people, their households and communities.

The country still faces a triple burden of malnutrition, with at least one in five children suffering from chronic malnutrition, 2.2% suffering from overnutrition and one in three suffering from micronutrient deficiencies. It is important to note that malnutrition is not only because of hunger but may relate to non-food factors, such as inadequate care practices for children, insufficient health services, and an unhealthy environment.

The country's stunting average is 23.5% (Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2019). National underweight and wasting prevalence are low at 9.3% and 3% respectively (MICS, 2019). The prevalence of all these three indicators is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas with children in the lowest wealth quintile households (28%) being twice more likely to be stunted than those in the highest wealth quintile households (14%) (ZimVAC RLA 2019). Childhood overweight and obesity stand at 4.2% and 2.2% respectively (ZimVAC RLA 2022) while the same indicators among women aged 15-49 years of age stand at 25.9% and 7.6% respectively.

Micronutrient deficiencies such as anaemia in children 27.3% and 15.6% for Women of Child Bearing Age⁸, Vitamin A deficiency (21.2%) and iodine deficiency disorders (15.8%)⁹ are additional challenges identified in the NDS 1, which the country needs to urgently address. These latter two indicators (Vitamin A deficiency and Iodine deficiency disorders) however have no recent prevalence statistics. Malnutrition negatively affects cognitive development, compromises education outcomes, and partly causes short stature. These consequences of malnutrition affect children in adulthood, by reducing their productive potential and income earnings, apart from making them more susceptible to non-communicable diseases. The NDS1 therefore targets to reduce under-five stunting from 23.5% to 17% and the prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia in women of child-bearing age from 27% to 13% by 2025. The MFNSS adopts these targets and articulates specific strategies for achieving them guided by the latest evidence on both nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive programming.

Stunting and micronutrient deficiency disorders in children under five can be attributed to inadequate dietary diversity that often follows the untimely introduction of complementary foods. Women's dietary diversity is also very low across the country. Groups that are highly vulnerable to malnutrition in Zimbabwe include child headed households, orphans, people with disabilities and chronic illness and the elderly who lack land, assets, finance or the ability to work.

⁸Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey (2015).

⁹Micronutrient Survey Report (2012).

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The estimated maize production for the 2021/2022 season was 1 557 914 Mt which was a 43% decrease from the 2 717 171Mt produced in the 2020/2021 season. Traditional grains production for the 2021/2022 season was estimated at 194 100MT representing a 44% decrease from 347 968Mt in 2020/2021 and sorghum production was estimated at 144 633MT, 41% lower than 244 063Mt obtained during the 2020/2021 season¹⁰. To some extent, the increased frequency and occurrences of climate, economic and health related shocks can be attributed to this decline in production of the staple cereals.

According to the 2015 ZIMSTAT Poverty Report, about 70% of the country's population is dependent upon rain-fed agriculture to meet their food, nutrition and livelihood needs. Therefore, agriculture plays an important role in addressing the burden of malnutrition in the country. In this regard, the National Agriculture Policy Framework (NAPF) (2018-2030) gives clear guidance for the agriculture sector to contribute to more positive nutrition outcomes. The first pillar of the NAPF focuses on food and nutrition security and its two objectives are to:

- (i) facilitate the implementation of policies that promote crop diversity and availability of nutritious food from own production and local markets, and
- (ii) support the development and enforcement of micronutrient intervention related policies.

One of the guiding principles of the NAPF states that Zimbabwe's agricultural sector will be nutrition sensitive. Investments and interventions in agriculture will put nutritionally rich foods, dietary diversity, and food fortification (bio-fortification and industrial fortification) at the heart of overcoming malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. The main cereal produced is maize. It is grown even in drought prone areas where the crop does not do well due to low rainfall. It is thus imperative to diversify food production and consumption away from maize-based diets to other nutrient dense food crops.

While Zimbabwe has social protection assistance and safety nets in the form of food assistance, cash transfers, health assistance, education assistance including school feeding to address food and nutrition insecurity, most interventions are not nutrition sensitive and do not take cognisance of varying nutritional needs of the vulnerable.

1.5 Investment Case for Food and Nutrition Security

Adequate food and nutrition security are a fundamental human right and a global commitment by Zimbabwe in the form of NDS 1 and SDG 2.

Malnutrition, specifically stunting, has life-long effects on a child's ability to develop and actively participate in future economic activity. Evidence has shown that the first 1000 days after conception

¹⁰ Second Round Crop and Livestock Assessment Report 2021/2022 Season (2022). Ministry Of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development. <https://fscluster.org/zimbabwe/document/2022-second-round-crop-and-livestock>

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are very vital for brain development and the cognitive and linear growth of a child. Any physiological deficiency during this period can lead to both short- and long-term consequences. School performance is estimated to be reduced by the equivalent of 2 – 3 years of schooling, which has a negative effect on earning potential in later life, estimated to be equivalent to a reduction of 22% of wage earnings¹¹. If child health and development are hindered at an early stage of life, it is not easy to reverse the delays in physical and mental development, hence the focus on optimising nutrition during the first 1,000-day window of life.

In addition, micronutrient deficiencies such as iron, iodine, vitamin A, folate and zinc can have devastating consequences. According to the ZDHS 2015, there has been a decrease in anaemia prevalence in Zimbabwe, possibly attributed to Government programmes such as food fortification initiatives like micronutrient powder supplementation; mass drug administration, agricultural land ownership and improved water and sanitation. However, about a third of children 6-24 months of age in Zimbabwe are at risk of impaired cognitive development due to iron deficiency, while anaemia during pregnancy contributes to 20% of all maternal deaths, 15-34% perinatal, neonatal and child death and 5-17% reduction in work productivity among adults. More than 900,000 children are born at risk of intellectual impairments due to poor maternal iron status in Zimbabwe. The estimated intellectual losses for these new-borns range from 5 to 10 IQ points and contribute to about 2.5% loss of future earnings. Insufficient intake of vitamin A places about 21% of children under 5 years and 24% of women of child-bearing age at risk of nutritional blindness. An estimated 400,000 preschool children are vitamin A deficient, leading to a compromised immune system and increased mortality risk. Approximately 2/1,000 children are born each year with severe birth defects due to maternal folate deficiency while about 10% of all childhood deaths in Zimbabwe can be attributed to deficiencies in vitamin A, iron, folic acid and zinc.

The burden of the micronutrient deficiencies is estimated to cost the health system and families an excess of about USD4 million per year. Anaemia in children 6-59 months of age is contributing to the future productivity loss of more than USD16 million per annum, while in adult women and men, it is contributing to a labour performance deficit of USD43 million per annum.

There is evidence that improvements in nutrition such as Exclusive Breast Feeding and micronutrient supplementation of Vitamin A, Zinc, Iodine, and Iron result in better economic performance, thus halting the economic cost and impact of malnutrition. Addressing malnutrition will result in healthier children and lowered infant mortality in the short term. In the medium to long term, investments in food and nutrition security will result in a better educated and stronger workforce which is better able to productively build a stronger economy. Improving nutrition can have a positive net effect on Zimbabwe's GDP for attainment of the NDS 1 average annual real GDP growth rate of above 5% and maintenance of fiscal deficits averaging not more than 3% of GDP in line with SADC targets. Consequently, the benefits of improved food and nutrition security accrue not only to individuals, but the country's economy, thus potentially adding another 2-3 percentage point increase in GDP in Zimbabwe.

¹¹ The Investment Case for Nutrition (UNICEF, 2019)

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1.6 Why a Multi-Sectoral National Food and Nutrition Security Strategy is Needed

There is a global push for a multisectoral approach to food and nutrition security. The State of Food and Nutrition Security in the World, 2020 Report, recommends large transformations in food systems to deliver affordable and healthy diets that also address adverse health and climate change effects. According to the report, such transformation requires *“rebalancing of agricultural policies and incentives towards more nutrition-sensitive investment and policy actions all along the food supply chain to reduce food losses and enhance efficiencies at all stages. Nutrition-sensitive social protection policies will also be central for them to increase the purchasing power and affordability of healthy diets of the most vulnerable populations. Policies that more generally foster behavioural change towards healthy diets will also be needed”*¹². There is no single sector that can on its own achieve this, nor is there a one-size-fits-all solution because there are trade-offs and synergies for sectors.

To achieve Aspiration 1 of Agenda 2063, the African Union (AU) is calling upon member states to invest in the food security, health and nutrition of their citizens. The AU Cost of Hunger Studies show that up to 44% of child mortality is associated with undernutrition, up to 18% of all school repetitions are associated with stunting, and that between 40% to 67% of the working age population suffered from stunting as children. The Cost of Hunger Africa Study also found that undernutrition is costing African countries between 2% and 17% of GDP, hence the urgency of the need to address the underlying causes of malnutrition, namely food insecurity, inadequate child caring practices and poor health, water, sanitation and hygiene.

SADC is strengthening member states to address the growing challenge of food and nutrition insecurity in the region, and has developed and launched the SADC Food and Nutrition Security Strategy (FNSS) (2015-2025). The SADC FNSS strategy aims to

- Improve food availability by increasing production, productivity and competitiveness;
- Improve access to adequate and appropriate food in terms of quality and quantity;
- Improve the utilisation of nutritious, healthy, diverse and safe food for consumption under adequate biological and social environments with proper health care; and
- Ensure stable and sustainable availability, access and utilisation of food.

¹²http://www.fao.org/3/ca9692en/online/ca9692en.html#chapter-Key_message

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The 2020 SADC RVAA Report emphasised the need for SADC Member States to urgently address both urban and rural food insecurity recognising the multi-dimensional causes of the challenge and the multi-disciplinary nature of food and nutrition insecurity. This calls for implementation of both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions. The Lancet series which documents proven high-impact nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions also recommends 20%:80% complementary roles of actors in food and nutrition security.

To positively impact food and nutrition outcomes, and to achieve food and nutrition security, Zimbabwe must address all causes, at the three levels of causality, while being cognisant of the multi-disciplinary nature of nutrition. Coordination across key ministries and sectors involved in nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions that address the multi-disciplinary facets of food and nutrition insecurity take precedence in the MFNSS.

The multi-sectoral approach will ensure partnership and coordination between the key sectors of Agriculture, Education, Health and Child Care, Local Government, Social Services and Women and Gender. This coordination mechanism will not only facilitate coordination with domestic and international Development Partners, but will also assist development, implementation and monitoring of comprehensive sector strategies while creating an enabling environment for the realisation of food and nutrition security at individual, household, community, and national level.

1.7 Process of Developing the MFNSS 2023-2025

Formulation of the Multi-Sectoral National Food and Nutrition Security Strategy (MFNSS) 2023 – 2025 was commissioned at the directive of the Office of the President and Cabinet in line with NDS 1 and following the expiry of the 2014 – 2018 National Nutrition Strategy (NNS). The Food and Nutrition Council of Zimbabwe coordinated the process. The objective was to produce an MFNSS that promotes greater accountability, coordination and alignment of actions while strengthening monitoring, evaluation and learning.

Development of the MFNSS was phased and participatory, starting with a National Inception Workshop which was attended by a steering committee, then followed by a multisectoral nutrition overview (desk research), national thematic consultation workshops, writing of a synthesis report on findings of the national consultations, drafting of the MFNSS based on the synthesis report and the NDS1, holding of a national technical team meeting to review the draft, sub-national consultations, consolidation of the draft MFNSS, holding of a national Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework Development Workshop, and finally a costing workshop. The outputs were validated through a multi-stakeholder meeting process.

1.8 Content of the MFNSS

The MFNSS has 13 Chapters including this one which sets out the background and rationale. The second Chapter describes the situation and presents key statistics and trends which highlight the magnitude of the challenges the country faces, and areas where interventions are needed. The third Chapter presents the conceptual framework for food and nutrition security drawn from the Food and

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Nutrition Security Policy and updated based on most recent developments such as COVID-19 and shocks associated with economic policies and climate change. It also describes the proposed Key Result Areas and how cross-cutting issues of gender, youth, HIV, social inclusion, and others are handled by the strategy. The fourth Chapter outlines the vision, mission, purpose, and guiding principles of the MFNSS. The fifth to the eleventh Chapter present the goals and key strategies, assumptions, risks, indicators, justification, and key actors responsible for implementation of the strategies and achieving the stated goals. The twelfth Chapter restates the institutional arrangements, bringing out the lead and supporting agencies for each key result area. The thirteenth Chapter presents the financing requirements of the strategy and strategies to resource its implementation.

CHAPTER 2.

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2.1 Social and Economic Development Situation

Environmental challenges which include water, land and air pollution, littering, mushrooming of illegal waste dumps, siltation, illegal mining, veld fires, deforestation, climate change, poaching and biodiversity loss are on the increase (NDS 1, 2020). Climate change induced extreme weather conditions such as drought, floods, storms, and heat waves are more prevalent and increase pressure on natural resources and agricultural productivity which further affects the poor. The number of people under the food poverty line increased from 3 million people in 2011 to about 6 million in 2019 and is expected to reach between 7.6 and 8 million in 2020¹³. The food poverty line (FPL) as at July 2022 stood at ZWL17,909.32. This means that the minimum needs basket cost that much per person in July 2022. This represents an increase of 29.1 percent over the June 2022 figure of ZWL13,875.12¹⁴.

To ensure sustainable development that results in improved livelihoods, health and well-being for all Zimbabweans, social and economic growth and stability are essential and will be built upon the existing strong political will, enabling environment, policy frameworks and strategies therein. A stable social and economic environment will stimulate improved food and nutrition security, integral for better health, nutrition, increased productivity, and economic growth.

2.2 Social Assistance and Social Protection

Food insecurity and loss of income reduce the capacity of affected populations to access basic services such as health and education, leading to increases in school dropout rates, teenage pregnancies and vulnerable groups requiring social assistance and protection. The situation could be exacerbated by the social, economic, climate and environmental factors.

The Zimbabwe National Social Protection Policy Framework (NSPPF) guides delivery of social protection systems through provision of social assistance, social insurance, social support and care services, livelihoods support as well as labour market interventions to all vulnerable persons. Existing social protection programmes such as the Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM) and treasury supported welfare grants, social assistance safety nets have deteriorated in their capacity to significantly reduce poverty and vulnerability.

Integration of food and nutrition security issues into social assistance and protection policies, strategies, and programmes will ensure improved profiling and targeting of vulnerable populations, as well as timely provision of nutrition sensitive social assistance.

Social issues dealing with access to and quality of health and education service delivery have also been on the decline characterised by resource limited health services, a housing backlog, inadequate infrastructure, and gender inequity.

¹³ Ibid. page 10.

¹⁴ ZIMSTAT, 2022, July Consumer Price Index.

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2.3 Agriculture and Food Security

Agriculture is the backbone of the Zimbabwean economy. There has been continual progressive growth in the Agriculture sector as evidenced by sector growth from 0.2% (2020) to 11% in 2021. Table 1 shows the historical trends in the production of key agricultural products dating back to 2018.

Table 1: Agricultural Production (000): 2018-22

Commodity Production (in 000) and Sector Growth (%)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Sectoral Growth Rate (%)	8	-18	-0.2	11	9
Maize (t)	1831	777	907	2 717	1600
Soybeans (t)	54	60	47.1	71	120
Wheat (t)	161	95	178	193	220
Cotton (kg)	144	77	101	195	125
Sorghum (t)	70	41	103	244	61
Groundnuts (kg)	127	71	87	209	153
Sunflower seeds (kg)	4	6	9	14	14
Horticulture (kg)	71	77	94	96	105
Poultry (kg)	161	152	149	149	152
Beef (kg)	75	63	57	55	60
Dairy (m lt)	92	96	92	97	105
Pork (kg)	11	12	12	14	15
Sheep & goats (kg)	10	7	8	8	6
Ostriches (kg)	19	19	19	19	19

Source: Crop and Livestock Assessment Report 2022.

In addition, positive traits have been showing in the outcome indicator. Food insecurity has been on the decrease during the period 2019 to 2022 for the rural population. Figure 1 shows that the proportion of the rural population that was food insecure decreased from 59% in 2019 to 38% in 2022. However, climate, health, and economic related shocks, remain a threat considering that Zimbabwe is a predominantly agro-based economy. For the urban population food insecurity increased from 31% in 2016 to 42% in 2020 (Figure 1).

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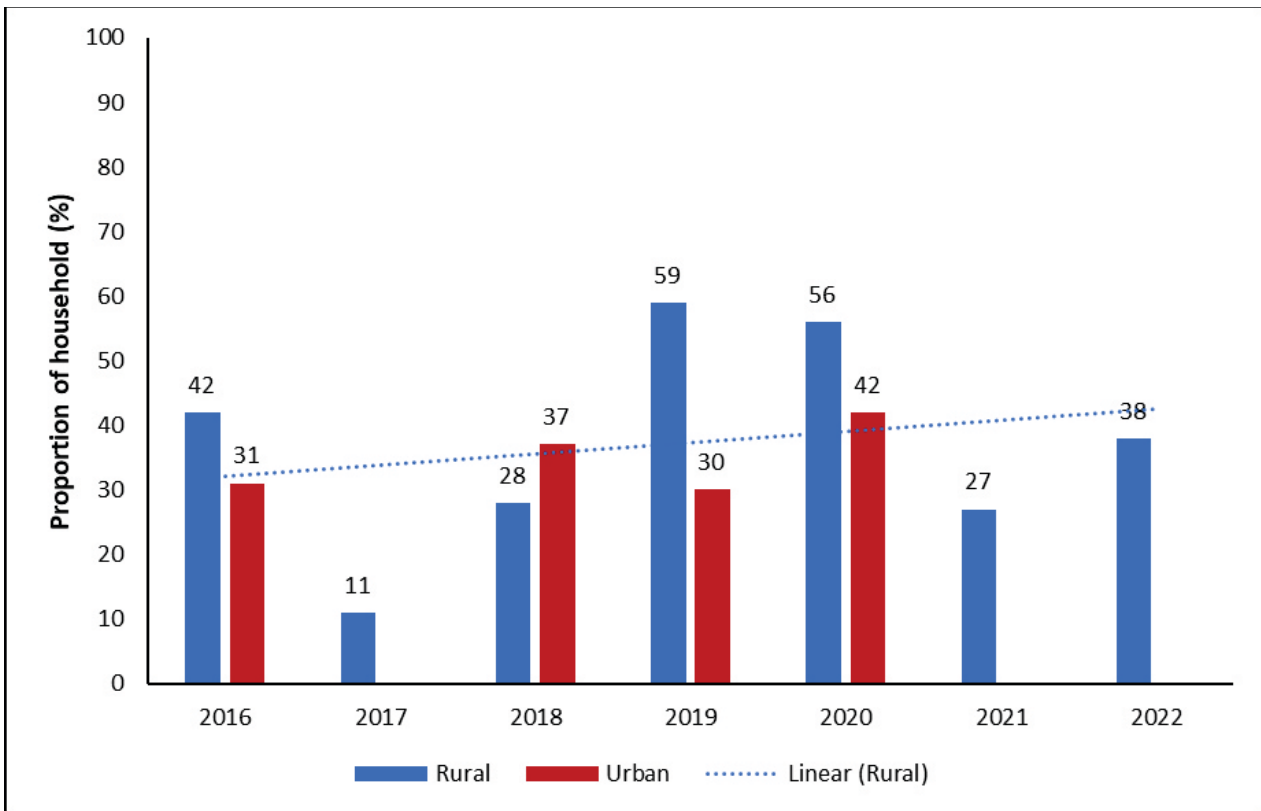


Figure 1: Rural and Urban Food Insecurity Trends

Food insecurity within Zimbabwe can be attributed to climatic shocks, reliance on rain-fed agriculture, shortage of inputs, low skills and knowledge base among farmers, limited access to markets, finance, and security of land tenure. Poor post-harvest management practices and improper technologies also contribute to food insecurity. Agricultural policies, strategies and programmes within Zimbabwe have thus, prioritised addressing the above challenges to attain food security and the resulting nutrition and economic security that emanate from producing enough quantities of diverse, nutrient dense food.

2.4 Food Safety, Quality and Food Standards

The safety of the food that people consume has a significant impact on food and nutrition security. Optimal human health and well-being requires people to consume food that is both healthy and free from contaminants (or hazards) that compromise the health of the individual when consumed. Despite this linkage between food safety and nutrition, connections between food safety and nutrition have been lacking from existing frameworks for nutrition or food safety and those for the food system overall. Realising the weakness of existing frameworks, the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiatives came up with a framework which connected food safety risks and nutrition outcomes through four different domains, namely *health and physiology, consumer behaviour, supply chains and markets, and policy and regulation*¹⁵.

¹⁵The US Government's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiatives (2020). Eat Safe: Evidence and Action Towards Safe, Nutritious Food Integrating Food Safety and Nutrition for Improved Health and Wellbeing: A New Lens on Food System Frameworks

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According to the World Health Organization, foodborne hazards are responsible for 137,000 deaths and 91 million acute illnesses in Africa every year - mostly affecting children under the age of 5 years. The risks include dangerous strains of bacteria like salmonella and E. coli, as well as tapeworm and other parasites, and naturally occurring toxins like cyanide. Public Health experts are worried that little is being done to address the problem (WHO, 2019)¹⁶. In terms of health, Zimbabwe disease surveillance systems are in place, but incidences of food-borne illnesses are often unreported or undetected.

Regarding consumer behaviour, not much literature and studies are available to understand the consumer choices in Zimbabwe as they relate to food safety. It is possible though, that if safer foods are offered at higher prices, poor households may choose to purchase less safe yet cheaper food items. Equally, poor households are likely to have a compromised water and sanitation environment resulting in inappropriate handling, preparing, and cooking of food. The same is true for market supply, food not meeting safety standards could be diverted to poorer consumers, making it affordable to them but at the same time increasing the risk and exposure to food borne illnesses. This is extremely risky as it happens to the poor segment of the population who are likely to have a compromised health and nutrition status.

Under policy and regulation, Zimbabwe food safety and food standards are controlled by several entities from the Ministries responsible for Health, Agriculture, Local Government, and the Private Sector. There is no clear coordination mechanism of these various entities, thus activities within the food safety sector are not harmonised. The sector is characterised by the absence of a National Food Safety Policy to ensure coordination and harmonisation of efforts, outdated food standards, limited enforcement of food legislation as guided by Codex Alimentarius and the International Organisation for Standardisation. Other challenges include inadequate resources for enforcement, monitoring and laboratory analysis. High certification costs by the Standards Association of Zimbabwe (SAZ), outdated and malfunctioning equipment at the Government Analyst Laboratories (GAL) have also affected service delivery.

2.5 Nutrition Security

National stunting prevalence was 23.5% (Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Report, 2019) as depicted in Figure 2. The trends show an average 3.7 percentage point reduction per year from 35% in 2006 (Zimbabwe Demographic Health Survey (ZDHS) 2006) to 23.5% in 2019 (MICS 2019).

The combination of multi-dimensional strategies coordinated by Government, added to an enabling policy environment is attributed to positive progress being shown on nutrition status in Zimbabwe.

¹⁶A Fatal Public Health Problem In Africa That Flies Under The Radar

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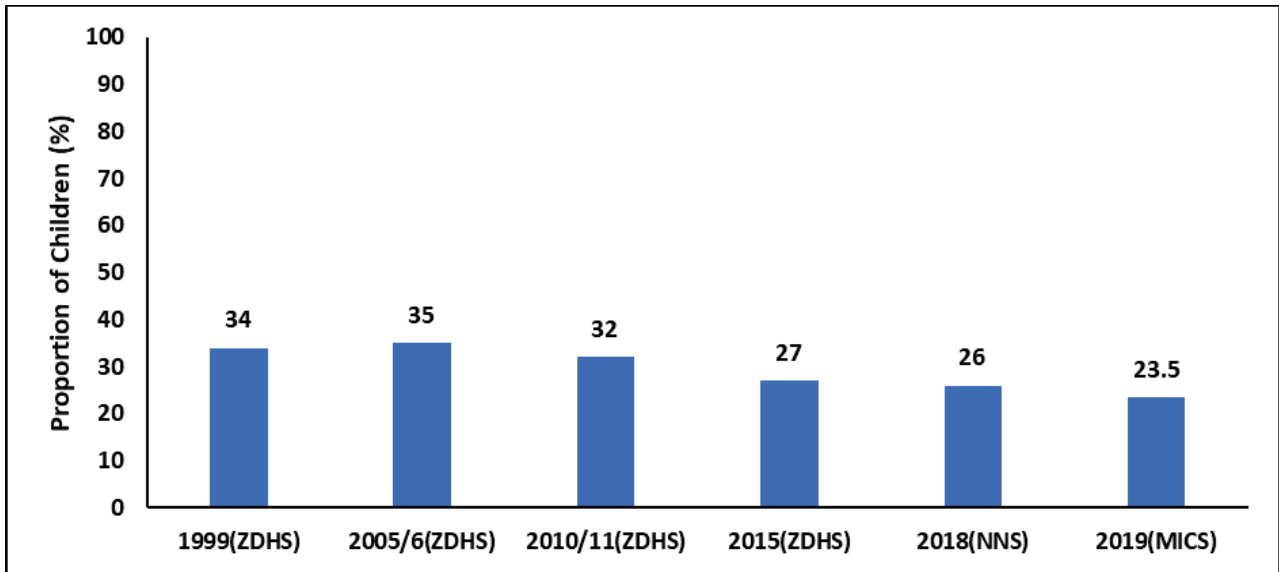


Figure 2: Trends in National Stunting Prevalence

Trends from the Zimbabwe Demographic Health Survey (ZDHS), The Zimbabwe Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and the National Nutrition Survey reports indicate that the prevalence of stunted children within urban areas is less than that in rural areas (Figure 3).

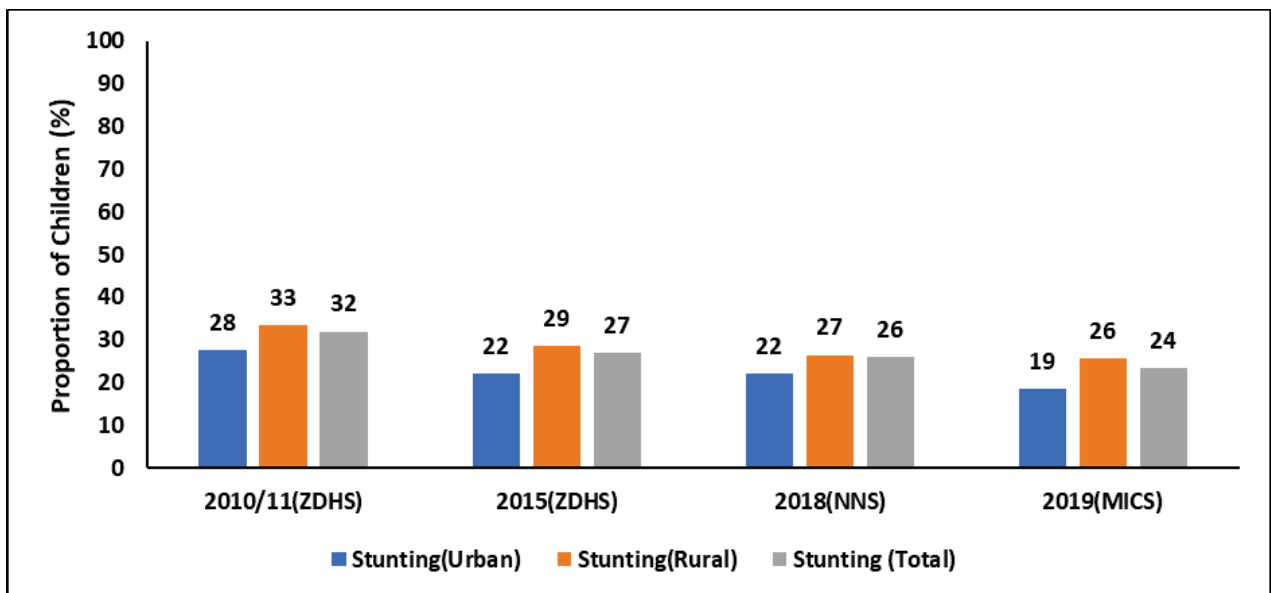


Figure 3: Rural and Urban Stunting Trends

The Zimbabwe Demographic Health Survey (ZDHS), The Zimbabwe Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and the National Nutrition Survey reveal that underweight is below 10%, wasting is below 5% and overweight is 2.5%. All these indicators for Zimbabwe are below the WHO emergency thresholds.

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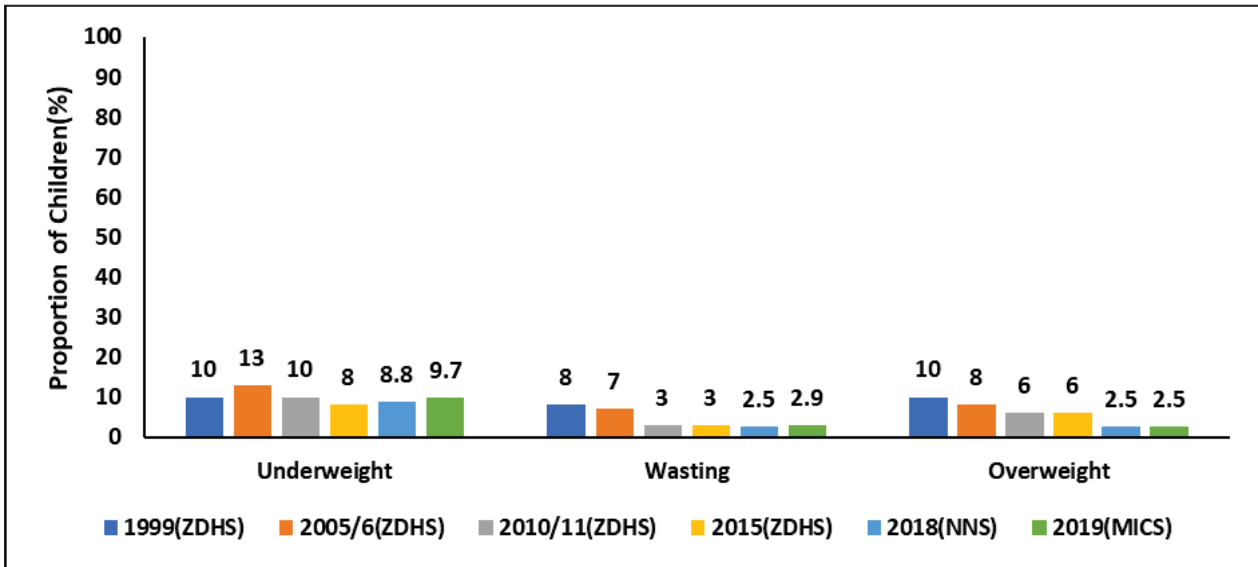


Figure 4: Trends in national prevalence of Underweight, Wasting and Overweight

Anaemia deficiency was 27% among women of child-bearing age (15-49 years) (ZDHS 2015), while one in four women has vitamin A deficiency¹⁷. Trends (Figure 5) over the past 5 years show a decline of 1% in national anaemia prevalence from 28% in the 2010-11 ZDHS to 27% in 2015 in contradiction with the target to reduce anaemia prevalence in women 15-49 years by 50%. Recent representative pilot surveys have revealed a declining prevalence of anaemia of 15.6% in women of reproductive age.

Though anaemia has multiple aetiologies, diet quality which is an important contributor, has significantly improved. Consumption patterns of iron rich foods among women of child-bearing age show an improved prevalence of 55% in 2021 to 59% in 2022 (ZimVAC, 2022). Households

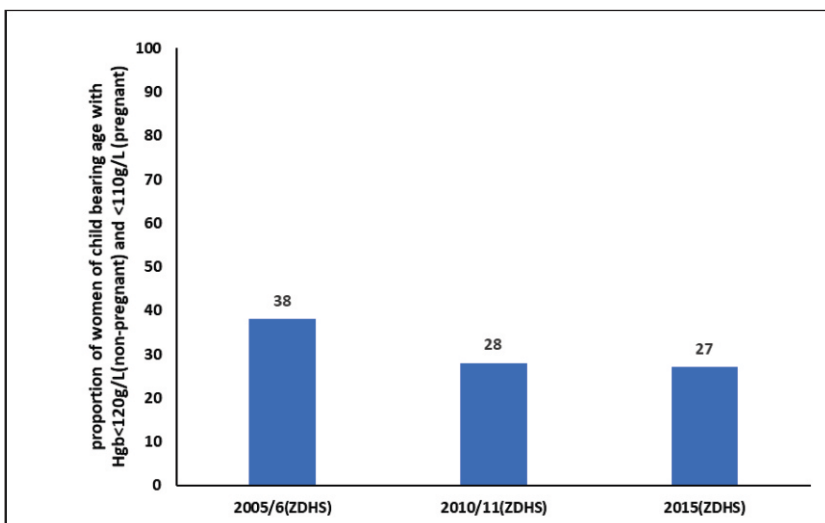


Figure 5: Trends in National Anaemia Prevalence Among Women of Child-Bearing Age (15-49 years)

consuming protein rich foods on a daily basis have also improved from 70% (2021) to 79% (2022) (ZimVAC, 2022). Likewise, daily consumption of Vitamin A rich foods improved from 58% to 69% (ZimVAC, 2022). More so, the proportion of children consuming Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) declined to 2.1% in 2020 from 6.9% in 2019. The proportion of households consuming poor diets dropped from 43% in 2021 to 36% in 2022. Furthermore, the

¹⁷(Zimbabwe UNICEF Nutrition – unicef.org/Zimbabwe/nutrition)

CHAPTER 2. SITUATION ANALYSIS

proportion of households consuming acceptable diets increased from 29% in 2021 to 35% in 2022. In summary, dietary quality is improving and these positive outcomes are commendable and can be attributed to the various Government programmes highlighted in the key result area sections.

The average household dietary diversity score, which is a measure of the number of unique food groups consumed by household members, has not significantly changed from 2021 to 2022. (ZimVAC, 2022). However, the proportion of women of childbearing age consuming at least 5 food groups from 10 has increased from 33% in 2021 to 37% in 2022. The nutrition welfare of women has improved with year-

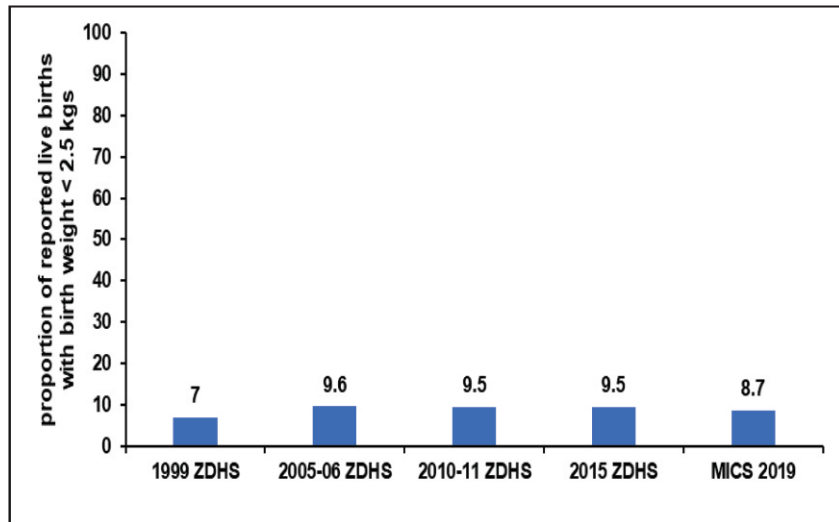


Figure 6: Trends in Low Birth Weight

on-year increase in the proportion of women consuming iron rich, protein rich and vitamin A rich foods from 2020 to 2022 (ZimVAC 2022). The national prevalence for babies born with a birth weight of less than 2.5 kg was 8.7% as shown in Figure 6.

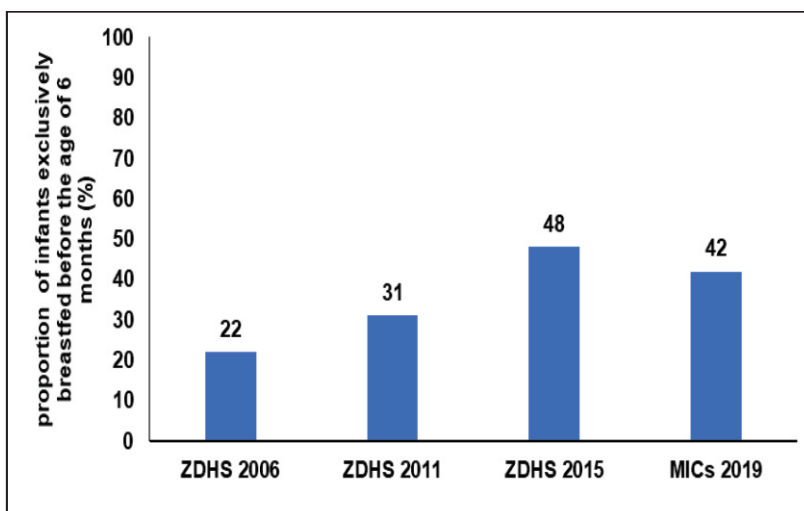


Figure 7: Trends in National EBF Prevalence

National Exclusive Breastfeeding (EBF) prevalence was 42% in (MICS, 2019) which is below the target of increasing EBF in the first six months to at least 50% as shown in Figure 7. The 2020 ZimVAC Urban Livelihoods Assessment revealed an increase in the proportion of children exclusively breastfed from 45.6% in 2019 to 49.3%. In conclusion, this situation analysis reveals an improvement in most

indicators of nutrition status, diet quality and food status. Women and child welfare have realized significant attention and the gains have translated to improved nutrition security for these vulnerable groups.

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2.6 National Capacity for Food and Nutrition Security Coordination and Implementation

The Food and Nutrition Council (FNC), a department under the Office of the President and Cabinet (OPC), is the lead agency tasked by the Government of Zimbabwe to coordinate, analyse, and promote a cohesive national response by all sectors and stakeholders of food and nutrition security. Established in 2001, FNC is the national convener for the Zimbabwe Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement and has facilitated the establishment of networks critical for food and nutrition security coordination and implementation, namely the Zimbabwe Civil Society Organisations for SUN Alliance (ZCSOSUNA), the UN Nutrition Network, the Donor Network, the Business/Private Sector Network and Research and Academia Network.

The Government of Zimbabwe is committed to providing effective food and nutrition security coordination and governance. This is evidenced by the revival, training and capacity strengthening of Food and Nutrition Security Committees (FNSCs) at Ward, District and Provincial Level. FNSCs are institutional structures, chaired by the Ministry responsible of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water, and Rural Development for coordinated multi-sectoral implementation of the FNSP and interventions at all administrative levels. Presently, there are 10 provincial, 49 rural district and 300 ward FNSCs that are functional as shown in Figure 8. Furthermore, through the Multi-Sectoral Community Based Model for Stunting Reduction approach there is increased involvement of local leadership in community empowerment programmes and food and nutrition strategies.

The community's capacity to address food and nutrition insecurity challenges at the local level is significant and needs to be recognised and promoted. The national capacity to identify and define appropriate solutions through operational research is critical towards ensuring food and nutrition security in the long term. Accordingly, context-specific food and nutrition interventions are required and should be scaled up according to demonstrated evidence of their effectiveness in Zimbabwe.

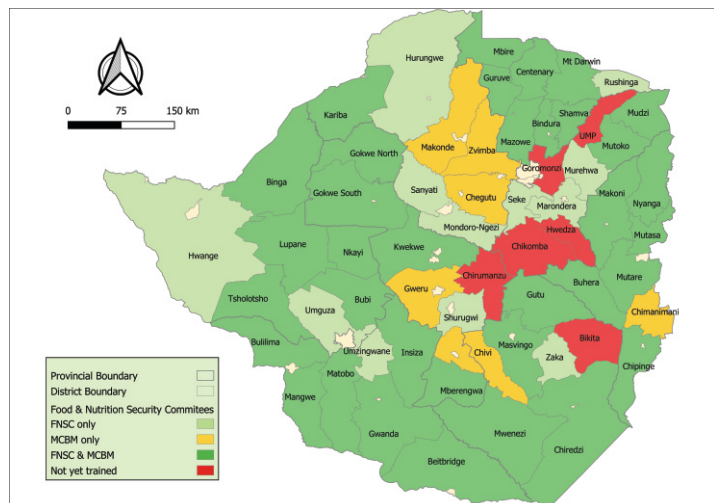


Figure 8: Food and Nutrition Security Committees

Strengthening professional capacity in food and nutrition security, through both academic and in-service training, remains urgent to reinforce multi-sectoral approaches with the aim of improving the quality-of-service provision and sustainability of interventions at community level.

Reviews of the agriculture sector curriculum to include nutrition training for extension workers and in-service training have been carried out with success in terms of nutrition sensitive agriculture. What is needed is to support the roll out of the implementation of the new curricula so as to reach more front-line government and non-government workers.

CHAPTER 3.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



CHAPTER 3. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Conceptual Framework for Food and Nutrition Security

Food and nutrition security is defined as when all people, at all times have physical, social and economic access to food, which is safe and consumed in sufficient quantity and quality to meet their dietary needs and food preferences and is supported by an environment of adequate water and sanitation, health services and care to allow for a healthy and active life¹⁸.

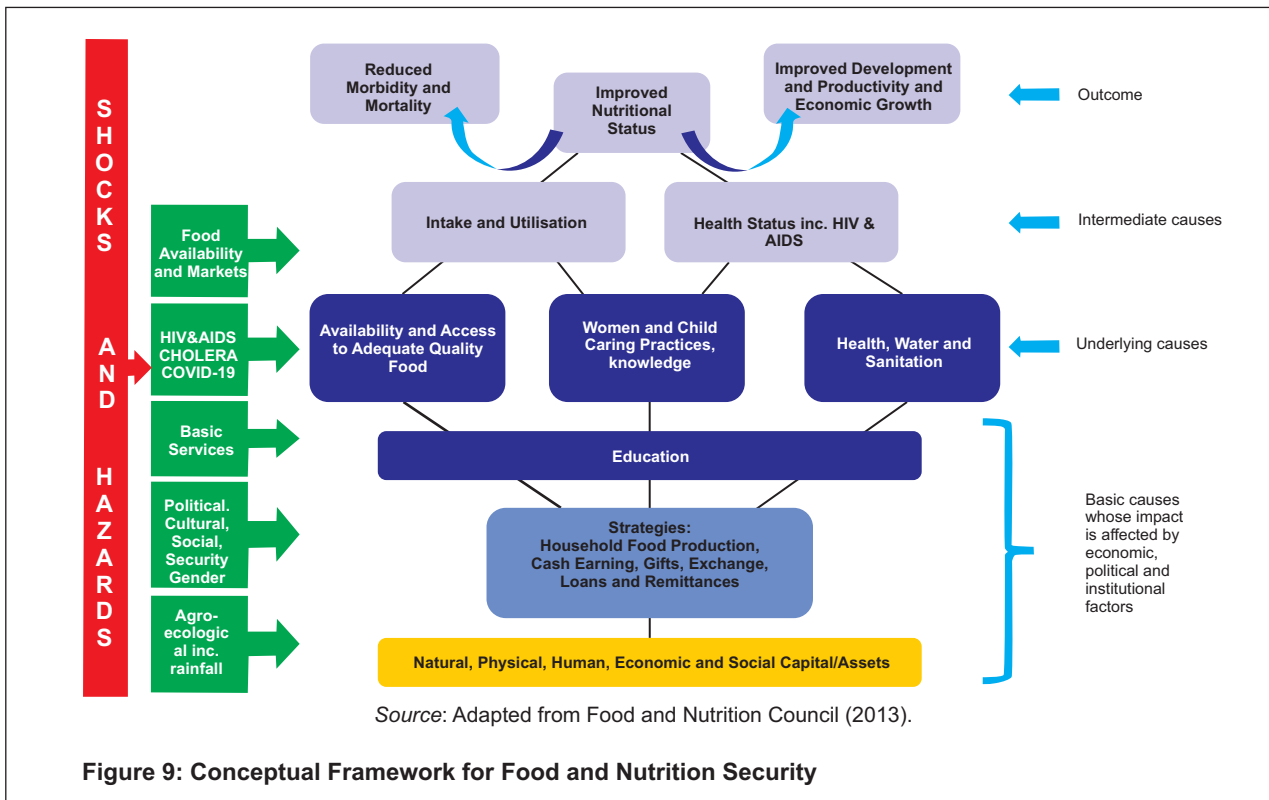


Figure 9: Conceptual Framework for Food and Nutrition Security

Nutrition is embedded in the four pillars of food security, which are: availability; access; utilization and stability. These pillars have long been recognised as being both multi-sectoral and multi-level, given that their achievement requires simultaneous contributions from multiple sectors. Causality of nutrition insecurity is three layered, operating at either basic, underlying or immediate levels which are integrated and cut across the sectors of Agriculture, Education, Health and Child Care, Local Government, Social Services and Gender. Hence to meaningfully address food and nutrition insecurity, multi-sectoral interventions are essential as depicted in Figure 9.

Immediate causes of food and nutrition insecurity occur at national and individual or household level and are a result of a poor diet and disease. Poor diets in Zimbabwe are characterised by consumption of mainly cereals and green vegetables. Poor diets lack legumes, meats, eggs, milk, fruits and other vegetables. This is evident in the low food consumption score, the low proportion of children 6-59 months of age with minimum acceptable diet, and the low proportion of women meeting the minimum dietary diversity.

¹⁸ Committee on World Food Security 2012

CHAPTER 3. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Consumption of poor diets can be attributed to a lack of knowledge on proper feeding practices particularly for maternal, infants and young children in the first 1,000 days of life, inadequate access and availability of diverse foods and the consumption of unsafe or contaminated food. Disease and illness, such as COVID-19, HIV and AIDS, diarrhoea and diabetes affect individual appetite, nutrient absorption and utilisation resulting in both increased morbidity and mortality from disease.

Underlying causes of food and nutrition insecurity occur at household and community level. Causes include food shortages, inadequate caring and feeding practices, poor health services and poor sanitation conditions. Household level food shortages are caused by a) financial constraints; b) high food prices; and c) poor food production, storage and preservation due to low knowledge and skills base of farmers, input shortages and/or their exorbitant prices, natural shocks and climate change. Sub-optimal food choices and budgeting further compound food shortages at household level. Inadequate caring and feeding practices of adolescent girls, women of reproductive age, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly and the sick are mainly due to gender inequality where women rarely own productive assets, are financially dependent and burdened with most household chores.

Poor living conditions are due to overcrowding, lack of access to clean safe water and inadequate sanitation. These are pronounced mostly among the urban population, with informal settlements and high-density residential areas being most affected. Weak health services (which manifest in drug shortages, inadequate skilled staffing), poor equipment, facilities and infrastructure at institutional level, and poor motivation of health staff negatively affect the health status of the population, which in turn affects food intake and utilisation.

Basic causes of food and nutrition insecurity occur at community and national levels and are determined by political, economic and social factors. Inflation negatively impacts access to finance (agricultural loans) and the efficiency of food markets. Weak access to market information and insecurity of land tenure discourages investment in food production and market facilitation services. Weak coordination and limited funding for mechanisation of the agricultural sector and implementation of both nutrition sensitive and nutrition specific interventions weaken food and nutrition security.

Reliance on rain-fed agriculture which is unreliable due to climate change and extreme weather events such as Cyclone Idai in 2019 and recurring droughts, further compromises food and nutrition security. Fragmented food control systems to monitor and enforce compliance of food safety standards and legislation, high unemployment levels, strained social protection services, low education levels of women, social unrest or conflict are additional drivers of food and nutrition insecurity at the basic level.

To positively impact food and nutrition outcomes, and to achieve food and nutrition security, Zimbabwe must address all causes, at the three levels of causality, while being cognisant of the multi-disciplinary nature of nutrition. Hence, coordination across key ministries and sectors involved in nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions that address the multi-disciplinary facets of food and nutrition security will be promoted through this MFNSS.

CHAPTER 3. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

3.2 Key Result Areas and Linkages between Them

Based on the afore-mentioned conceptual framework and the thematic areas in the Food and Nutrition Security Policy (FNSP), seven key result areas (KRAs) were identified under which interventions should be developed, funded and implemented to achieve food and nutrition security at national, provincial, district, community and household levels during the three-year period covered by the MFNSS. The KRAs are aligned to the FNSP as follows:

- KRA 1 Policy Analysis and Advice.
- KRA 2 Agriculture and Food Security.
- KRA3 Social Protection.
- KRA 4 Food Safety, Quality and Standards.
- KRA 5 Nutrition Security.
- KRA 6 Food and Nutrition Security Information.
- KRA 7 Enhancing and Strengthening Capacity for Food and Nutrition Security.

The linkages between the KRAs are shown diagrammatically in Figure 10.

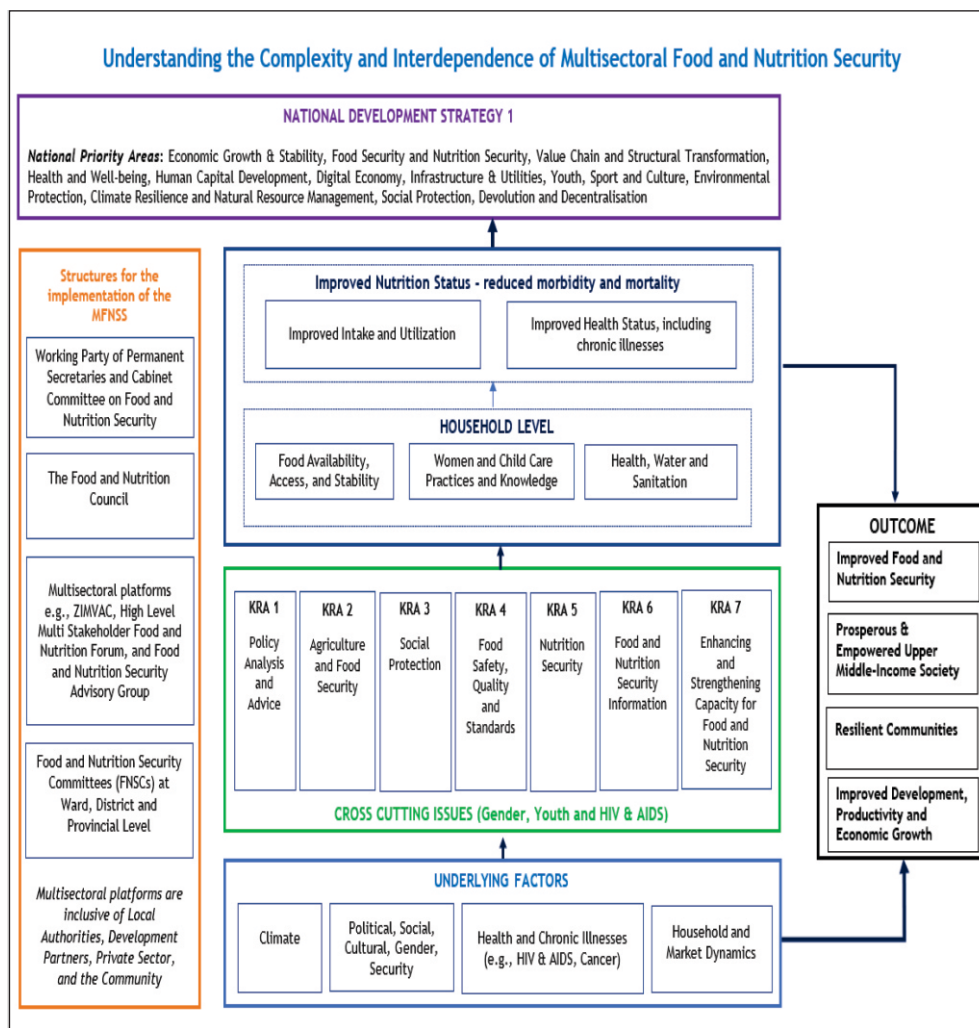


Figure 10: Key Result Areas and Linkages

CHAPTER 3. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

As shown in Figure 10, the KRAs also take cognisance of the multisectoral nature of food and nutrition security espoused in the FNSP and the NDS1's drive towards economic development. The linkages highlight the intertwined nature and complementary roles played by different sectors in the achievement of food and nutrition security.

Under each Key Result Area, this MFNSS document then articulates key goals and strategies as well as their relation to economic growth and the attainment of food and nutrition security. To ensure that critical cross-cutting issues such as a) gender equality and women's empowerment, b) youth participation, and c) social inclusion of persons living with disabilities, persons living with HIV and AIDS, those with other chronic illnesses, orphans and other vulnerable children, people living in institutions of special care (e.g., prisons, hospitals, rehabilitation centres, children's homes, etc), and the elderly are adequately addressed, specific goals have been developed and included in the seven KRAs. For each goal, specific strategies, performance indicators and targets have been developed to ensure the issues are directly addressed and results are monitored. Lead institutions for implementation of these strategies have also been identified and indicated as appropriate in Chapter 5.

SECTION B

Purpose and Principles of
the Multisectoral Food and
Nutrition Security Strategy
(MFNSS) 2023-2025



CHAPTER 4. PURPOSE AND PRINCIPLES OF THE MFNSS 2023-2025

4.1 Vision

The vision of the Multi-Sectoral Food and Nutrition Security Strategy is:

Food and nutrition security for all Zimbabweans by 2025.

4.2 Mission

The mission of the Strategy is:

To provide a multi-sectoral guiding framework for coordinated food and nutrition security interventions in Zimbabwe.

4.3 Purpose of the Strategy

The purpose of the Strategy is four-pronged, namely to:

- (i) Promote greater coordination and alignment of actions in the field, identify gaps and encourage more efficient use of resources.
- (ii) Strengthen collaborative action among Government sectors, United Nations (UN), Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), donors, the academia, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders in a manner that is in alignment with Zimbabwe's specific context and needs.
- (iii) Actively and efficiently monitor the implementation of food and nutrition security response strategies. This includes development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of stakeholder plans of action for the elimination of hunger by the achievement of food and nutrition security for Zimbabwe.
- (iv) Address how food insecurity and malnutrition can be reduced more quickly and effectively as advocated in the country's national frameworks whilst entailing development of innovative mechanisms.

4.4 Guiding Principles

The guiding principles include:

- (i) Alignment of the MFNSS priorities to the National Development Strategy 1 2021-2025, the Food and Nutrition Security Policy (2012), the food and nutrition security conceptual framework, and other sector policies and instruments aimed at ensuring "**food and nutrition security for Zimbabwe**".
- (ii) Respect for regional and global protocols and commitments on food and nutrition security made by the country at global, continental and regional levels, including: i) the SDGs, ii) African Union Agenda 2063, iii) Africa Regional Nutrition Strategy 2015-2025 and iv) the SADC Regional Food and Nutrition Strategy 2015-2025.
- (iii) Advancing a well-coordinated and collaborative multi-sectoral approach that leverages on mandates and competitive advantages of all stakeholders, including government ministries, entities and agencies; the private sector; civil society; research and academic institutions; cooperating partners and ordinary people of Zimbabwe.

CHAPTER 4. PURPOSE AND PRINCIPLES OF THE MFNSS 2023-2025

- (iv) Promoting inclusivity and ensuring that “no one and no place is left behind” (especially the ultra-poor, pregnant and lactating women, children, adolescents, persons with disabilities, those in special institutions of care, the elderly and people living with HIV and AIDS and other chronic illnesses) in both the means and the realisation of the goal of food and nutrition security.
- (v) Being driven by gendered, life cycle, localised and context-specific problem analyses and evidence-based high impact solutions for enhancing food and nutrition security.
- (vi) Cultivating a culture of managing for development results, that enhances stakeholder participation, transparency, and accountability towards addressing hunger and malnutrition in Zimbabwe.
- (vii) Results Based Management (RBM).

SECTION C

Food and Nutrition
Goals, Strategies and
Risk Management



CHAPTER 5. KEY RESULT AREA 1: POLICY ANALYSIS AND ADVICE

5.1 Rationale for Key Result Area

Socioeconomic and macro food and nutrition security policy instruments are necessary to accelerate food and nutrition security while protecting the most vulnerable. These policy instruments must promote a dominant and viable private sector role (for example in relation to the redistribution of food to areas of need), social protection systems and equitable access to sustained high quality basic social services and livelihoods for the poor and vulnerable population groups in both rural and urban areas. These policies need to be adjustable to evolving conditions globally, regionally and within Zimbabwe. In Zimbabwe during the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, protocols such as limited movements were being implemented and in addition, pronouncements were made for exemptions that ensured the food and nutrition supply chain was not disturbed. The right to adequate food and nutrition coupled with access to basic healthcare and social services has also been endowed in the country's Constitution in terms of Article 15 a, b and c; Article 19 (2) (b), Article 21 (2) (b) and Article 77b. However, there is still need for harmonisation in implementation of the existing policies at all levels.

These policies must be developed, coordinated, implemented, monitored and evaluated in close collaboration with the sectors such as agriculture, health, environment, trade, industry, education, social protection and gender. In addition, the policies need to provide timely, accurate and persuasive advice underpinned by analysis, contextual awareness and stakeholder consultation. The National Development Strategy 1 (NDS1) created platforms to promote sector accountability around set thematic targets. In addition, the Food and Nutrition Security Policy recognises the importance of functional multi-sectoral Food and Nutrition Security Committees which have been established from Cabinet level right down to village level. The mandate of these committees is policy implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

Policy advocacy must be integrated into the policy development process to ensure that there is harmonisation and integrated implementation of food and nutrition security policies across sectors. A response to persistent national food and nutrition insecurity also needs to reflect an analysis of the opportunities and barriers within the broader global and regional food and nutrition security environment. In this regard, the global conflict between Ukraine and Russia has resulted in the realignment of national targets particularly on the production of wheat and grain in order to reduce the import bill and possibly enhance food self-sufficiency and food security.

5.2 Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, Stakeholders and Implementers

The goals, key strategies, assumptions, risks, indicators for tracking performance, justification for the strategies and stakeholders with the mandate to implement the strategies are summarised in Table 2.

CHAPTER 5. KEY RESULT AREA 1: POLICY ANALYSIS AND ADVICE

Table 2: Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, and Responsible Stakeholders for Policy Analysis and Advice

Goal for the Next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Justification	Responsible Stakeholders	Total Budget (USD)
Goal 1: Harmonise existing and emerging policies, strategies and guidelines that promote food and nutrition security by 2025	1. Ensure that relevant policies that promote the use of locally produced products are used by all stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buy-in and commitment among stakeholders to use policies that promote the use of locally produced products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low interest and commitment among stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of policies reviewed and amended 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the food import bill Provide marketing opportunities for local producers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office of the President and Cabinet Ministry responsible for Finance Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Industry and Commerce Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Consumer Council NGOs involved in food and nutrition security Food processors, wholesalers and retailers Farmer associations Financial institutions Development partners 	70,000
	2. Provide policy support for local producers of crops and livestock to improve local production output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong support from local producers Expected profits from local investments are high Existence of adequate resources (land, water, labour, finance) to support production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inefficient use of resources Insecurity of land tenure and water shortages Unfavourable climatic conditions Lack of commitment from other sectors Water crisis and power outages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy support in place for local producers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreign currency saved from discontinued food imports is used to support the agricultural sector and other essential sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Agriculture SME Business Service Organisations District Development Committee Ministry responsible for Gender Ministry responsible for Social Services Development partners Local Authorities Civic Organisations Private agribusiness sector including financial institutions lending to agriculture Farmer Unions 	60,000

CHAPTER 5. KEY RESULT AREA 1: POLICY ANALYSIS AND ADVICE

Table 2: Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, and Responsible Stakeholders for Policy Analysis and Advice

Goal for the Next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Justification	Responsible Stakeholders	Total Budget (USD)
	3. Ensure that national policies promote income growth among the labour and nutrition endowed food insecure households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment by Government to redistribute income • Proficient use of resources to raise rural incomes • Marginalised groups have a voice in budget allocation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inefficient use of resources transferred to the poor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of the population that is food insecure • Poverty headcount disaggregated by rural / urban 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring equitable distribution of benefits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry responsible for Finance • Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe • Ministry responsible for Social Welfare • Zimbabwean Parliament (budget committees) • Cabinet 	50,000
	4. Promote inclusive engagement of all relevant FNS stakeholders up to subnational level on policy development processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness to consult widely on policy development processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preference for top-down approach by policy makers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of provincial, district and ward committees with development plans incorporating FNS priorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure buy-in of the general population over key policy decisions • Raise awareness among the population on key policy decisions • Facilitate implementation of new policies • 3 tiers of government involved in planning and implementation of food and nutrition priorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food and Nutrition Council • Ministry responsible for Agriculture • Ministry responsible for Health • Ministry Responsible for Local Government • Ministry responsible for Trade • Ministry responsible for Industry and Commerce • Ministry responsible for Primary and Secondary Education • Ministry responsible for Social Welfare • Ministry responsible for Gender • Provincial Development Councils • District Development Councils • UN Agencies • Development partners • Local Authorities • Civic Organisations • Private sector • Academic Institutions • Communities 	60,000

CHAPTER 5. KEY RESULT AREA 1: POLICY ANALYSIS AND ADVICE

Table 2: Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, and Responsible Stakeholders for Policy Analysis and Advice

Goal for the Next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Justification	Responsible Stakeholders	Total Budget (USD)
	<p>5. Support the financial services sector with risk-reducing, risk-sharing policy and related instruments to promote lending that has a bias towards agri-based loans.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness of financial institutions to invest in agriculture to boost food production and agricultural incomes Favourable Climatic conditions Open credit lines of lending to agriculture The central bank invests in the creation of a district data base/credit bureau for farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less risky non-agricultural enterprises crowd out agricultural enterprises in access to finance Abuse of loan funds by beneficiaries Adverse impacts of climate change International price instability affects viability of agriculture Macroeconomic instability increases interest rates and number of defaulters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk-reducing / sharing instruments introduced and policies and regulations put in place to protect financial institutions willing to lend without collateral 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of access to finance at all levels Increase in productivity in the agricultural sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Finance Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Ministry responsible for Social Welfare Zimbabwean Parliament (budget committees) Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Industry and Commerce Ministry responsible for Trade Cabinet Academic Institutions Private sector NGOs Development partners District Development Committee Provincial Development Committee Commercial banks Micro-finance institutions Insurance industry UN Agencies 	45,000
	<p>6. Analyse existing policies to assess whether they are nutrition sensitive, gender sensitive and promote inclusion of the vulnerable groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness by stakeholders to change policies and make them more nutrition-sensitive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inflexibility of funders and implementers to adapt interventions and make them more nutrition sensitive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Policies reviewed and amended to be nutrition, gender sensitive and inclusive of vulnerable groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy analysis for improved food and nutrition security FNS programming amended to be gender sensitive and inclusive of vulnerable groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food and Nutrition Council Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Health and Child Care Ministry Responsible for Local Government Ministry responsible for Trade Ministry responsible for Industry and Commerce Ministry responsible for Primary and Secondary Education Ministry responsible for Social Welfare Ministry responsible for Gender Provincial Development Councils District Development Councils UN Agencies Development partners Local Authorities NGOs Private sector Academic Institutions 	55,000

Table 2: Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, and Responsible Stakeholders for Policy Analysis and Advice

Goal for the Next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Justification	Responsible Stakeholders	Total Budget (USD)
Goal 2: Conduct evidence-based advocacy and communication for food and nutrition security by 2025	1. Advocate for response to food and nutrition security issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure is strategically positioned closer to and within the target population Food and nutrition security remains high priority in national development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competition for investible funds with non-agricultural sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of food and nutrition programmes responding to food and nutrition security priorities Increase in percentage of sector budget allocations towards food and nutrition security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food and nutrition security advocacy and communication informed by evidence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food and Nutrition Council Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Health and Child Care Ministry Responsible for Local Government Ministry responsible for Trade Ministry responsible for Industry and Commerce Ministry responsible for Primary and Secondary Education Ministry responsible for Social Welfare Ministry responsible for Gender Provincial Development Councils District Development Councils UN Agencies Development partners Local Authorities NGOs Private sector Academic Institutions 	45,000
	2. Promote food and nutrition research in Zimbabwe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interest by local, regional and international institutions to forge strategic research linkages on food and nutrition security Availability of funding for academic and research institutions to participate in food and nutrition security research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research not considered a priority for budget allocation Inadequate research skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of new Research, Development and Innovations that promote food and nutrition security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing research input for greater food and nutrition security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Health and Child Care Ministry Responsible for Local Government Ministry responsible for Trade Ministry responsible for Industry and Commerce Ministry responsible for Primary and Secondary Education Ministry responsible for Social Welfare Ministry responsible for Gender Food and Nutrition and Council ZimSTAT Academic and research institutions UN-Agencies NGOs Private Sector SUNRAP 	60,000

CHAPTER 5. KEY RESULT AREA 1: POLICY ANALYSIS AND ADVICE

Table 2: Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, and Responsible Stakeholders for Policy Analysis and Advice

Goal for the Next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Justification	Responsible Stakeholders	Total Budget (USD)
	3. Promote a paradigm shift towards an inclusive education that imparts both theory and practical skills on food and nutrition security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness to include hands-on practical lessons in food and nutrition security in the basic and tertiary education curricula Availability of resources for food and nutrition practical sessions in order to facilitate learning by doing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School dropout rates Closure of schools due to pandemics or social unrest Cultural/religious beliefs that do not support pro-nutrition behaviour change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of learners with theory and practical skills on food and nutrition enhanced through the Education sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainstreaming food and nutrition security into the education system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Primary and Secondary Education Ministry responsible for Agriculture Food and Nutrition Council Ministry responsible for Finance Ministry responsible for Higher and Tertiary Education School Management Committees Development partners UN-Agencies NGOs 	45,000
	4. Disseminate strategic and policy documents to all stakeholders in all official languages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders are willing to participate in national and subnational dissemination sessions for food resources to access materials published through the media and internet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of interest in policy documents Lack of resources to access materials in the public domain Inadequate resource allocation to support policy implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of policy instruments in place (translated in all official languages) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empowerment through information provision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food and Nutrition Council Food and Nutrition Security Committees at National, Provincial, District, Ward and Village Levels Office of the President and Cabinet 	75,000
Goal 3: Monitor and evaluate implementation of policies, strategies and guidelines that support food and nutrition security by 2025	1. Develop sector-specific monitoring and evaluation frameworks that track implementation of multi-sectoral food and nutrition activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government continues to implement Integrated Results-Based Management in sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under-funding of monitoring and evaluation activities Failure to implement recommendations from monitoring reports Fluctuating market prices for agricultural products affect investments in food and nutrition sector Unforeseen disasters may cause resources to be channelled elsewhere depriving the nutrition sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of functional sectors with MFNS Monitoring framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase value-for-money performance of food and nutrition interventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food and Nutrition Council Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Health and Child Care Ministry Responsible for Local Government Ministry responsible for Trade Ministry responsible for Industry and Commerce Ministry responsible for Primary and Secondary Education Ministry responsible for Social Welfare Ministry responsible for Gender Provincial Development Councils District Development Councils UN Agencies Development partners Local Authorities NGOs Private sector Academic Institutions 	80,000

CHAPTER 5. KEY RESULT AREA 1: POLICY ANALYSIS AND ADVICE

Table 2: Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, and Responsible Stakeholders for Policy Analysis and Advice

Goal for the Next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Justification	Responsible Stakeholders	Total Budget (USD)
	2. Develop tools for tracking sector global and national financial commitments towards food and nutrition security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interest exists among food and nutrition stakeholders to self-report on budget allocation, disbursement and utilisation using budget tracking tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Failure to avail budget data or disbursements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of budget tracking tools developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased accountability on funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food and Nutrition Council Ministry responsible for Finance Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe ZimSTAT 	130,000
	3. Increase capacity and resource allocation for decentralised Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) of Food and Nutrition policies, programmes and projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant skills are available to undertake M&E activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff turnover in M&E units of key food and nutrition security sector Ministries, Departments and Agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of sectors capacitated in M&E for FNS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting devolution policy in food and nutrition security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food and Nutrition Council M&E Units in Ministries responsible for Agriculture, Health, Social Welfare, Education, Trade, Industry and Commerce, Women Affairs Provincial Development Committees District Development Committees UN Agencies Development partners Local Authorities NGOs Private sector Academic Institutions 	90,000
Total Budget							865,000

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6.1 Rationale for the Key Result Area

Investments in agriculture and food security directly and indirectly influence household and national food and nutrition security in rural, Peri-urban and urban areas. Some high value agricultural products play the dual role of improving both food and nutrition security and income generation on local and export markets. Such products include cereals, pulses, horticultural products, live animals, meats, milk, eggs, hides, and emerging crops like blueberries, raspberry, chia, saffron and macadamia nuts. Most foods are a product of agriculture, and the level of agricultural production will affect household and national food and nutrition security. Access to an adequate supply of safe and nutritious food is a fundamental human right, and Zimbabwe has made a global commitment to this right through NDS1 and SDG 2 on commitment to Zero Hunger by 2030.

Agricultural development is key to food security in several ways, contributing to food availability, access, stability and utilization. The Green Revolution has led to an overall boost in food production worldwide. Zimbabwe is renowned for its grain-based agricultural revolution, which was at its peak during the first post-independence decade. Investments in agriculture and food systems will enhance not only job creation and income generation with over 60% of Zimbabwe's labour force employed in agriculture, but also availability and access to a full basket of foods constituting a balanced diet. Agricultural development activities also help minimize negative impacts of climate change through adaptation practices like climate smart agriculture, conservation agriculture and irrigation. Climate proofing of irrigation projects through upper catchment conservation and preservation works slows down ecological deterioration and accelerates environmental rehabilitation by conserving biodiversity.

The Climate Proofed Presidential Inputs Scheme (Pfumvudza /Intwasa) was ushered in during the 2020/21 crop and livestock season. This programme had the objective to climate proof farmers through adoption of Conservation Agriculture principles; improve productivity and commercialisation of smallholder agriculture in the production of food crops such as maize, soya bean and traditional grains. At its inception, Pfumvudza /Intwasa supported 2.3 million vulnerable households in Zimbabwe. The programme yielded quick rewards as Pfumvudza /Intwasa contributed to 40% of the total production of maize which was 2 717 171 Mt for the 2020/21 season (Ministry of Agriculture, 2021). The success of the 2020/21 season resulted in the decline of food insecurity from 56% to 27%, furthermore the agriculture sector grew by 36% contributing to the 7.8% growth of the economy (Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, 2021). Climate related shocks such as droughts, mid-season dry spells, rainfall variability and the late start to the season affected productivity in the 2021/22 season. The total production for the 2021/22 season for maize was 1 453 031 MT which was a 43% decline from the previous season (Ministry of Agriculture, 2022). However, because of the good 2020/21 season the country's Strategic Grain Reserve (SGR) is able to offset the losses and provide for the 1.8 million Mt grain consumption requirements for the nation. Agriculture production rebounded in the 2022/23 season, total maize production was 2 298 281 MT, a 58% increase on the 1 453 031 MT produced in the 2021/2022 season. As a result of the poor 2021/22 season, the Government has come up with initiatives that aim to build resilience, climate proof and improve

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agricultural production and productivity for upcoming seasons. The first of these initiatives is the accelerated irrigation infrastructure expansion and development programme. Currently Zimbabwe has 193 000 Ha under irrigation and is targeting to have 350 000ha under irrigation by 2025. The Government is targeting to establishing 200ha under irrigation per district from Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP) funds. Water harvesting projects are currently being implemented through dam construction to improve the country's irrigation capacity and climate proof agricultural production. Dam construction was targeted in the low veld regions such as Gwayi-Shangani Dam, Tuli-Manyange, Marovanyati, Vungu and Tugwi-Mukosi. As part of the implementation of the Horticulture Growth and Recovery Plan, the government is distributing 10 fruit trees per household with a target of distributing to 1.8 million households by 2025. Furthermore, under this plan 1 ha Village Nutrition gardens are being established across 25 000 villages as an initiative to promote food security, nutrition and improve the incomes of smallholder farmers. The Government has also prioritised the accelerated smallholder mechanisation of Pfumvudza/Intwasa where 600 tractors and 600 planters are being purchased for smallholder farmers to enhance efficiency and productivity of smallholder farmers.

Government through Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC) Holdings and CBZ Agro-yield under the National Enhanced Productivity Scheme (NEAPS) has facilitated the commercial production of crops such as Maize, Wheat, Soyabean and Traditional Grains through contract farming. The Government has been providing guarantees to AFC and CBZ, for the contracting of farmers. Total Wheat Production for the 2021 winter wheat season was 337 212 Mt. The total area planted under wheat for the 2022 season was 80 883 Ha, this resulted in Zimbabwe producing 375 131 Mt surpassing the countries annual wheat requirement of 360 000 Mt.

Livestock provides income and employment to farmers, agricultural service providers and others involved in the value chain. Zimbabwe's livestock production system is characterized by small-scale subsistence farming. Despite the importance of livestock to rural livelihoods, productivity remains low. This is attributed to farmer behaviour, feed unavailability and cost, poor quality of animals, diseases, and frequent droughts. Tick-borne diseases are causing high cattle mortalities due to lack of repairs to communally owned dip tanks and lack of regular supply of acaricides. In 2021, tick borne diseases contributed to 55% of overall cattle mortality. The Livestock sector over the years has experienced challenges that have affected production and market access, such as tick-borne diseases like Theileriosis (January Disease), and transboundary diseases such as Foot and Mouth Disease, Avian Influenza and Peste des Petits Disease. Animal health management, improved breeds and improved feed have been identified by previous projects as pathways to enhancing resilience in the Livestock sector.

Under the Livestock Growth and Development Plan the focus of the Government is on improving animal health, vaccine rollouts, artificial insemination, and dip tank rehabilitation. In this regard, the Blitz-Tick Grease Programme was launched in 2020/21 to support 1.8 million households with tick grease to improve the health of cattle herds owned by vulnerable households. The impact of this programme is seen through the decline of cattle mortality from 11% in 2020 to 9% in 2021.

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Furthermore, the Government has upscaled the production of vaccines for Theileriosis and Babesiosis. The Presidential Poultry Programme was launched in 2021 to support 3 million households with free range chickens, the Goat Pass-On scheme was also introduced as a social protection measure to provide small stock to vulnerable households.

The Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development was mandated to oversee the development of the Fisheries subsector, for both commercial production and household consumption. The Presidential Fisheries Community scheme was rolled out in 2021. This scheme is targeting to stock a total of 1200 dams under the administration of Zimbabwe National Water Authority (ZINWA) dotted around the country with approximately 60 000 000 fingerlings of various fish breeds such as Mozambique bream, green headed, red breasted bream and Nile tilapia and also restock around 5 000 ponds with over 5 000 000 tilapia fish. The Ministry is currently developing the Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Strategy which is targeting to increase fish production from the current 20 000 tonnes per year to 55 000 tonnes by 2025, to improve household food security and nutrition security through provision of a cheap animal protein source by 70% and increase average per capita consumption of fish from 2kg per person to 19kg per person.

Climate change is a reality in Zimbabwe and in the past years the agro-ecological regions have shifted because of climate change. Semi-arid regions have expanded, and special measures must be adopted to address the expansion of semi-arid (drought prone) regions in the country. As Zimbabwe advances its food and nutrition security objectives and pursues adaptation strategies, measures to mitigate against climate change will also be necessary. Climate-smart crop and livestock production technologies are needed and should be at the core of Zimbabwe's efforts to rebuild the national herd towards attaining food and nutrition security at both the household and national levels.

The Government of Zimbabwe has also made headway in advancing e-agriculture/ precision agriculture initiatives. This is through a strategic partnership with the Zimbabwe National Geospatial and Space Agency (ZINGSA), on Geographic Information Systems (GIS), where the Ministry responsible for Land has the capacity to map all farms across the country's agro-ecological regions and conduct soil pH mapping. This is also being used under the NEAPS program to track the geographical location of farms. E-agriculture has also enabled Government in controlling Migratory Pests such as Quelea birds, where drones are being used to spray major roosting nests across the country.

6.2. Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, Stakeholders and Implementers

Table 3 summarises the goals, key strategies, assumptions, risks, indicators for tracking performance, justification for the strategies and stakeholders with the mandate to implement the strategies and achieve the stated results for the key result area of Agriculture and Food Security.

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Table 3: Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, and Responsible Stakeholders for Agriculture and Food Security

Goals for the Next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goals	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Justification	Responsible Stakeholders	Total Budget (USD)
	3. Improve institutional capacity of agricultural research (to improve productivity of crop and livestock through improved genetics), technical training and extension services (crop and livestock extension officers and veterinary extension officers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research and development remain top priority in budget allocation Capacitated agricultural service providers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak research-education-farmer linkages Under-funding of research and development Staff turnover in research institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of motorised extension staff Proportion of extension staff equipped with information and communications technology (ICT) gadgets Proportion of budget allocated to agriculture Proportion of budget allocated to agricultural research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving farmers' access to more productive technologies will improve returns to investment in farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for agriculture (ARDAS, VET, Research and Specialist Services, Irrigation) CGIAR Centres Development partners NGOs UN-Agencies Private sector 	60,000,000
	4. Promote the use of biotechnology and e-agriculture to improve and promote high yielding varieties/hybrids including bio fortified crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of agricultural funding from lending institutions Mobile phone access by farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited local expertise Resistance to the use of biotechnology Economic instability Unstable internet connectivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage increase in number of people adopting biotechnology, post-harvest handling and storage technology as well as e-agriculture Percentage increase in number of farmers adopting ICT based advisory services Area under bio fortified crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unlock potential in biotech and ICTs to increase farm productivity and reduce risks in farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Agriculture (ARDAS, VET, Research and Specialist Services, Irrigation) CGIAR Centres Development partners NGOs UN-Agencies Telecommunications companies Agribusiness companies Farmers and their associations 	10,000,000

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Goals for the Next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goals	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Justification	Responsible Stakeholders	Total Budget (USD)
Goal 1: To become food self-sufficient in cereals, horticulture, livestock, legumes and aquaculture at national level by 2025	1. Promote gender and nutrition sensitive agriculture capacitation of farmers for full, efficient, sustainable, and productive utilisation of land and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate financing for all agriculture activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural hazards/disasters such as droughts, veld fires, cyclones, hailstorms or floods Vandalism of agricultural infrastructure Theft of produce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantity of meat (beef, pork, poultry, goat and sheep), milk and eggs produced Quantity of cereal (maize, wheat, traditional grains) production (tonnes) per cropping season Quantity of horticulture produced Quantity of fish produced Average crop yield Livestock offtake Calving /kidding/ lambing rate Carcass weight Milk per cow/ day Area planted to different crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food security considering prevailing and adverse weather conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for agriculture (ARDAS, VET, Research and Specialist Services, Irrigation) Zimbabwe National Water Authority (ZINWA) Ministry responsible for Energy and Environment Land Commission Private sector Ministry Responsible for Local Government Development partners NGOs UN-Agencies Ministry responsible for Home Affairs (Police Department) 	20,000,000
	2. Promote production and consumption of diverse traditional grain crops (sorghum, millets, cow peas) and small stock (poultry and rabbits)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficient, affordable and timeless inputs supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unforeseen circumstances such as low farmer uptake of technologies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage increase in area under traditional grains Percentage increase in yield under traditional grains Proportion of farmers involved in continuous production of specific crops (e.g. traditional grains) Percentage increase in households with small stock (e.g. poultry, goats) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change resilience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for (ARDAS, VET, Research and Specialist Services, Irrigation) CGIAR centres Ministry responsible for Health (MoHCC) Grain Marketing Board (GMB) Food processors Agricultural Marketing Authority (AMA) Ministry Responsible for Local Government Development partners NGOs UN-Agencies 	8,000,000

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Table 3: Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, and Responsible Stakeholders for Agriculture and Food Security

Goals for the Next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goals	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Justification	Responsible Stakeholders	Total Budget (USD)
	5. Promote reduction of pre- and post-harvest losses and improved handling, storage technologies, food preservation and food conservation processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Favourable, consistent policies Capacitated agricultural service providers Availability of well-functioning agricultural markets Availability of electricity for processing machinery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pest outbreaks (insect infestation) Natural disasters (water damage to storage facilities) Trading of ineffective pesticides by unscrupulous businesses Resistance to adoption of new technologies by farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> percentage reduction in post-harvest losses Proportion of farmers practicing improved food preservation methods Percentage increase in numbers of farmers involved in on-farm processing income generating projects Percentage increase in household income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training farmers on postharvest techniques to reduce losses Reducing food waste and postharvest losses Increasing farmer incomes Increasing food utilisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Agriculture (ARDAS, VET, Research and Specialist Services, Irrigation) CGIAR Centres Development partners NGOs UN-Agencies Telecommunications companies Agribusiness companies Farmers and their associations Ministry responsible for women affairs Ministry responsible for youth and secondary education Ministry responsible for health Scientific and Industrial Research and Development Centre (SIRDC) Food and Nutrition Council Food processing companies Agricultural Marketing Authority (AMA) Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority (ZESA) Ministry responsible for Local Government Local authorities Financial Institutions 	3,750,000
	6. Reviewing contract farming provisions to become more binding and include timely payments; inflation indexed producer prices and establishing a stop-order system to strengthen and promote contract farming to cover all crops and livestock.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fair and effective pricing system Interest by private sector and farmers to venture into contract farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under-performing contract farming systems (side marketing and poor pricing models) Unfavourable climatic conditions reduce output 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of farmers participating in contract farming arrangements Proportion of small-scale farmers treating farming as a business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guaranteed input and output market access for farmers Availability of extension services for farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Agriculture (ARDAS, VET, Research and Specialist Services, Irrigation) Grain Marketing Board (GMB) Food processors and exporters Agricultural Marketing Authority (AMA) Ministry responsible for Local Government Development partners NGOs UN-Agencies Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority (ZESA) Ministry responsible for Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs 	2,000,000

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Table 3: Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, and Responsible Stakeholders for Agriculture and Food Security

Goals for the Next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goals	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Justification	Responsible Stakeholders	Total Budget (USD)
	7. Intensify the design, construction and rehabilitation of sustainable and nutrition-sensitive irrigation infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate financing for all agriculture activities. Irrigable land is available and can be secured Equitable geographical distribution of irrigation schemes Production of diverse crops Sustainable management of irrigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural hazards/disasters such as droughts, veld fires, cyclones, hailstorms or floods High cost of energy Theft of equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functional area under irrigation Number of new irrigation schemes constructed Proportion of irrigation schemes that are functional Number of irrigation schemes by district Number of village nutrition gardens established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food security considering prevailing and adverse weather conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for agriculture (Irrigation, ARDAS, Research and Specialist Services) Grain Marketing Board (GMB) Food processors Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority Ministry responsible for Local Government Ministry responsible for Youth Ministry responsible for Gender Development partners NGOs Agricultural Marketing Authority (AMA) UN-Agencies 	71,000,000
	8. Strengthen animal and crop health and nutrition, disease surveillance and control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well-funded surveillance systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pandemic outbreaks (e.g., COVID-19) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of disease surveillance reports produced and disseminated Livestock Mortality rate (cattle, sheep, goats, poultry) Livestock disease prevalence, e.g., theileriosis Number of livestock vaccinated Number of new dip tanks Number of rehabilitated dip tanks Proportion of livestock farmers with access to animal health centres/service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food security considering prevailing and adverse weather conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for (Irrigation, ARDAS, Research and Specialist Services) Food and Nutrition Council Seed companies Agricultural Marketing Authority (AMA) Ministry responsible for Local Government Ministry responsible for Youth Ministry responsible for Women Affairs Development partners 	45,000,000
	9. Promote Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) across the whole value chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness by farmers to adopt Good Agricultural Practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High input and labour costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of demonstrations Number of farmers trained Number of farmers who adopted GAP Increased production levels of crops and livestock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased productivity across the whole agricultural sector Reduced pre- and post-harvest losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Agriculture (Irrigation, ARDAS, Research and Specialist Services) Food and Nutrition Council Seed companies Agricultural Marketing Authority (AMA) Ministry responsible for Local Government Ministry responsible for Youth Ministry responsible for Women Affairs Development partners 	1,000,000

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Goals for the Next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goals	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Justification	Responsible Stakeholders	Total Budget (USD)
<p>Goal 2: To increase the proportion of households with acceptable food consumption score from 35% in 2022 to 75% by 2025</p>	<p>1. Promote crop and livestock diversification at household level</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness by farmers to adopt new technologies and diversify production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural hazards/disasters such as droughts or cyclones might reduce agricultural output. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of households with an acceptable food consumption score. Crop diversification Index Proportion of households producing livestock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve capacity to produce diverse and nutritious foods To improve health and nutritional status 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for agriculture (Irrigation, ARDAS, Research and Specialist Services, SPBD) Horticulture Promotion Council (HPC) Grain Marketing Board (GMB) Food processors Agricultural Marketing Authority (AMA) Ministry responsible for Local Government Ministry responsible for Youth Ministry responsible for Gender Development partners NGOs UN-Agencies Ministry responsible for Industry and Commerce ZESA Meat processors 	25,000,000
<p>Goal 3: Increase the domestic production, supply and consumption of foods rich in micronutrients by 2025</p>	<p>1. Promote adoption of available, traditional and new biofortified varieties of crops such as biofortified orange maize, biofortified beans, high iron & protein millet and orange fleshed sweet potatoes through agricultural extension support, input packages and output processing, market linkages facilitation and consumer education for demand creation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness of farmers to try and adopt bio-fortified crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tastes and preferences of consumers (e.g., orange maize and traditional grains). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of households producing biofortified varieties of crops Number of farmers trained in production of biofortified crops Number of food products certified for fortification Quantity of biofortified crops produced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in malnutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food and Nutrition Council Ministry responsible for Agriculture (ARDAS, Research and Specialist Services, Economics and Markets) SIRDC Food processors Ministry responsible for Youth Development partners NGOs UN-Agencies Ministry responsible for Gender Ministry responsible for health ZESA CGIAR centres 	5,000,000

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Goals for the Next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goals	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Justification	Responsible Stakeholders	Total Budget (USD)
	2. Increase availability of certified bio fortified seed on the market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness of seed houses and agro-dealers to produce and market bio fortified seed, respectively. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of buy-in and cooperation from seed houses and agro-dealers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of seed houses producing biofortified certified seed Number of agro-dealers selling biofortified certified seed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in malnutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FNC Ministry responsible for Agriculture SIRDC Food processors Ministry responsible for Youth Development partners NGOs UN-Agencies Ministry responsible for Gender Ministry responsible for health ZESA CGIAR centres 	20,000,000
	3. Promote and increase production of fruit trees and herbs at household level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of adequate water (rained and underground) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural hazards/disasters such as droughts or cyclones might reduce agricultural output. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of trees planted Number of orchards established 	Reduction in malnutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Agriculture HPC Fruit processors Ministry responsible for Youth Ministry responsible for Gender Development partners NGOs UN-Agencies Forestry Commission CGIAR centres Ministry responsible for Health Local authorities ZINWA SIRDC 	6,500,000
	4. Establish community fishponds and stocking of fish in dams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness by farmers to adopt aquaculture Resources to support aquaculture extension services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Propagation of Invasive Species. Contamination of Water Affects Wild Fish Population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of fishponds established Number of dams stocked with fish Quantity of fish produced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flexibility Source of food and income Waste management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Youth Ministry responsible for Gender Development partners NGOs UN-Agencies CGIAR centres Ministry responsible for Health Local authorities 	2,500,000

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Goals for the Next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goals	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Justification	Responsible Stakeholders	Total Budget (USD)
Goal 4: Increase the proportion of households with improved source of livelihoods by 2025	5. Promote production and consumption of small stock's meat, milk and eggs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness to adopt production of small stock like rabbits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumption behaviour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> proportion of households practising small stock production (poultry, rabbits, goats) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diversified animal sources of micronutrients 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Youth Ministry responsible for Gender Development partners NGOs UN-Agencies CGIAR centres Ministry responsible for Health Local authorities 	
	1. Diversify and scale-up nutrition and gender-sensitive production of emerging high-value crops such as blueberries, raspberry, macadamia nuts, chia, and saffron which have high demand on the local and export markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attractive producer prices Non-restrictive trade policies to encourage export by farmers Viability of farmers investing in emerging high-value crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restrictive export requirements Poor road network and unstable markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage increase in number of farmers adopting diversified emerging crops Proportion of quantities of emerging crops available on the market Export revenue from high-value crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training farmers on crop diversification and increase profitability of their enterprises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Agriculture HPC Fruit processors and exporters Ministry responsible for Youth Development partners NGOs UN-Agencies Ministry responsible for Women affairs Forestry Commission CGIAR centres Ministry responsible for health Local authorities ZINWA ZIMTRADE Banks Microfinance institutions 	1,300,000
	2. Strengthen the domestic horticultural markets in major cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of well-functioning agricultural markets locally and abroad Willingness by traders to formalise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic instability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of domestic horticultural markets strengthened Proportion of farmers with access to formalised domestic horticultural markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Horticulture market support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Agriculture (ARDAS, Research and Specialist Services, Fisheries, Economics and Markets) Ministry Responsible for Local Government Urban councils HPC Fruit processors and exporters Ministry responsible for Youth Ministry responsible for Women affairs Development partners NGOs UN-Agencies Ministry responsible for Small and Medium-Scale Enterprises Forestry Commission CGIAR centres Ministry responsible for health Local authorities ZINWA ZIMTRADE Banks Microfinance institutions 	1,000,000

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Table 3: Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, and Responsible Stakeholders for Agriculture and Food Security

Goals for the Next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goals	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Justification	Responsible Stakeholders	Total Budget (USD)
	3. Promote cluster development in agriculture focusing on high-value food and cash crops, as well as livestock, aquaculture, apiculture and forest and timber-based products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of good road network in rural areas to access markets for horticulture products which are mostly perishable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor road networks and improper markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of private sector investments stimulated along the value chain for priority commodities Number of productive agricultural clusters Number of clusters trained and formalized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income generation through production and marketing of high-value food and cash crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Local Government HPC Fruit processors and exporters Ministry responsible for Youth Development partners NGOs UN-Agencies Ministry responsible for Gender Forestry Commission CGIAR centres Ministry responsible for health and childcare Local authorities ZINWA ZIMTRADE Banks Microfinance institutions Ministry responsible for Transport District Development Fund (DDF) 	5,000,000

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Table 3: Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, and Responsible Stakeholders for Agriculture and Food Security

Goals for the Next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goals	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Justification	Responsible Stakeholders	Total Budget (USD)
Goal 5: Increase the proportion of farmers adopting climate-smart agriculture practices	1. Encourage integrated soil fertility management practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Labour is available to practice soil fertility management practices at farm level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow uptake by communities to adopt new methods of farming (e.g. adoption of traditional grains that are drought tolerant) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage increase in agricultural output Number of soil management practices promoted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in agricultural output 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture Research Board Chemistry and Soil Research Institute Ministry responsible for Agriculture (Department of Research and Specialist Service DR & SS) Seed houses ARDAS Development Partners Local Authorities 	2,000,000
	2. Promote and upscale the use of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) technologies in crop and livestock production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of well-functioning agricultural markets Availability of labour and machinery for CSA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resistance to adoption of new technologies by farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage increase in farmers practising climate smart agriculture technologies in livestock production (small stock) Proportion of farmers practising climate smart agriculture technologies (conservation agriculture, water harvesting) Percentage increase in crop yields 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate resilience Increasing productivity Increasing food and nutrition security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Agriculture GMB Food processors AMA Ministry responsible for Local Government Development partners NGOs UN-Agencies 	0
	3. Conduct research on sustainable resource use efficiency in farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of appropriate methods of farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inappropriate and unsustainable farming methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage increase in agricultural output Percentage increase in crop yields 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in agricultural output 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture research board ARDAS FAO Fertilizer Companies 	50,000
	4. Establish sustainable livestock/ rangeland production and management, including active promotion of measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competition for land between arable and grazing land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of grazing/ rangeland management schemes established Livestock carrying capacity of rangelands in livestock units per hectare (LU/ha) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in livestock productivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture research board ARDAS Department of Livestock Production and Development NGOs 	9,600,000
Total Budget							609,200,000

CHAPTER 7. KEY RESULT AREA 3: SOCIAL PROTECTION

7.1 Rationale for Key Result Area

According to the SADC Food and Nutrition Security Strategy 2015-2025, social protection encompasses a broad range of public actions that provide direct support to people to help them deal with risks, vulnerability, exclusion, hunger, and poverty. The three major elements of social protection include;

- Social legislation which provides legal frameworks that define and protect citizen's rights and ensures minimum civic standards to safeguard the interest of the individual (e.g. labour laws, health and safety standards);
- Social insurance which consists of contributory schemes managed by governments to provide support to participating individuals in times of hardship (e.g. unemployment benefits); and
- Social transfers which are non-contributory (the recipient is not required to pay premiums or taxes to receive the transfer) social assistance provided by public and civic bodies to those living in poverty or in danger of falling into poverty (e.g. food aid, cash transfers, old age pensions or disability allowance).

Accordingly, in its aspiration to attain the Sustainable Development Goal 1, Target 1.3¹⁹, Zimbabwe identifies and advocates for the need to provide social protection to its citizens as provided in Section 30 of its Constitution which states that... **“the State must take all practical measures, within the limits of the resources available to it, to provide social security and social care to those who are in need”**. Zimbabwe has a rich social protection tradition and a range of social protection instruments are being implemented. These include cash and in-kind transfers, public works programmes, health and education assistance, child protection services, social insurance programmes, and resilience and livelihoods rebuilding programmes. Despite these initiatives, poverty and vulnerability continues to be major challenges confronting Zimbabwe (NSPF, 2016). Also, in compliance with the decision of the January 2016 African Union (AU) heads of State Summit, Zimbabwe adopted the Home-Grown School Feeding programme, which, among other goals, recognises the provision of school meals as a key social protection pillar.

There is a proven relationship between certain types of social protection provision and food and nutrition security outcomes. Social protection is one of the areas for policy and programming that can contribute to ensuring food security by ensuring a basic level of income security and access to health. This is especially true among highly vulnerable groups of the population as indicated in the National Social Protection Framework of 2016 such as orphans and vulnerable children, the chronically ill, the elderly, pregnant and lactating women, populations affected by disasters etc. Among these groups, social protection mechanisms contribute to meeting nutritional needs, facilitating access to adequate food, accelerating hunger reduction and increasing levels of human capital, which in turn improves levels of nutrition, and encourage self-sufficient and independent subsistence for those who are able

¹⁹SDG1, 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

CHAPTER 7. KEY RESULT AREA 3: SOCIAL PROTECTION

to work²⁰. A strong case on the social protection benefits of the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme has also been documented at the high-level political forum. Social protection schemes reduce gender and income inequalities and social exclusion. They also make it easier for people to access HIV and other health related services as well as cushioning households and individuals against the impacts of HIV/AIDS. In addition, social protection also helps to cushion communities affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and other emerging disasters.

Under the social protection pillar, the Government has made achievements in key strategies between 2020 and 2022. The Ministry responsible for Social Welfare in collaboration with the respective Development Partners managed to review the Food Deficit Mitigation Strategy which standardises the implementation of the food distribution to food insecure households. To ensure inclusivity and disability mainstreaming, the Ministry also launched the National Disability Policy in June 2021. In addition, to improve on the household economy which has an impact on their nutrition status, the transfer value of all social cash transfers was reviewed from ZWL1,500 to USD20 equivalent. Furthermore, there was the introduction of Emergency Social Cash Transfers to cushion households against shocks such as urban vulnerability as well as against effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

In an effort to improve on gender equalities, a total of 24,110 women have been exposed to markets for the purpose of creating market linkages (market fairs, food fairs, open markets day, International Expos, and International Women's Day). To promote women's access to finance, 245 projects worth ZWL 92 402 000 were funded through the Women Development Fund covering different Provinces. Funded projects were in poultry, baking, fishing, maize milling, livestock production, protective clothing, horticulture, and goat keeping. In order equip women with different skills, 31 176 women were capacitated in piggery and poultry production; detergent making; petroleum jelly production; beverages making; floor polish making, food processing, sanitizers production, amongst others. Women Empowerment clubs were resuscitated, and 1090 Clubs were established with over 9900 members capacitated and linked to funding.

In the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSFP), food is sourced from local small-holder farmers, thus boosting income generation and entrepreneurship in local communities. School meals have been proven to retain and improve the performance of children in schools, as well as enhancing children's concentration in the classroom. The HGSF Programme was adopted by the Government of Zimbabwe in May 2016 as a strategy to ensure optimal enrolment, improve school attendance, retention and completion rates whilst improving the health and nutrition status of all learners with the socioeconomic effect of improving the livelihoods of small-scale agricultural producers and others in the agro-processing value chain, particularly women and youth. The HGSFP programme has been implemented in 72 districts in phases. There are 9,778 schools, of which phase 1 and phase 2 of the HGSFP programme covered 6,798 primary schools from the period 2016 to 2021 whilst phase 3 will include 2,980 secondary schools in 2022.

²⁰<https://socialprotection-humanrights.org/key-issues/relationship-with-other-human-rights/food-and-nutrition/#:~:text=Social%20protection%20is%20one%20of,of%20food%20security%20and%20nutrition>.

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7.2 Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, Stakeholders and Implementers

The proposed goals, key strategies, assumptions, risks, indicators for tracking performance, justification for the strategies and stakeholders with the mandate to implement the strategies and achieve the stated results for the key result area KRA of Social Protection are summarised in Table 4.

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Table 4: Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, and Responsible Stakeholders for Social Protection

Goal for the Next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Justification	Responsible Stakeholders	Total Budget (USD)
Goal 1: Relevant programmes under social protection are nutrition-sensitive by 2025	1. Roll-out appropriate and inclusive (gender, disability, and age specific) nutrition - sensitive information packages (e.g., braille, sign language) through relevant social protection interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There will be adequate funding from the Government and its partners to support the strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced donor and Government funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of households reached with nutrition-sensitive information packages Number of materials developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of knowledge on nutrition sensitive information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Social Welfare Ministry responsible for Health Ministry responsible for Gender Development Partners and donor organisations Permanent Secretary for Provincial Affairs and Devolution Ministry responsible for Education Ministry responsible for Information and Publicity 	20,000
	2. Distribute a nutrition-sensitive Food Deficit Mitigation package by 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There will be adequate resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of resources to make the programme sustainable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of vulnerable households with acceptable household dietary diversity (HDDS) Proportion of vulnerable households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved nutrition through consuming diverse nutritious foods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Health Ministry responsible for Gender Ministry Responsible for Social Welfare Permanent Secretary for Provincial Affairs and Devolution Ministry responsible for Agriculture Development Partners and donor organisations 	15,000

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Table 4: Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, and Responsible Stakeholders for Social Protection

Goal for the Next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Justification	Responsible Stakeholders	Total Budget (USD)
	3. Strengthen multi-sectoral linkages of the Education, Agriculture, Health, Social Protection, Finance, Women Affairs and Youth for the sustainability of the Home-grown School Feeding Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy alignment Every primary school providing one hot balanced meal per learner per day of the annual school calendar Phase 3 of the HGSFP will begin in 2022 and extend school meals to secondary schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate resources to make the programme sustainable over-reliance on the fiscus leading to incomplete provision of school meals per calendar school year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of learners provided with one hot balanced school meal/school day Proportion of food items purchased from smallholder farmers Number of schools implementing the HGSFP Number of SP institutions where the HGSFP is promoted Completion rate of learners Pass rate School dropout rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainability of the supply chain Social protection indicators for tracking effectiveness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Education Ministry responsible for Health Ministry responsible for Gender Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Social Welfare Development Partners and donor organisations 	45,000
	4. Rollout the nutrition and health programme (deworming, measuring height, weight, nutrition and health education, micronutrient supplementation) in all institutions providing social protection services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of resources Adequate human resources with capacity to implement health and nutrition programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of funding/resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of SP institutions where nutrition and health programmes are rolled out 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved nutrition outcomes through the HGSFP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Health Ministry responsible for Education Partners and donor organisations PDC 	40,000

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Table 4: Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, and Responsible Stakeholders for Social Protection

Goal for the Next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Justification	Responsible Stakeholders	Total Budget (USD)
Goal 2: Increase coverage of social assistance rendered to those identified vulnerable from 65% in 2020 to 85% by 2025	1. Digitalize an all-inclusive Social Protection Database that is reliable and accessible to all partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry/department responsible for social development has the necessary equipment, human manpower and expertise to implement the key strategies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funding lack of resources such as human, financial and technical Non continuity of programmes implemented exclusion and inclusion errors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of districts in Zimbabwe with digitalised registers of vulnerable groups Number of vulnerable people captured in the data base Number of verification processes conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harmonised Social Protection Interventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Social Welfare Ministry responsible for Home Affairs Ministry responsible for Local Government Development Partners and donor organisations 	65,000
	2. Build capacity of the Department of Social Development to use the database for beneficiary selection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> adequate funding from the government and its partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data base may not be utilised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of officers capacitated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficient programming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Social Welfare Development Partners and donor organisations 	165,000
	3. Harmonise targeting of SP interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hard to reach areas with most vulnerable population is captured in the database There is coordination between Government and relevant stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dependency syndrome from the targeted vulnerable population Inconsistencies with regards to standards of operation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of social protection interventions harmonised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Variation in the targeting and selection criteria by different agencies Address double-dipping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Social Welfare Ministry responsible for Local Government Development Partners and donor organisations 	
	4. Develop minimum standards and guidelines for social assistance support and cash support to meet nutritional needs for all the vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government and partners to allocate resources for this activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The minimum standards may still not be used if not enforced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of the minimum standards for all players in the social assistance sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-standard rations were given out by different agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Social Welfare Ministry responsible for Health Development Partners and donor organisations 	1,400,000

CHAPTER 7. KEY RESULT AREA 3: SOCIAL PROTECTION

Table 4: Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, and Responsible Stakeholders for Social Protection

Goal for the Next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Justification	Responsible Stakeholders	Total Budget (USD)
	5. Ensure adequate reporting and monitoring mechanisms are put in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness of stakeholders Reporting structures are available and are functional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of skills to use the monitoring systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of monitoring and reporting mechanisms Proportion of stakeholders utilising the reporting mechanism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring helps to check progress throughout the implementation process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Social Welfare Development Partners and donor organisations PDC 	774,000
	6. Scale-up the provision of inclusive social assistance through rationalisation of beneficiaries to ensure they receive the much needed and relevant social assistance for enhanced FNS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation of stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corruption Exclusion and inclusion errors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of deserving people that receive SP assistance Proportion of vulnerable households targeted for Supplementary Feeding Programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance to vulnerable groups helps to achieve nutrition outcomes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Social Welfare Partners and donor organisations PDC 	0
Goal 3: Increase household resilience to cope with shocks by 2025	1. Increase livelihoods support for the vulnerable groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling macro and micro economic policies which are favourable to vulnerable populations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More extreme weather events than hitherto experienced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of households participating in income generating projects Coping strategy index Resilience capacity index 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the livelihoods of the vulnerable households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Social Welfare Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Local Government Ministry responsible for Gender Permanent Secretaries for Provincial Affairs and Devolution Development Partners and donor organisations 	165,000
	2. Capacitate community structures such as Community Child Protection Committees, Community Development Coordinators and VIDCOs Isiphala seNkosi / Zunde raMambo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling macro and micro economic policies which are favourable to vulnerable populations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unforeseen circumstances e.g., COVID-19 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of community structures capacitated Number of functional community SP structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong community structures needed to spearhead social protection programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Social Welfare Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Local Government Ministry responsible for Gender Permanent Secretaries for Provincial Affairs and Devolution Development Partners and donor organisations 	6,285,000

CHAPTER 7. KEY RESULT AREA 3: SOCIAL PROTECTION

Table 4: Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, and Responsible Stakeholders for Social Protection

Goal for the Next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Justification	Responsible Stakeholders	Total Budget (USD)
	3. Customise livelihoods programmes to suit the nature of vulnerability e.g., for Persons with Disabilities, chronically ill, etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The vulnerable are willing to engage in livelihoods activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of knowledge and exposure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of vulnerable households engaging in tailor-made livelihood activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are some vulnerable people who can engage in some livelihood activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Social Welfare Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Local Government Ministry responsible for Gender Permanent Secretaries for Provincial Affairs and Devolution Development Partners and donor organisations 	14,000,000
	4. Implement livelihoods projects that use labour saving technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the vulnerable groups have access to the financial means to purchase the labour-saving technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality of the technologies may not be durable, hence the desired results may not be attained. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of labour-saving technologies dispensed Number of women accessing labour saving technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing labour bottlenecks among vulnerable groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Social Welfare Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Local Government Ministry responsible for Gender Ministry responsible for Youth Permanent Secretary for Provincial Affairs and Devolution Development Partners and donor organisations 	6,750,600

CHAPTER 7. KEY RESULT AREA 3: SOCIAL PROTECTION

Table 4: Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, and Responsible Stakeholders for Social Protection

Goal for the Next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Justification	Responsible Stakeholders	Total Budget (USD)
	5. Advocate for the development, rehabilitation and design of food and nutrition infrastructure during community works that improves food and nutrition security at household and community level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> access to funding from multiple sources Communities are willing to participate Stakeholders' willing to provide technical, material and financial resources Stable socio-economic environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community resistance Natural Disasters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Roads rehabilitated Length of new roads (km) constructed Number of agribusines markets rehabilitated/cons tructed Number of Food and Nutrition demonstration sites established Number of grain silos constructed Number of HGSP school kitchens constructed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rebuilding of productive assets and economically empowering vulnerable groups with labour capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Public Works District Development Fund (DDF) Ministry responsible for Transport Ministry responsible for Social Welfare Development partners UN Agencies NGOs Ministry responsible for Gender Provincial Development Committees Ministry responsible for Finance 	12,200,000
Goal 4: Integrate social protection and nutrition sensitive activities and projects within communities and schools by 2025	1. Promote the consumption of locally produced foods under the HGSP Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diversified food consumption will improve the nutritional outcomes of the HGSP Demand for locally produced foods will create employment and improve livelihoods among small scale producers and agro-processors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliance on imported and highly processed commercial food items Unfavourable procurement regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of schools implementing HGSP Program Quantity of locally produced foods purchased by schools Value of foods purchased locally by schools Completion rate of learners Pass rate School drop-out rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the nutrition status of school going children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Education Ministry responsible for Social Welfare Ministry responsible for Health Ministry responsible for Local Government. Partners 	250,000
	2. Develop a nutrition sensitive school health coordinator training package	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every school has a health coordinator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of resources to capacitate the school health coordinator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Guidelines developed Number of school health coordinators trained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the nutrition status of school going children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Education Ministry responsible for Health Development partners 	250,000

CHAPTER 7. KEY RESULT AREA 3: SOCIAL PROTECTION

Table 4: Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, and Responsible Stakeholders for Social Protection

Goal for the Next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Justification	Responsible Stakeholders	Total Budget (USD)
	3. Advocate for functional, sustainable and reliable water sources for the HGSFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resources are available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some schools may be in areas unsuitable for establishing water sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of schools with functional and reliable water sources Number of schools implementing techno-savvy water sources (promoting water harvesting technologies, drip irrigation etc) Database of schools without reliable functional water sources Number of schools with new water sources Number of non-functional water sources rehabilitated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water is an integral part of nutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Education Ministry responsible for Social Welfare Ministry responsible for Health Ministry responsible for Local Government DDF ZINWA Development Partners Local authorities 	3,425,000
	4. Ensure a holistic protection package for learners which includes clothing, take-home food packs, national documentation as well as stationery for OVC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government unable to fund a comprehensive package 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of OVC who receive holistic protection package 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Piecemeal assistance may be ineffective 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Education Ministry responsible for Home Affairs Ministry responsible for Social Welfare Ministry responsible for Local Government Ministry responsible for Health 	590,000
	5. Scaling up services and integration of gender-based violence services in the context of food and nutrition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government & partners protect, support and restore human rights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of behaviour change from communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of food and nutrition activities mainstreaming Gender-Based Violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased incidence of GBV in communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Gender Ministry responsible for Social Welfare Ministry responsible for Home Affairs Development Partners 	40,000,000
Total Budget							51,358,000

CHAPTER 8. KEY RESULT AREA 4: FOOD SAFETY, QUALITY AND STANDARDS

8.1 Rationale

Food safety, quality regulation and standards are essential for a functional food control system supported by a good legislative and policy framework, robust human resource requirements and adequate financial support. These have a key role in food and nutrition security by ensuring that all Zimbabweans have access to food that is safe, is of the right quality, adequacy, acceptability and diversity as well as of high export quality.

The institutional framework of the Food Control Services (FCS) of Zimbabwe includes multiple players while the food legislation does not clearly define mandates along the food continuum. Effective collaboration is needed to ensure that the food supply chain is effectively covered, and public health protected. The Competent Authorities (CAs) regulating the FCS are the Ministries responsible for Health and Child Care, Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, Local Government Public Works and National Housing, Higher and Tertiary Education, Science and Technology Development.

Efforts have been made to create formal collaboration mechanisms, and technical or functional liaisons to easily carry out the provisions of national food safety laws and this has seen the harmonisation of existing legislation. The Public Health Act Chapter 15:17 was reviewed in 2018 including several other regulations, development of the draft National Food Safety Strategy as well as several standard operations procedure documents (SOPs) on sampling and testing for the different ministries regulating the FCS. Developed SOPs include those developed by the Government Analyst for purposes of accreditation. These were Elemental determination in various foods, Nitrate determination in drinking water, E-coli determination in milk and Aflatoxin determination in cereals. The National Food Safety Strategy provides for formation of a Food Control Authority as well as benchmarking national food regulations on international CODEX Food Standards.

Enforcement of the International Code of Marketing Breast Milk substitutes has been continuous despite the challenges in the sector. Combined capacity building programmes have also been done on food safety targeting practitioners from the key food safety regulatory authorities which saw more than 200 practitioners being trained in food risk-based inspections. Capacity assessment and training were done to various stakeholders in the food value chain on the food safety aspects. The capacity included implementation of the standardised method of safety risk assessment in food processes - Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) – by the private actors. In addition, in order to improve the testing component, the National Food Control Laboratory (Government Analyst Laboratory) was partially accredited to ISO 17025 standard.

The MFNSS will ensure strengthened coordination and collaboration in resource mobilisation, enforcement of food safety regulations and standards, and monitoring of compliance of actors along the food value chain. It will strengthen these for both domestic and imported food. The MFNSS will help promote investments in food safety and quality testing equipment as well as capacitation of the food testing laboratories. It further advocates for investment to capacitate the enforcement of all the regulatory and statutory requirements by enforcement agencies (Food Inspectors and Port Health Officers) and educate the public to drive demand for safe and quality food.

CHAPTER 8. KEY RESULT AREA 4: FOOD SAFETY, QUALITY AND STANDARDS

8.2 Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, Stakeholders and Implementers

The goals, key strategies, assumptions, risks, indicators for tracking performance, justification for the strategies and stakeholders with the mandate to implement the strategies and achieve the stated results under the KRA of Food Safety, Quality and Standards are summarised in Table 5.

CHAPTER 8. KEY RESULT AREA 4: FOOD SAFETY, QUALITY AND STANDARDS

Table 5: Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, and Responsible Stakeholders for Food Safety, Quality and Standards

Goal for the next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Justification	Responsible Stakeholders	Total Budget (USD)
Goal 1: Production, processing and distribution of safe and quality food across the crop and livestock value chain in Zimbabwe by 2025.	1. Establish and review food safety, quality regulations and standards for individual crops and livestock products and ensure coordination among key competent authorities along the value chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination and willingness among relevant stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resistance to the adoption of regulations and standards High cost of compliance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Food Safety and Quality regulations and standards developed or amended. Standard Certification Supplier records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure safe and good quality crops and livestock products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Health Ministry responsible for Industry and Commerce Ministry responsible for Agriculture District Development Fund (DDF) Ministry responsible for Social Welfare Ministry responsible for Local Government Standards Association of Zimbabwe (SAZ) National Biotechnology Authority (NBA) Private Sector United Nations (UN) Agencies Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) 	1,000,000
	2. Sensitise, mandatorily implement and certify value chain (VC) stakeholders to the local Good Agricultural Practices(GAP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling policies to mandate local GAP implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of resources / human personnel to implement local GAP Lack of enabling policies Lack of enforcement Policy executor lacks empowerment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of farmers implementing GAP, CODEX Codes of Practice, CODEX Guidelines Number of permit issue tests conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring safe food production and avoiding postharvest loss eg due to Aflatoxin contamination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Health Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Local Government Local Authorities National Biotechnology Authority (NBA) 	1,000,000
	3. Sensitise and promote mandatory implementation of basic Food Safety principles by all industry players e.g., SMEs, Vendors and large companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling policies to mandate food safety principles implementation by the small medium enterprises (SMEs), Vendors and large companies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of resources to implement Lack of enabling policies Lack of enforcement Porous borders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of Food Industry players inspected and licensed annually Proportion of Food Businesses implementing Food Safety principles (Good Hygienic Practices, Good Manufacturing Practices, HACCP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure implementation of basic food safety principles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Small and Medium Enterprises NBA Ministry responsible for Gender Ministry responsible for Industry and Commerce Ministry responsible for Health Ministry responsible for Local Government Standards Association of Zimbabwe (SAZ) 	1,000,000

CHAPTER 8. KEY RESULT AREA 4: FOOD SAFETY, QUALITY AND STANDARDS

Table 5: Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, and Responsible Stakeholders for Food Safety, Quality and Standards

Goal for the next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Justification	Responsible Stakeholders	Total Budget (USD)
	4. Test and enforce compliance to set food safety and quality regulations and standards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling environment to test and enforce compliance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centralised and limited resources for testing and enforcement Under capacitated and inadequate numbers of personnel for testing and enforcement. Lack of advocacy from the relevant stakeholders Resistance to adoption of regulations and standards High cost of compliance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of food samples collected and analysed quarterly and annually. Proportion of food recalled/ condemned. Penalties charged per quarter/ year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure food available in supermarkets, vegetable markets and shops are always safe. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Health Standards Association of Zimbabwe (SAZ) Ministry responsible for Local Government Local Authorities Ministry responsible for Industry and Commerce 	5,000,000
	5. Advocate for the alignment and review of Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) for individual crops and livestock products.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination and willingness among relevant stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resistance to adoption of regulations and standards High cost of compliance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of chemicals regulations and standards for individual crops and livestock products. Identified for alignment with international CODEX Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs). Number of regulations reviewed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Correct chemicals usage and safe levels of Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) in crops and livestock products Avoid fresh produce rejection after export to International Markets. Protect local consumers from harmful levels of agrochemical residues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Health Local Authorities Ministry responsible for Home Affairs Ministry responsible for Higher & Tertiary Education 	2,000,000
	6. Capacitate CAs with adequate training, sampling techniques, monitoring equipment (Laboratory & field test kits) and enforcement of permitted chemicals and maximum residue limits (MRLs).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource availability Availability of inspectors to be trained. Availability of lab personnel to be trained and capacitated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of test kits Lack of resources to conduct effective monitoring and enforcement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of personnel trained. Number of sampling equipment procured and distributed Number of laboratory test and field test equipment procured. Number of MRLs prosecutions by provinces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure monitoring and enforcement of correct and consistent use of chemicals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Agriculture (DR &SS) Ministry responsible for Health Authority (NBA) Local Authorities Zimbabwe Republic Police 	2,500,000

CHAPTER 8. KEY RESULT AREA 4: FOOD SAFETY, QUALITY AND STANDARDS

Table 5: Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, and Responsible Stakeholders for Food Safety, Quality and Standards

Goal for the next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Justification	Responsible Stakeholders	Total Budget (USD)
Goal 2: Increase consumer led demand for safe and quality food by 50% by end of 2025	1. Publicise quality and safety standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased reach as all forms of communication / media will be used. Understanding by value chain players that these documents are for public awareness. Consumers have income to purchase food and willing to change their food preferences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource availability to implement media and consumer apathy to food safety Food fraud and adulteration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of consumers demanding safe and quality food Proportion of people reached with information Records of published material on Food Standards Number of consumer complaints received Satisfaction index Billboards on Food safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased awareness of safe and quality food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Health Ministry responsible for Agriculture (ARDAS) Ministry responsible for Information, Ministry responsible for Communication and Technology Ministry responsible for Local Government Food and Nutrition Council of Zimbabwe (SAZ) Consumer Council of Zimbabwe (CCZ) 	2,000,000
	2. Increase awareness on food safety and quality including permitted chemicals and residue limits among communities through use of participatory approaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development and distribution of information, education and communication (IEC) material on food safety including permitted chemicals and residue limits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media and consumer apathy to food safety including permitted chemicals and residue limits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of training workshops conducted Number of awareness creation campaigns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased awareness on quality and food safety including permitted chemicals and residue limits at community level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Health Ministry responsible for Local Government Ministry responsible for Agriculture Local authorities NGOs Consumer Council of Zimbabwe (CCZ) 	2,000,000
	3. Undertake awareness creation on food safety targeting all stakeholders and cascade to subnational levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of key stakeholders to be trained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource availability to implement training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of stakeholders trained Number of trainer workshops conducted Food Safety Training guidelines developed Proportion of the population trained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved dissemination of information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Health Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Information, Communication and Technology Ministry responsible for Local Government 	2,000,000

CHAPTER 8. KEY RESULT AREA 4: FOOD SAFETY, QUALITY AND STANDARDS

Table 5: Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, and Responsible Stakeholders for Food Safety, Quality and Standards

Goal for the next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Justification	Responsible Stakeholders	Total Budget (USD)
	4. Publicise consumer complaints and handling procedures by food industry players	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperation from value chain players to avail these as mandated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unwillingness of value chain players to cooperate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of consumer product complaints on food safety and standards received 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase industry players' compliance to food safety and standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Health Local Authorities Standards Association of Zimbabwe (SAZ) Consumer Council of Zimbabwe (CCZ) 	1,500,000
	5. Publicise the Consumer Protection Act and capacitate consumers on their rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not all people are aware of this regulation, its mandate and the rights of consumers Consumers are informed and knowledgeable of their rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not enough awareness of this important piece of legislation Lack of Resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of awareness campaigns on the Consumer Protection Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase consumers knowledge and demand for safe food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Health and Child Care Ministry responsible for Local Government Local Authorities Consumer Council of Zimbabwe (CCZ) ZRP 	1,500,000
	6. Risk communication to communities on post-harvest storage and hygienic food handling and preparation at home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insurgence of post-harvest management issues at household & community level e.g., aflatoxin & pesticide residues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of resources to implement Pandemics e.g., COVID-19 restrict information dissemination due to lockdowns poor harvests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of risk communication sessions conducted Number of households of practising safe post-harvest storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigate post-harvest and storage losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Health SMIEs Ministry responsible for Local Government Local Authorities 	1,500,000
Goal 3: Strengthen capacity and enforcement of national food safety legislation throughout the crop and livestock products value chain.	1. Capacitate food inspectors with adequate training, sampling techniques, transport and equipment (field test kits)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource availability Capacitated food inspectors to conduct tests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of test kits Competing roles and responsibilities on the same personnel pool Capability of enforcement personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of food inspectors capacitated through training, transport and equipment Number of field test kits procured and distributed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enable monitoring and enforcement of the quality standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Health Ministry responsible for Local Government Local Authorities 	1,500,000

CHAPTER 8. KEY RESULT AREA 4: FOOD SAFETY, QUALITY AND STANDARDS

Table 5: Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, and Responsible Stakeholders for Food Safety, Quality and Standards

Goal for the next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Justification	Responsible Stakeholders	Total Budget (USD)
	2. Ensure strengthening of enforcement of food safety standards and legislation for both domestic and imported food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling environment to strengthen enforcement of food safety standards and legislation Enabling legislation Adequate support resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial resource constraints Capability of enforcement personnel and infrastructures (laboratories) Porous borders Corruption at entry points 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of enforcement reports served, and prosecutions done 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure provision of safe and quality food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Health Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Industry and Commerce Standards Association of Zimbabwe (SAZ) Consumer Council of Zimbabwe (CCZ) 	5,000,000
	3. Ensure mandatory fortification of food (maize meal, wheat flour, sugar, oil and salt) and strengthen enforcement of the fortification legislation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness of private sector to invest in industrial fortification Enabling environment for importation of fortification equipment and fortificants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unreliability of utilities (water and electricity supply to industry) Unfavourable macro-economic policies that adversely affect the manufacturing industry Reliance on imports which do not conform to local regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of industries complying to the fortification of basic commodities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure nutrition security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Health SAZ Ministry responsible for Industry and Commerce Local authorities Ministry responsible for Agriculture 	5,000,000
	4. Capacitate national food safety laboratories on both chemical and microbiology testing on food and water quality monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment to equip and accredit food laboratories 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of investors to that cause High cost of equipment and capacity building of personnel Lack of after sales service providers for equipment e.g., servicing, calibration and repairs & maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of laboratories capacitated with chemicals and microbiology testing Number of modern testing equipment purchased for the laboratories. Number of laboratories accredited and maintaining status. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure provision of safe and quality food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Health Ministry responsible for Health Ministry responsible for Finance SAZ Ministry responsible for Agriculture 	5,000,000
	5. Harmonise efforts among industry players in supporting the SUN Business Network strategic mandate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rolling out of the SUN Business Network strategy and growth of membership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of buy-in of the SUN Business Network Strategy and membership Non-vibrant SUN Business Network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of food safety players in the SUN Business Network Number of multi-sectoral coordination meetings conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food and Nutrition Council Ministry responsible for Industry and Commerce Ministry responsible for Health and Child Care Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Local Government 	2,000,000

CHAPTER 8. KEY RESULT AREA 4: FOOD SAFETY, QUALITY AND STANDARDS

Table 5: Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, and Responsible Stakeholders for Food Safety, Quality and Standards

Goal for the next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Justification	Responsible Stakeholders	Total Budget (USD)
	6. Enforce compliance and certification of all locally produced and imported foods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling environment and mechanisms to ensure coordinated enforcement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited resources for certification and testing Capability of enforcement personnel and infrastructure Lack of cooperation from business industry Porous borders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly Compliance Reports Reports of food products certified quarterly and annually. Quarterly and yearly percentage compliance for locally produced and imported products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure provision of safe and quality food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Health Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Local Government Standards Association of Zimbabwe (SAZ) Consumer Council of Zimbabwe (CCZ) ZRP 	5,000,000
	7. Advocate for broader food legislation reform (restriction of marketing of unhealthy foods to all children including Code, consumer friendly front of pack, labelling standards etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All retail shops are aware and comply with the Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes (BMS) Police force is supportive of Environmental Health Department (EHD) practitioners in enforcement and are capacitated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Profit prioritised ahead of compliance Corruption hinders enforcement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of retail shops complying to the Code of Marketing of BMS SI 46 of 1998 on BMS amended Reports of violations on marketing of BMS Labelling standards Instruments / legislation reviewed/developed Number of institutions complying with the code (shops, pharmacies, hospitals, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote and protect breast feeding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Health Ministry responsible for Local Government Ministry responsible for Industry and Commerce Ministry responsible for Home Affairs Standards Association of Zimbabwe (SAZ) Consumer Council of Zimbabwe (CCZ) 	5,000,000
	8. Develop a national database for food operators and food handlers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political will and resource availability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited resources to implement Political moves barring implementation and enforcement Corruption Failure to implement and enforce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Database of food operators and food handlers developed and availed at district and local authority level. Number of food operators and food handlers registered available at local authority level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure provision of safe and quality food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SAZ Ministry responsible for Health Ministry responsible for Local Government Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs 	1,500,000
	9. Publicise quality and safety regulations and standards and enforce penalties for non-compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability and willingness to adopt global best practise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-adherence to publicised best practise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food safety regulations, laws available on the Ministry of Health or related departments Website. Number of publicised safety regulations and standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased knowledge about safety regulations and standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Health and Child Care. Ministry responsible for Information Ministry responsible for Local Government Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Industry and Commerce 	1,500,000

CHAPTER 8. KEY RESULT AREA 4: FOOD SAFETY, QUALITY AND STANDARDS

Table 5: Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, and Responsible Stakeholders for Food Safety, Quality and Standards

Goal for the next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Justification	Responsible Stakeholders	Total Budget (USD)
Goal 4: Promulgate coordinated, sound and relevant food safety and quality standards, legislation and policies by 2025	1. Establish a National Food Safety, Quality and Standards Control Authority (NFSSCA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling environment from regulatory agencies Recognition of need for NFSSCA and enabling environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uncoordinated and fragmented food control framework with silo tendencies. Lack of commitment to change and freedom protection among food safety actors Unqualified and undeserving appointments of the membership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Food Safety and Standards Control Authority established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure safety and quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Health and Child Care. Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Industry and Commerce Ministry responsible for Local Government Local Authorities Standards Association of Zimbabwe (SAZ) 	5,000,000
	2. Strengthen National CODEX Committee (NCC) and align / harmonize national legislation with national needs and international standards and frameworks relevant to food safety.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling environment to align and harmonise the legislation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of proper coordination of relevant players Lack of political commitment Lack of budget for NCC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed National Food Safety Policy and Food Safety Act. Presence of functional NCC Number of food regulations reviewed aligned with international CODEX food standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zimbabwean food safety laws compliant with international standards and responding to national interests and needs. Facilitate food exports/imports Protect consumer health and minimise food fraud. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Health Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Industry and Commerce Ministry responsible for Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs 	1,500,000
	3. Develop and support adherence to National Food Safety and Quality Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder engagement and active participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate buy in from relevant ministries Lack of harmonisation of relevant ministry efforts Absence of all relevant stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of National Food Safety and Quality Policies developed and distributed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure food safety and quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Health and Child Care Ministry responsible for Agriculture Local Authorities 	1,500,000

CHAPTER 8. KEY RESULT AREA 4: FOOD SAFETY, QUALITY AND STANDARDS

Table 5: Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, and Responsible Stakeholders for Food Safety, Quality and Standards

Goal for the next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Justification	Responsible Stakeholders	Total Budget (USD)
	4. Develop new and review outdated food safety and quality legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate resources are mobilized to facilitate the review Willingness to review and align legislation and standards to current best practice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competing priorities on technical and subject matter experts as part of the relevant stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Standards Act amended Number of legislations reviewed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure food safety and quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Health and Child Care. Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs Standards Association of Zimbabwe (SAZ) Consumer Council of Zimbabwe (CCZ) Parliament 	1,500,000
Goal 5: Mainstreaming household hygiene, sanitation and waste management in all food and nutrition programmes in the country by 2025	1. Develop and support adherence to National WASH standards and policies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder engagement and active participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate buy in from relevant ministries Lack of harmonisation of relevant ministry efforts Absence of all relevant stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of National WASH standards and Policies developed and disseminated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure household hygiene, sanitation and waste management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Health Ministry responsible for Local Government Public Works and National Housing Ministry responsible for Higher and Tertiary Education, Science and Technology Development. Ministry responsible for Agriculture Parliament 	1,500,000
	2. Strengthen community-based management to ensure availability and accessibility of safe drinking water and approved sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling policies in promotion of WASH activities Combined resource mobilisation by Government and development partners Willingness by community members to adhere to WASH requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited resources Poor community buy-in of the WASH requirements High community donor syndrome attitude Vandalism and theft 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of people with access to safe drinking water and sanitation Water and Sanitation Committees revived at all levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased access to safe drinking water and approved sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Health Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Local Government DDF Local Authorities ZINWA NGOs 	1,500,000

CHAPTER 8. KEY RESULT AREA 4: FOOD SAFETY, QUALITY AND STANDARDS

Table 5: Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, and Responsible Stakeholders for Food Safety, Quality and Standards

Goal for the next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Justification	Responsible Stakeholders	Total Budget (USD)
	3. Ensure that household hygiene, safe sanitation and waste management are priority components in addressing food and nutrition security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local authorities have resources to prioritise safe water provision and sound waste management systems Availability of advanced portable, safe & affordable WASH infrastructure e.g. solar powered borehole and piped water schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No ring fencing by local authorities Non availability of funds Political despondency by community leadership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of households with access to safe domestic water supplies Proportion of households with access to approved waste management systems Proportion of households with basic sanitation and hygiene enabling facilities Number of boreholes and dams constructed Number of deep and shallow water wells protected Number of rehabilitated water reticulation systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased access to safe drinking water, approved sanitation facilities and proper waste management systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Local Government Health Ministry responsible for Rural and Urban local authorities District Development Fund ZINWA Non-Governmental Organisations Environmental Management Agency 	1,500,000
	4. Increase awareness on household hygiene, sanitation and waste management among communities through use of participatory approaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness to adopt good practices on hygiene, sanitation and waste management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media and consumer apathy to hygiene, sanitation and waste management issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of training workshops conducted Number of awareness creation campaigns Proportion of schools with gender sensitive WASH facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased awareness on hygiene, sanitation and waste management at community level Increased gender sensitive WASH facilities in schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Health Ministry responsible for Local Government Ministry responsible for Agriculture DDF RDCs NGOs Ministry responsible for Education Ministry responsible for Information 	2,000,000
Total Budget							82,501,000

CHAPTER 9. KEY RESULT AREA 5: NUTRITION SECURITY

9.1 Rationale

Nutrition security is multi-dimensional and integral to the achievement of the NDS1's vision “*Towards a Prosperous & Empowered Upper Middle-Income Society by 2030*” due to its key role in effecting national economic development. Nutrition security can be defined as adequate nutritional status in terms of macronutrients and micronutrients. It is determined by access to adequate food, care and feeding practices, WASH services and adequate health care services. Long-term nutrition security will be achieved when the structural drivers of poor nutrition and health, such as poverty and inequitable distribution of resources are addressed and when nutrition and health are mainstreamed in all Government policies across sectors. Implementation of proven nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions that address the immediate and underlying causes of malnutrition will achieve short to medium term nutrition security. This strategy will focus on interventions to improve nutrition security in both the short term and long term.

As of June 2022, 99% of primary health care centres are assessing and managing children with severe acute malnutrition as per the global standard while 85% provide IYCF services. Interventions that create an enabling environment for nutrition security through addressing the basic causes of malnutrition will also be implemented and these include review and updating of current legislation such as infant nutrition regulations which are expected to be gazetted by December 2022. Interventions are drawn from the 2021 Lancet review of effective interventions to address maternal and child nutrition, which are aligned to the NDS1 nutrition security programmes. The strategies are based on the life cycle approach which covers, maternal, infant, young child, adolescent and adult (including the elderly) health and nutrition. In addition, Care Groups have been adopted as community-based strategies for improving nutrition, maternal, neonatal, and child health of which 11405 are functional as of June 2022.

These strategies have contributed to an improvement of nutrition behaviours such as consumption patterns of iron rich foods among women of child-bearing age increasing from 55% in 2021 to 59% in 2022. Households consuming protein rich foods daily have also increased from 70% (2021) to 79% (2022). Likewise, during the same period the daily consumption of Vitamin A rich foods increased from 58% to 69% and the proportion of households consuming poor diets dropped from 43% in 2021 to 36% in 2022. The proportion of women of childbearing age consuming at least 5 food groups from 10 has increased from 33% in 2021 to 37% in 2022. In general, nutrition welfare of women has improved with year-on-year increase in the proportion of women consuming iron rich, protein rich and vitamin A rich foods from 2020 to 2022.

The nutrition sector in collaboration with its multisectoral partners will continue to improve on the successes achieved whilst addressing challenges which contribute to poor service delivery such as limited capacity of cadres on nutrition Behaviour Change Communication. These strategies will address prevention, management, and treatment of malnutrition in all its forms (micronutrient deficiencies, under and over-nutrition) with a deliberate focus on stunting reduction, utilising available and subsequent evidence.

CHAPTER 9. KEY RESULT AREA 5: NUTRITION SECURITY

9.2 Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, Stakeholders and Implementers

The goals, key strategies, assumptions, risks, indicators for tracking performance, justification for the strategies and stakeholders with the mandate to implement the strategies and achieve the stated results under the KRA of Nutrition Security are summarised in Table 6.

CHAPTER 9. KEY RESULT AREA 5: NUTRITION SECURITY

Table 6: Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, and Responsible Stakeholders for Nutrition Security

Goal for the next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicator	Justification	Responsible Stakeholders	Total Budget (USD)
Goal 1: Increased proportion of infants and young children receiving a minimum acceptable diet from 10.7% to 25% by 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote nutrition sensitive production and consumption of safe, diverse nutrient dense diets (including indigenous food) targeting all population groups (not leaving out those with chronic conditions) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population willing and able to diversify diet Population willing to adopt best practices (crop and small livestock production/ dietary practices) and increase consumption of locally available foods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource constrained population Competing national priorities e.g., COVID-19 Limited political will Unwillingness to diversify crop production National disasters that affect food production e.g., drought Undermining of nutritious indigenous and locally available foods Religion, myths and barriers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of the population consuming diversified diets Number of food-based dietary guidelines revised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved nutrition and health status 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Health Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Industry and Commerce Food industry Ministry responsible for Gender Ministry responsible for Social Welfare Development partners 	780 000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Promote optimum institutional and community IYCF practices in the first 1000 days 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operationalization of Community Health Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of recommended nutrition behaviours prioritised and promoted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of children 6-23 months consuming minimum acceptable diet, minimum meal frequency, and minimum dietary diversity Early initiation of breastfeeding Number of functional care groups Number of health institutions certified baby friendly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved nutrition and health status for children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Health Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Industry and Commerce Food industry Ministry responsible for Gender Ministry responsible for Social Welfare Development partners 	1 200 000

CHAPTER 9. KEY RESULT AREA 5: NUTRITION SECURITY

Table 6: Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, and Responsible Stakeholders for Nutrition Security

Goal for the next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicator	Justification	Responsible Stakeholders	Total Budget (USD)
	3. Promote, develop, and implement nutrition related social behaviour change and communication strategies through both the public and private sectors targeting everyone and not leaving out the vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling environment and technical competence to develop communication strategies The vulnerable groups are literate enough to understand the messages given Packaging of messages to include visual and audio messages in all 16 official languages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited competencies and restrictive environment for implementation Limited resources for implementation Resistance to change Vulnerable groups have limited literacy Adoption of new behaviours takes time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of social behaviour change and communication (SBCC) strategies developed and implemented Number of recommended nutrition behaviours prioritised and promoted Number of recommended health behaviours prioritised and promoted Proportion of the target population practising each of the recommended nutrition behaviours (e.g., consumption of 4 food groups; consumption of foods rich in Vitamin A, iron; food preparation in a way that preserves nutrient value of the foods; planting bio-fortified crop varieties) Proportion of the target population practising each of the recommended health behaviours (e.g., wellness; reducing salt intake; treatment of diarrhoea; use of Ante Natal Care services; use of Post Natal Care, WASH behaviours) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved behaviour change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Health Ministry responsible for Information Ministry responsible for Communication and Technology National AIDS Council (NAC) Development partners Ministry responsible for Gender Private sector Media houses 	525 000

CHAPTER 9. KEY RESULT AREA 5: NUTRITION SECURITY

Table 6: Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, and Responsible Stakeholders for Nutrition Security

Goal for the next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicator	Justification	Responsible Stakeholders	Total Budget (USD)
	4. Ensure that all malnourished people have access to nutrition status screening and treatment that meet universally accepted minimum standards and are harmonised with other routine health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity and commitment for national response exists Strong linkages between referral structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of growth monitoring equipment Shortage of health Workers (HWs) and Community Health volunteers. Lack of incentives for community health workers (CHWs) Old age vs skills required of CHWs Failure to keep up with technology change i.e., health demands Pandemics and natural disasters that affect service delivery Religious barriers Chronic conditions such as diabetes and hypertension are under reported in communities to enable identification and targeting of beneficiaries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of population screened for malnutrition disaggregated by type and age group Proportion of population with malnutrition that is properly managed Disaggregated by type age group Proportion of population with Integrated management of malnutrition guidelines revised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the burden of malnutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Health Ministry responsible for Social Welfare Ministry responsible for Primary and Secondary Education Ministry responsible for Agriculture UN Agencies NGOs 	6 000 000
	5. Strengthen and promote optimal Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN) practices through standardised guidelines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities actively take-up recommended MIYCN practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of knowledge and food insecurity limit use of nutrient dense foods in MIYCN Resistance to use of local foods Unwillingness of caregivers to adopt recommended IYCF practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of children 0-6 months who were exclusively breastfed Proportion of children 6-59 months who ate a Minimum Acceptable Diet Prevalence of low birth weight (children born weighing less than 2500g) Proportion of women of childbearing age (WCBA) with at least the minimum dietary diversity (MDD) Proportion of women of childbearing age who are a) underweight (BMI <18.5); b) overweight (BMI 25-29.9); and c) obese (BMI 30+) Prevalence of teenage pregnancies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote IYCF practices for improved health and nutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Health Ministry responsible for Social Welfare UN Agencies NGOs 	750 000

CHAPTER 9. KEY RESULT AREA 5: NUTRITION SECURITY

Table 6: Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, and Responsible Stakeholders for Nutrition Security

Goal for the next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicator	Justification	Responsible Stakeholders	Total Budget (USD)
	6. Advocacy for increased Government funding from the fiscus.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political will Conducive economic environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competing national priorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sub vote 3 revived 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen Government response and funding for nutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office of President and Cabinet FNC Ministry responsible for Finance RBZ Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Health Development partners 	210 000
	7. Ensure that nutrition interventions (specific and sensitive) are in place to prevent nutrition problems of public health concern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate financial resources Adequate equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unfavourable macro-economic policies that adversely affect the manufacturing industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nutrition in emergency plan/guidelines developed Proportion of households consuming fortified foods by type Number of industries producing fortified foods Number of consumer awareness campaigns (e.g., cooking demonstrations, nutrition week, etc) promoted per year Number of children fed under supplementary feeding programmes Number of food insecure wards implementing supplementary feeding Number of schools in food insecure districts that are implementing supplementary feeding programmes Proportion of vulnerable households targeted for supplementary feeding Vitamin A Supplementation coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce micronutrient malnutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Industry and Commerce Local industries Local Government Ministry responsible for Health Ministry Responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Primary and Secondary Education Ministry responsible for Social Welfare Local Government UN Agencies NGOs SAZ FNC 	4 500 000

CHAPTER 9. KEY RESULT AREA 5: NUTRITION SECURITY

Table 6: Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, and Responsible Stakeholders for Nutrition Security

Goal for the next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicator	Justification	Responsible Stakeholders	Total Budget (USD)
	8. Strengthen health and nutrition programmes in institutions of care (schools, prisons, hospitals, children's homes, waiting mothers' shelters, homes of the elderly, rehabilitation centres).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and nutrition program rolled out in institutions of care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited and incapacitated personnel Brain drain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of institutions implementing health and nutrition programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved awareness and education on nutrition To improve quality of care as well as the screening for conditions like NCDs in time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Primary and Secondary Education Ministry responsible for Health Ministry responsible for Home Affairs UN Agencies NGOs 	2 850 000
Goal 2: Increased investment towards nutrition and health services by 2025.	1. Coordinate and document food and nutrition research activities (including indigenous knowledge)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of funding and expertise to conduct research Publication, endorsement and actioning of research findings and data Existence of necessary skills and capacity at all levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource Constraints Nonpublication or endorsement of research findings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of research activities conducted Number of research publications Number of research hubs created 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To generate food and nutrition information for decision making, programming and advocacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FNC SUNRAP SIRDC FNSC ZimSTAT Academic and research institutions Development partners 	150 000
	2. Mobilise an increase in funding towards nutrition from the national fiscus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political will Conducive economic environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competing national priorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of advocacy activities done 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen Government response and funding for nutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office of President and Cabinet FNC Ministry responsible for Finance RBZ Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Health Development partners 	210 000
	3. Advocate for staff establishment of nutritionists at sub-national levels in Ministry for health and other relevant ministries (e.g., Ward Nutrition Coordinators, agriculture sector)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government funding for the staff establishment. There are enough trained people to fill the posts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resistance from the sectors Short term donor funded posts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of sector ministries incorporating nutrition expertise in their staff establishment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a need for adequately trained cadres in the various sectors to influence change process and increase the nutrition impact. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Health Ministry responsible for Finance Ministry responsible for Labour 	75 000

CHAPTER 9. KEY RESULT AREA 5: NUTRITION SECURITY

Table 6: Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, and Responsible Stakeholders for Nutrition Security

Goal for the next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicator	Justification	Responsible Stakeholders	Total Budget (USD)
Goal 3: Improved nutritious/healthy food choices for consumers ²¹	1. Public Private Partnerships (PPP) strengthened in the delivery of innovative interventions to alleviate nutrition problems for their staff and in the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness by employers and employees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unsupportive economic environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of targeted companies with wellness programmes for staff Number of private and public sector institutions that have introduced lactation rooms at the workplace Proportion of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score range Proportion of households with acceptable dietary diversity Proportion of women of childbearing age with acceptable MDD-W 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure nutrition and wellness programs are well known and implemented in the public and private sector workplaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Health Ministry responsible for Industry and Commerce Local authorities UN Agencies NGOs Industry Associations Media houses 	90 000
	2. Implement and roll out Food Based Dietary Guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding for training and printing of guidelines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of awareness campaigns done Number of food based dietary guidelines (FBDG) materials printed and distributed Number of sectoral engagements done 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educate consumers on healthy diets and provide direction for programs and policies aiming to ensure healthy diets for all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Industry and Commerce Ministry responsible for Health Private sector Nutrition partners (CCZ) 	810 000

²¹The goal will be measured by proxy indicators which measure diet quality such as HDDS

CHAPTER 9. KEY RESULT AREA 5: NUTRITION SECURITY

Table 6: Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, and Responsible Stakeholders for Nutrition Security

Goal for the next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicator	Justification	Responsible Stakeholders	Total Budget (USD)
	3. Provide guidelines and technical support for nutrition sensitive programming across sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functional multisectoral committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited accountability for implementing nutrition sensitive programming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Guidelines Produced. Number of ministries/departments and agencies (MDAs) reporting on nutrition sensitive interventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of Nutrition security interventions is multi-dimensional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Industry and Commerce Ministry responsible for Health Private sector Nutrition partners 	300 000
	4. Enforcement of statutory instrument on mandatory food fortification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated Food and Food Standards Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resistance from the food industry sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of food industries complying Food Fortification Strategy in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To address the high micronutrient burden 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Industry and Commerce Ministry responsible for Health Ministry responsible for finance Private sector 	900 000
Budget Total							28 575 000

CHAPTER 10. KEY RESULT AREA 6: FOOD AND NUTRITION INFORMATION: ASSESSMENT, ANALYSIS AND EARLY WARNING

10.1 Rationale

An information system is an integrated set of components for collecting, storing, processing data and providing information and knowledge products. Commitment Six of the Food and Nutrition Security Policy (FNSP) emphasises that *“The Government of Zimbabwe is committed to ensuring a national integrated Food and Nutrition Security Information System (FNSIS) that provides timely, reliable information on the food and nutrition security situation, effectiveness of programmes and informs decision-making”*. The FNSIS comprises of broadly five components including baseline assessments, annual assessments, early warning and surveillance, rapid assessments and research.

A strong evidence base is important for measuring the outcomes of programmes implemented with the aim of improving the food and nutrition security status of a population. A food and nutrition information system is therefore necessary to establish, monitor and evaluate the nature, extent, magnitude and severity of food and nutrition security problems as well as their under-lying causes. In addition, a strong information system will inform the development and implementation of effective policies and programmes to improve food and nutrition security as well as enable timely response to food and nutrition security emergencies. Information on the food and nutrition security situation should be relevant, accurate, timely and accessible to various stakeholders for decision making at all levels. Utilisation of information may be facilitated by the establishment and strengthening of food and nutrition security decision-making structures.

Information collected through the information system is analysed and transmitted to decision-makers in an appropriate format and in a timely fashion to be of real value. It is critical that the information be accessible to those for whom it is intended and that mechanisms exist for evaluation and feedback on the information's usefulness for planning.

Government has come up with the National Development Strategy 1: 2021-2025 (NDS1). The overarching goal of NDS1 is to ensure high, accelerated, inclusive and sustainable economic growth as well as socio-economic transformation and development as we move towards an upper middle-income society by 2030. All sectors in the country are now working **“Towards a Prosperous & Empowered Upper Middle-Income Society by 2030”**

The information system is recognized for its value and contribution to precision public health and sustainable livelihood planning. It continues to provide spatially resolved data to guide efficient targeting of interventions and assists the country to evaluate its performance against set targets and aspirations. It has contributed immensely to monitoring of the continuing implementation of the NDS1, Agriculture related policies, Social Assistance and Social Protection related policies, the Food and Nutrition Security Policy as well as the country's progress against regional and global commitments (which include Sustainable Development Goals- SDGs). It has also managed to quantify inequalities and identify successes and failures of programmes and policies at local level.

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The information system has consistently managed to monitor interventions to ensure adherence to the principles spelt out in regional and international frameworks which Zimbabwe has committed itself to, which include the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and the SDGs. Information from the information system has been able to guide early warning for early action.

The Food and Nutrition Council has regularly been producing annual rural and urban livelihoods assessment reports which provide timely updates on the food security situation in Zimbabwe. FNC also coordinates periodic National Nutrition Surveys, Rapid assessments and Programme Impact Assessments. These assessments provide policy makers with timely data and information for decision making. Furthermore, the information from the annual livelihoods surveys has facilitated resource mobilisation for Government/donor funded food aid for vulnerable households in food insecure districts.

The Food and Nutrition Council as the coordinator of food and nutrition issues is leading in the development of the Food and Nutrition Dashboard which will consolidate key information from different sectors into one live interactive Dashboard to facilitate the provision of updates on the prevailing food and nutrition security situation in Zimbabwe.

10.2 Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, Stakeholders and Implementers

The goals, key strategies, assumptions, risks, indicators for tracking performance, justification for the strategies and stakeholders with the mandate to implement the strategies and achieve the stated results under the KRA of Food and Nutrition Information dealing with Assessment, Analysis and Early Warning are summarised in Table 7.

CHAPTER 10. KEY RESULT AREA 6: FOOD AND NUTRITION INFORMATION: ASSESSMENT, ANALYSIS AND EARLY WARNING

Table 7: Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, and Responsible Stakeholders for Food and Nutrition Information: Assessment, Analysis and Early Warning

Goal for the next Five Years	Key Strategies	Assumptions	Risks	Indicator	Justification	Responsible Stakeholder	Total Budget (USD)
<p>Goal 1: A secure and integrated central repository for the storage, retrieval, maintenance, and update of information is established by 2025</p>	<p>1. Integrate and harmonise existing information systems on Food and Nutrition Security within the RBM&E framework to eliminate duplication of efforts and enhance stakeholder collaboration.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cloud storage of FNS information is permitted by Government Stakeholders are willing to share information on food and nutrition security openly and timely Stakeholder collaboration improves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low and weak internet network coverage Cyber risks (hackers, viruses, Malware effects, cyber-crimes, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequency of dashboard updates A handbook of food and nutrition indicators and indicator definitions. Number of harmonised RBM&E information sharing workshops per year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several information systems in Zimbabwe but all working in silos. No harmonised food and nutrition security indicator handbook. To eliminate duplication of efforts and enhance stakeholder collaboration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FNC ZIMSTATS Ministry responsible for Agriculture. Ministry responsible for Health. Ministry responsible for Social Welfare. Ministry responsible for Education. Ministry responsible for Gender Ministry responsible for Youth Development partners 	90,000
	<p>2. Establish a robust information portal for ease of accessing updated information by stakeholders at all levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connectivity (mobile, internet, etc.) expanded to reach all sectoral institutions at all levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High costs to access the internet High computer illiteracy Irregular power supply to sectoral institutions Provide inadequate and irrelevant information to stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of stakeholders accessing the information portal per quarter at national and subnational level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To assess the utilization of the information portal by stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food and Nutrition Council(FNC) 	40,000

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Goal for the next Five Years	Key Strategies	Assumptions	Risks	Indicator	Justification	Responsible Stakeholder	Total Budget (USD)
	3. Advocate for robust information technology security systems for all sectoral institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connectivity (mobile, internet, etc.) expanded to reach all sectoral institutions at all levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cyber risks (hackers, viruses, Malware) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of institutions with secure ICT systems. Number of stakeholders with back-up power supply (generators and solar systems) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To minimize cyber risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FNC Ministry responsible for ICT POTRAZ Mobile service providers 	50,000
	4. Ensure the incorporation of food and nutrition security information system in the development and operationalisation of a government digitalisation strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food and nutrition security information is made readily and timely accessible to users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low and poor internet network coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of sectors with FNS information included in the government digitalised system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure FNS information is readily available and accessible to users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FNC ZIMSTATS Ministry responsible for Agriculture. Ministry responsible for Health. Ministry responsible for Social Welfare. Ministries responsible for Education. Ministry responsible for Youth. Ministry responsible for Gender Development partners Ministry responsible for Information, Communication and Technology. 	50,000
	5. Advocate for media service providers to increase coverage of food and nutrition information dissemination in all areas in Zimbabwe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coverage expanded to reach all levels (community and institutional) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate resources High costs to access the internet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of media services providing food nutrition security information Proportion of population knowledgeable on key food and nutrition concepts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low coverage of information on food and nutrition security. Low participation of citizens in food and nutrition security issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobile service providers POTRAZ FNC Ministry responsible for Media 	50,000

CHAPTER 10. KEY RESULT AREA 6: FOOD AND NUTRITION INFORMATION: ASSESSMENT, ANALYSIS AND EARLY WARNING

Table 7: Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, and Responsible Stakeholders for Food and Nutrition Information: Assessment, Analysis and Early Warning

Goal for the next Five Years	Key Strategies	Assumptions	Risks	Indicator	Justification	Responsible Stakeholder	Total Budget (USD)
<p>Goal 2: Timely collection, collation and dissemination of up to date, accurate, and disaggregated food and nutrition security information by 2025</p>	<p>1. Promote the use of efficient data collection systems (e.g., mobile and web-based)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cost of mobile and web-based food and nutrition data collection systems remain accessible and supply lines remain open Internet and mobile connectivity are available Energy supply remains stable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cyber risks (hackers, viruses, Malware effects, cyber-crimes, etc.) Unreliable energy to power electronic gadgets used in mobile and web-based data collection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of sectors using web-based data collection systems. Proportion of planned national food and nutrition assessments completed timely. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inefficient data collection systems in some sectors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FNC ZIMSTATS Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Health Ministry responsible for Social Welfare Ministry responsible for Gender Ministry responsible for Youth Ministries responsible for Education Development partners 	3,325,000

CHAPTER 10. KEY RESULT AREA 6: FOOD AND NUTRITION INFORMATION: ASSESSMENT, ANALYSIS AND EARLY WARNING

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Goal for the next Five Years	Key Strategies	Assumptions	Risks	Indicator	Justification	Responsible Stakeholder	Total Budget (USD)
	2. Build capacity for food and nutrition assessments and analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human resources are available and interested in participating in capacity development initiatives. Resources are allocated to food and nutrition security assessments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emigration of capacitated human resources Human resource attrition due to other causes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of capacity building programmes conducted Number of cadres trained in FNS information systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited capacity across sectors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FNC ZIMSTATS Ministry responsible for Agriculture. Ministry responsible for Health. Ministry responsible for Social Welfare. Ministries responsible for Education. Ministry responsible for Gender Ministry responsible for Youth Ministry responsible for Higher and Tertiary Education Development partners Scaling Up Nutrition Research and Academia Platform 	250,000

CHAPTER 10. KEY RESULT AREA 6: FOOD AND NUTRITION INFORMATION: ASSESSMENT, ANALYSIS AND EARLY WARNING

Table 7: Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, and Responsible Stakeholders for Food and Nutrition Information: Assessment, Analysis and Early Warning

Goal for the next Five Years	Key Strategies	Assumptions	Risks	Indicator	Justification	Responsible Stakeholder	Total Budget (USD)
	3. Strengthen sector capacity in food and nutrition security data collection, analysis, reporting and timely information dissemination, utilisation, and feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gadgets (computers, mobile phones, tablets, etc.) for mobile and web-based food and nutrition data are available Staff turnover, and brain drain remains low 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cyber risks (hackers, viruses, Malware effects, cyber-crimes, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of sectors trained in data collection, analysis, reporting and timely information dissemination, utilisation, and feedback Number of cadres trained in data collection, analysis, reporting and timely information dissemination, utilisation, and feedback 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak sector information systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FNC ZIMSTATS Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Health Ministry Responsible for Social Welfare Ministries responsible for Education Ministry responsible for Gender Ministry responsible for Youth Development partners 	75,000
	4. Strengthen food and nutrition surveillance systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internet and mobile connectivity are available Resource availability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unreliable energy to power electronic gadgets used in mobile and web-based data collection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of early warning reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak surveillance systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FNC ZIMSTATS Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Health Ministry Responsible for Social Welfare Ministries responsible for Education Ministry responsible for Gender Ministry responsible for Youth Development partners 	50,000

CHAPTER 10. KEY RESULT AREA 6: FOOD AND NUTRITION INFORMATION: ASSESSMENT, ANALYSIS AND EARLY WARNING

Table 7: Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, and Responsible Stakeholders for Food and Nutrition Information: Assessment, Analysis and Early Warning

Goal for the next Five Years	Key Strategies	Assumptions	Risks	Indicator	Justification	Responsible Stakeholder	Total Budget (USD)
	5. Develop food and nutrition security monitoring framework.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder willingness to participate Efficient use of resources is enhanced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of sectors with tools for collecting indicators in the MFNSS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of a harmonised framework. Lack of common approach in M&E. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FNC Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Health Ministry Responsible for Social Welfare Ministries responsible for Education Ministry responsible for Gender Ministry responsible for Youth Development partners 	50,000
	6. Undertake joint food and nutrition security monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder collaboration improves Efficient use of resources is enhanced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of sectors participating in M&E activities. Number of joint M and E assessments undertaken 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak M&E system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FNC Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Health Ministry Responsible for Social Welfare Ministries responsible for Education Ministry responsible for Gender Ministry responsible for Youth Development 	350,000

CHAPTER 10. KEY RESULT AREA 6: FOOD AND NUTRITION INFORMATION: ASSESSMENT, ANALYSIS AND EARLY WARNING

Table 7: Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, and Responsible Stakeholders for Food and Nutrition Information: Assessment, Analysis and Early Warning

Goal for the next Five Years	Key Strategies	Assumptions	Risks	Indicator	Justification	Responsible Stakeholder	Total Budget (USD)
	7. Regularly update food and nutrition security information system with routine programme monitoring and evaluation data from different sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good stakeholder collaboration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient resources • Power cuts • Internet connectivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated information system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early warning information for early action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FNC • ZIMSTATS • Ministry responsible for Agriculture. • Ministry responsible for Health. • Ministry responsible for Social Welfare • Ministries responsible for Education. • Ministry responsible for Gender • Ministry responsible for Youth • Development partners 	25,000
	8. Disseminate food and nutrition knowledge outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is demand for food and nutrition security information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of food and nutrition information outputs produced • Number of people reached with FNS information outputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote use of food and nutrition security information in policy, planning and programming. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FNC • ZIMSTATS • Ministry responsible for Agriculture • Ministry responsible for Health • Ministry responsible for Social Welfare • Ministries responsible for Education • Ministry responsible for Gender • Ministry responsible for Youth • Ministry responsible for Media • Development partners 	350,000

CHAPTER 10. KEY RESULT AREA 6: FOOD AND NUTRITION INFORMATION: ASSESSMENT, ANALYSIS AND EARLY WARNING

Table 7: Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, and Responsible Stakeholders for Food and Nutrition Information: Assessment, Analysis and Early Warning

Goal for the next Five Years	Key Strategies	Assumptions	Risks	Indicator	Justification	Responsible Stakeholder	Total Budget (USD)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase media engagement, e.g., electronic, social and print media at national and subnational levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficient use of resources is enhanced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of media engagement meetings per year by type of media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote dissemination of FNS information on various media platforms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FNC Ministry responsible for Information Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Health Ministry responsible for Social Welfare Ministries responsible for Education Ministry responsible for Gender Ministry responsible for Youth Ministry responsible for Information, Communication and Technology Development partners 	25,000

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Goal for the next Five Years	Key Strategies	Assumptions	Risks	Indicator	Justification	Responsible Stakeholder	Total Budget (USD)
	10. Increase information dissemination platforms at national and subnational levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internet and mobile connectivity are available Stakeholder collaboration improves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of media platforms disseminating FNS information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote dissemination of FNS information on various media platforms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FNC Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Health Ministry responsible for Social Welfare Ministries responsible for Education Ministry responsible for Gender Ministry responsible for Youth Ministry responsible for Information, Communication and Technology Development partners 	100,000
Goal 3: Timely provision of climate related information to households by 2025	1. Strengthen climate and weather information systems to inform adaptation and response measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of technical capacity for disseminating information on climate to farming areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some communities are digitally excluded 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of farmers receiving climate related information Proportion of farmers using climate related information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low proportion of farmers receiving and using early warning information for planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil protection Ministry responsible for Information Department of Meteorological Services Department of Climate Change Econet Telecel NetOne 	150,000
Total Budget							5,030,000

CHAPTER 11. KEY RESULT AREA 7: ENHANCING AND STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

11.1 Rationale for Key Result Area

The Government of Zimbabwe, through the Food and Nutrition Security Policy, is committed to enhancing and strengthening national capacity in food and nutrition security, primarily through supporting and reinforcing local community capacity, applied context-specific research and learning and multisectoral professional training in food and nutrition security. This commitment is achieved through promoting **community capacity** to address food and nutrition security problems. It further looks into strengthening of **decentralised multisectoral structures** for coordination of food and nutrition security issues.

Multisectoral approaches are defined as collaborative approaches, which can span across various ministries, government agencies, non-governmental organisations, relevant stakeholders and other groups, with a common goal in addressing a particular issue. They aim to address the “social and economic factors that influence the food and nutrition security issues at local, national, and global levels. A multisectoral approach brings together a coherent range of strategies with the aim of enhancing food and nutrition security. These include interventions in agriculture and business development, healthcare, clean water, hygiene and sanitation, basic infrastructure, gender equality, and education. Such approaches highlight the interdependence of the Sustainable Development Goals and the bi-directional relationships that exist between hunger and nutrition and a host of other health development challenges.

Key findings from the 2013 Lancet Series on Maternal and Child Nutrition show that nutrition-sensitive programmes in agriculture, social welfare, early child development, and schooling can be successful at addressing several underlying determinants of nutrition. Once there is consensus for a multi-sectoral approach, a nation can begin to tackle all the causes of malnutrition in a coordinated and synergistic way. Nutrition-sensitive development seeks to integrate and promote nutrition as a goal of multiple sector policies in order to accelerate national development. Agriculture, social protection, health, and education programmes all have specific and attainable actions they can make to improve their own outcomes by incorporating nutrition.

Policy-makers and programme implementers from across sectors can help ensure a brighter future by developing multi-sectoral interventions that help individuals and nations benefit from the full impact of development. By investing in multisectoral initiatives, a nation can generate greater human capital, enable individuals to escape poverty, and help nations fuel economic development.

FNC supports national capacities to shape food systems that enable healthy diets and ensure that every Zimbabwean is free from hunger and all forms of malnutrition. Developing appropriate food systems policies and actions entails improving governments' and non-State actors' capacities for carrying out the necessary actions. FNC continuously develops roadmaps to guide capacity development activities by addressing current gaps and leveraging opportunities.

The Government of Zimbabwe through the Food and Nutrition Council coordinates the capacitation of sectors and communities for improved food and nutrition. In that regard, FNC continues to ensure that established FNSCs at the sub-national level are fully functional and capacitated. These structures are mandated by the Food and Nutrition Security Policy to address context-specific challenges. As of 2022, 49 District Food and

CHAPTER 11. KEY RESULT AREA 7: ENHANCING AND STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

Nutrition Security Committees and 300 Ward Food and Nutrition Security Committees had been established in rural districts countrywide. Recognising the need for a coordinated food and nutrition response in Urban Areas, FNC successfully established Provincial Food and Nutrition Security Committees in Harare Metropolitan and Bulawayo City. The FNSC training equipped the urban teams with the knowledge and skills to function and deliver their expected food and nutrition security mandates.

To strengthen the application of policies and strategies and ensure that multi-sector efforts are guided by current economic documents, FNC reviewed FNSC materials, manuals, and training packages to be in line with the National Development Strategy 1. The revision process assured that FNSCs are in sync with in-country and global emerging developments, knowledge, and skills. Reinforcement of collective accountability across all levels towards a shared goal in food and nutrition security was done through meetings that were facilitated by FNC. The mentorship approach adopted by FNC was used by national mentors to provide the necessary functionality skills and knowledge to sub-national structures. Food and Nutrition Security Committee functionality capacity was also enhanced through inter-district learning platforms. The inter-district learning platforms enhanced knowledge sharing between the districts that are implementing the Multi-sectoral Community Based Approach.

To ensure that FNSCs are implementing community-driven and context-specific programmes, the FNC coordinated capacity training on the Multi-sectoral Coordination Model (an approach adopted by the Government of Zimbabwe to address food and nutrition security challenges) in districts that are implementing the resilience building concept. In addition, as an effort to address subnational documentation capacity gaps, the FNC facilitated meetings where FNSCs were capacitated in documenting multi-sector success stories. The stories compiled by FNSCs have showcased evidence of well-coordinated multi-sector efforts toward improved food and nutrition security.

The Food and Nutrition Council through subnational FNSCs has played a key role in ensuring multi-sector convergence of efforts. In recognition of the key result area that places women's role as central for food and nutrition security, FNSCs carried out sustainable nutrition-sensitive gender inclusion interventions. FNSCs also coordinated projects which promoted rural industrialisation, improved livelihoods, and sources of income targeting women.

FNC continues to advocate for the strengthening of sectoral (inter/intra) human capital development and innovation to promote food and nutrition security at all levels. The review of both in-service and pre-service training packages ensures that relevant sector professionals across all key line ministries are capacitated on food and nutrition. The nutrition-sensitive pre-service training programme being implemented by the training department within the Ministry of Agriculture was designed to ensure that extension officers are adequately prepared to meet the needs of farmers and contribute to the transformation of Zimbabwe's Agriculture sector. The in-service programme involves continuous on-the-job learning through workshops, refresher training, and the self-directed learning digital platform.

The new primary and secondary competency-based curriculum has assured that food and nutrition security skills and knowledge are introduced early in the education system (pre-service). The practical agriculture module capacitates school children to grow crops and rear small livestock. The new curriculum recognises the

CHAPTER 11. KEY RESULT AREA 7: ENHANCING AND STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

paramount importance of schools fully utilising the available space to enrich learners' competency-based curriculum.

Higher and tertiary education institutions have undergone curriculum review to what is dubbed the 'Education 5.0' strategy. In line with the Government of Zimbabwe's vision of an education that delivers goods and services to industrialise and modernise the country under the National Vision 2030, Education 5.0 highlights that the country is able to draw from its internal capabilities and resources to drive its own development and position itself as an upper middle-income economy by the year 2030. The new curriculum has five (5) fundamental principles: Research, Teaching, Community Service, Innovation and Industrialisation. This has seen staff and students ensuring that every output attains each of the principles and as such has capacitated graduated and enhanced outputs to feed into overall national development.

Although these activities are high impact in nature, a wide gap still exists and needs scaling up as indicated in the Strategy.

11.2 Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, Stakeholders and Implementers

The goals, key strategies, assumptions, risks, indicators for tracking performance, justification for the strategies and stakeholders with the mandate to implement the strategies and achieve the stated results under the KRA of Enhancing and Strengthening Capacities for Food and Nutrition Security are summarised in Table 8.

CHAPTER 11. KEY RESULT AREA 7: ENHANCING AND STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

Table 8: Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, and Responsible Stakeholders for Enhancing and Strengthening Capacities for Food and Nutrition Security

Goal for the next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Justification	Responsible Stakeholders	Total Budget (USD)
Goal 1: All women have the capacity to safely provide for their food, health and nutrition security needs using appropriate technologies by 2025	1. Advocate for more resources to be channelled towards interventions that capacitate women to safely provide for their food and nutrition needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate budgetary allocation for all women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding may not be available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of national budget allocated to all women proportion of women accessing financial support by type Number of advocacy engagements done with financial institutions Number of advocacy material produced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusivity of interventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Finance Ministry responsible for Gender Ministry responsible for Youth Development partners Ministry responsible for Agriculture 	1,000,000
	2. Promote increased engagement of youths including adolescents in food and nutrition security activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducive institutional and policy environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited commitment by line ministries to mainstream adolescents Target group resistance to participate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of adolescents and youths engaged in food and nutrition interventions Number of line ministries committed to mainstreaming adolescents and youths in FNS policies and guidelines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagement of youths and adolescents in food and nutrition security policies and guidelines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FNC Ministry responsible for Finance Ministry responsible for Education Ministry responsible for Gender Ministry responsible for Youth Development partners Ministry responsible for Agriculture 	350,000

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Goal for the next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Justification	Responsible Stakeholders	Total Budget (USD)
	3. Promote adoption by women of new innovations and technologies that promote household and community food and nutrition security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness to adopt improved technologies amongst women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of relevant technologies might take time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of new technologies/innovations adopted Proportion of women adopting improved technologies Proportion of women headed households using FNS technology (planting, weeding, harvesting & post-harvest technologies, value addition, food processing & preservation) Proportion of Women and Youth participating in FNS interventions Proportion of community households using innovative FNS knowledge and technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of labour-intensive methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry Responsible for Agriculture (DR & SS ARDAS) Agricultural Training Colleges Ministry responsible for Women Affairs Ministry responsible for Innovation and Technology Development Academia Faculties of Agriculture Communities Traditional leaders NGO 	78,000

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Goal for the next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Justification	Responsible Stakeholders	Total Budget (USD)
	4. Advocate for capacitation of farmers, both men and women, young and old, rural and peri-urban with appropriate skills and technologies for enhancing FNS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers are trainable (reasonable numeracy and literacy rates) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low uptake of skills and technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage increase in the uptake of smart agriculture technologies Percentage increase in uptake of appropriate modern machinery and technology Proportion of farmers adopting appropriate skills that enhance FNS The proportion of rural, urban and peri-urban households with access to infrastructure that enhance FNS (irrigation, boreholes, fowl runs, solar powered water source, storage facility, nutrition gardens, beehives) Proportion of community households using innovative FNS knowledge and technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technology driven /oriented farming systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DR & SS Agricultural Institutions Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for women empowerment Ministry responsible for Youth Development Partners Department of Lands Traditional leaders Local Authorities 	177,000
	5. Advocate for provision of land to youth and women for community gardens and agribusiness activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of land Supportive land policies Target group have access to financial and technical support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land may not be available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of women and youth receiving land under the national land redistribution programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to land and skills to improve livelihoods and resilience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DR & SS Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Women Affairs Ministry responsible for Youth SMEs Development Partners Agricultural Institutions Ministry responsible for Lands Department of Livestock Production and Development Traditional Leaders Local Authorities 	271,000

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Table 8: Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, and Responsible Stakeholders for Enhancing and Strengthening Capacities for Food and Nutrition Security

Goal for the next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Justification	Responsible Stakeholders	Total Budget (USD)
	6. Advocate for the participation of youth and women in agribusiness activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth and women willing to invest in agribusiness activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of land or business premises Lack of collateral for securing capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of youth owning a business in the food value chain Proportion of women owning a business in the food value chain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empowerment of youth and women will improve health and nutrition wellbeing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Youth Ministry responsible for Women Affairs SMEs Traditional Leaders Communities 	459,000
	7. Advocate for mainstreaming of socially inclusive FNS activities in rehabilitation centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competing priorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of rehabilitation centres mainstreaming Food and Nutrition security activities Number of men and women rehabilitated and capacitated in Food and Nutrition Security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusivity in development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation Centres Ministry responsible for Social Welfare Ministry responsible for Correctional Services NGOs 	40,000
	8. Strengthen community-based savings initiatives through local savings and lending schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High demand for credit and savings High Community participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High interest rates among local lending and micro-finance institutions Breach of saving and lending contract 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of community-based lending schemes established Proportion of household members participating in ISALs/SACCOs Proportion of women accessing financial support by type 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Savings and investment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development partners Micro-finance Institutions Ministry responsible for Social Welfare Ministry responsible for Community Development 	177,000
Goal 2: Human capital development and innovation at all levels (household, village, ward, community, district, provincial and national), to promote food and nutrition security	1. Ensure FNS structures, coordination mechanisms and national staff capacities for all relevant sector professionals across all key line ministries are strengthened using in-service and pre-service standardized packages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Line ministries have filled their positions for effective multi-sectoral collaboration in Food and Nutrition Security Committee activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of resources (e.g., funding) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of stakeholders trained on FNS Proportion of sub-national food and nutrition security structures that are functional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge and skills enhancement for multisectoral food and nutrition security response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FNC Ministry responsible for Finance Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Social Welfare Ministry responsible for Local Government 	274,000

CHAPTER 11. KEY RESULT AREA 7: ENHANCING AND STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

Table 8: Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, and Responsible Stakeholders for Enhancing and Strengthening Capacities for Food and Nutrition Security

Goal for the next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Justification	Responsible Stakeholders	Total Budget (USD)
	2. Strengthen competences and skills (leadership, management, advocacy, communication, planning, facilitation, analysis and prioritisation) for multi-sectoral food and nutrition coordination structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FNSCs fully established and functional Opportunities for capacity training locally, regionally, and internationally 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate resources Staff Attrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of FNSCs (& other MSP) functional and receiving technical support for their operations Proportion of sector budget allocated towards food and nutrition Proportion of Sectors with food nutrition sensitive plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain functionality of multisectoral platforms (MSPs) for FNS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FNC Ministry responsible Finance Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Industry and Commerce Ministry responsible for Local Government Local Authorities Ministry responsible for Industry and Commerce Ministry responsible for Education Ministry responsible for Information UN Agencies NGOs CZI Industry Association 	400,000
	3. Develop a national strategy for the engagement of multiple stakeholders in food and nutrition security at sub-district, district, provincial and national levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear role of private sector and multiple stakeholders in FNS Women engage as key partners in advocacy activities for FNS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of incentives to encourage private sector investment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategy developed and implemented Number of quarterly, half-year or annual food and nutrition review workshops/symposia (District, Provincial, National) Number of local authorities with a social services budget line that supports Food and Nutrition Activities Proportion of Sectors with food and nutrition sensitive plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve ownership of FNS activities by multiple sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FNC Ministry responsible for Finance Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Industry and Commerce Ministry responsible for Local Government Local Authorities Ministry responsible for Gender Ministries responsible for Education UN Agencies NGOs CZI Industry Associations 	80,100

CHAPTER 11. KEY RESULT AREA 7: ENHANCING AND STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

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Goal for the next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Justification	Responsible Stakeholders	Total Budget (USD)
	4. Promote inclusivity (women, adolescent, youth and persons with disability) in community management structures and initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of a culture of inclusivity in community management structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low priority accorded to inclusivity within communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of community management structures with diverse representation (i.e., able bodied, disabled, youth, women, etc.) Number of community driven FNS projects Number of all inclusive FNS initiatives involving communities Number of model villages established and sustained Number of village FNSC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusivity in community management structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Social Welfare Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Gender Ministry responsible for Youth Local leaders Communities 	177,000
	5. Identify and document social, cultural and gender-based factors affecting FNS and ensure that they are systematically recognized and reflected in FNS strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness of Traditional leadership and communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negative traditional beliefs & customs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of sensitization meetings on documented factors affecting FNS Number of Chief's engagement activities done and reports Number of community driven FNS projects Number of FNS initiatives involving communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved ownership of FNS initiatives at community level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Local Government FNC Traditional Leaders Ministry responsible for Home Affairs Development Partners Ministry responsible for Youth, Sports and Culture Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Health Ministry responsible for Gender 	77,000

CHAPTER 11. KEY RESULT AREA 7: ENHANCING AND STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

Table 8: Goals, Strategies, Assumptions, Risks, Indicators, Justification, and Responsible Stakeholders for Enhancing and Strengthening Capacities for Food and Nutrition Security

Goal for the next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Justification	Responsible Stakeholders	Total Budget (USD)
	6. Advocate for the strengthening and resuscitation of the ZundeRaMambo/Isiphalas eNkosi (Chief's granary concept)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities are supportive of the initiative Resources are made available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor season's performance Community may resist to participate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of community driven FNS projects Number of FNS initiatives involving communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food and nutrition security enhancement at community level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional Leaders Ministry responsible for Local Government Local Authorities Ministry responsible for National Heritage and Culture Ministry responsible for Agriculture 	460,000
	7. Ensure that the significant potential and capacity of communities in ensuring food and nutrition security is recognised.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities are willing to actively participate in FNS initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited participation among community members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of village FNSC Proportion of villages with functional FNSC Number of model villages established and sustained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participatory development approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Community Development FNC NGOs Local Authorities Local Government Traditional leaders 	61,000
Goal 3: Enhance food and nutrition governance at all levels	1. Strengthen institutional coordination mechanisms and management of multi-sectoral efforts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FNC and FNSCs are adequately resourced to carry out institutional coordination and management Line ministries have filled their posts for effective multi-sectoral coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turnover of personnel in governance structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of sub-national food and nutrition security structures established Number of functional food and nutrition security committees Proportion of national budget allocated towards food and nutrition sectors Number of committees set up for sector FNS coordination Number of stakeholders trained on FNS Proportion of Sectors with food nutrition sensitive plans Proportion of sector budget allocated towards food and nutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To strengthen multi - sectoral response to reduce malnutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry responsible for Health Ministry responsible for Agriculture Ministry responsible for Social Welfare Ministry responsible for Local Government FNSCs Ministry responsible for Finance FNC Permanent Secretaries for Devolution 	400,00
Total Budget							5,590,000

CHAPTER 12. INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

In line with the devolution agenda the MFNSS will be implemented through the multisectoral decentralised structures (Figure 11) to attain the set objectives. Local Development Councils will have a critical role in coordinating the implementation of the strategy. The lead sectors will be fully accountable for attainment of the MFNSS set goals.

12.1 Cabinet Committee on Food and Nutrition Security

The high-level Cabinet Committee on Food and Nutrition Security chaired by the Honourable Vice-President, has the primary mandate of facilitating the effective implementation of the Multisectoral Food and Nutrition Security Strategy. It provides the necessary political leadership and effective coordination of the various sectors. It shall allocate the resources that are required and set an enabling environment for the implementation of the Strategy.

A Working Party of Permanent Secretaries whose Ministers are members of the Cabinet Committee on Food and Nutrition Security shall assist in and will be responsible for the implementation of the MFNSS through the various Government ministries and parastatals which they represent. Each sector ministry will budget for and implement strategies allocated to it in the MFNSS in collaboration with other relevant stakeholders. They will mainstream MFNSS indicators into their RBM targets, periodically evaluate effectiveness and share lessons with others executing the above-stated roles.

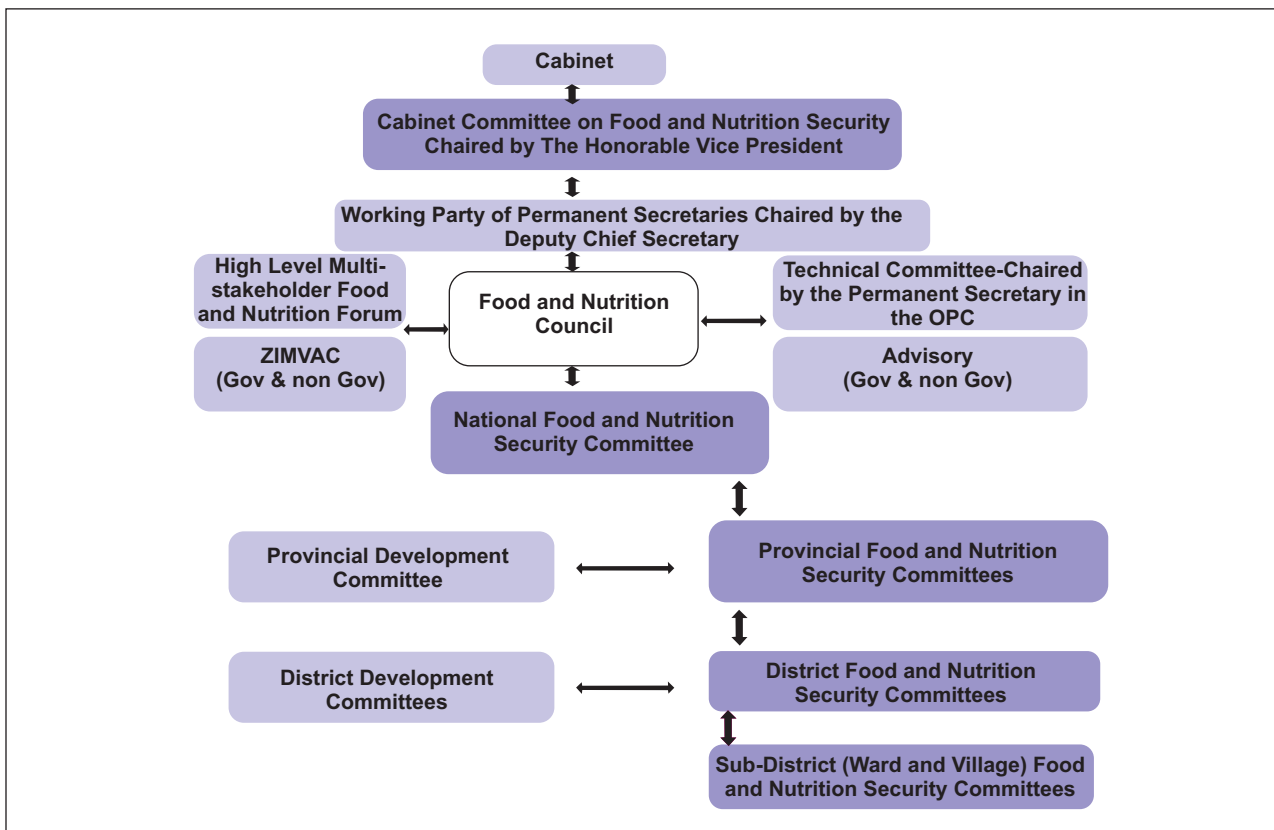


Figure 11: Structures for the Implementation of the MFNSS (Source: Adapted from the FNSP).

CHAPTER 12. INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

12.2 The Food and Nutrition Council

The Food and Nutrition Council will promote a cohesive national response to the prevailing household food and nutrition insecurity through coordinated multi-sectoral action. It will promote food and nutrition security on the broader national economic and development agenda through strategic policy analysis and advice. The FNC will co-ordinate and promote multi-sectoral approaches to address food and nutrition insecurity through implementation of evidence-based nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions. The FNC will play a critical "watchdog" role in monitoring progress as well as mobilising resources for the successful implementation of this Multisectoral Food and Nutrition Security Strategy.

An Advisory group for food and nutrition security comprising representatives from Government, UN, donors, NGOs, and academia, shall provide a forum for dialogue and consensus-building on national food and nutrition security issues.

12.3 Decentralised Structures Responsible for Implementation of Food and Nutrition Security

The strategy will be implemented through structures at the following levels

- a. National
- b. Provincial
- c. District
- d. Ward and village level

The above structures will be feeding into the Development Committees at each level. The Food and Nutrition Security Committees are responsible for the coordination of food and nutrition security programmes, prioritising responses in line with the FNSP and strategy, monitoring allocation of resources and gaps, monitoring the implementation of programmes, providing technical advice to lower-level structures and are informed by FNS assessments.

Members of the FNSCs include members from, at the very least, ministries responsible for health, agriculture, labour and social services, local government, education, water, gender, community development, with the participation of UN agencies, NGOs and Civil Society.

The Food and Nutrition Security Committees will ensure that FNS is an integral component of planning under the development committees.

Each individual ministry or sector representative will have accountability towards multisectoral collaboration that is reflected in their administrative arrangements and procedures.

12.4 Roles and Responsibilities of Lead Sector Ministries and Agencies in Food and Nutrition Security

The lead and supporting ministries or authorities for specific key result areas are summarised in Table 9.

CHAPTER 12. INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Table 9: Key Result Area and Lead Sector Ministries or Agencies

Commitment	Lead Ministry or Authority	Supporting ministries
Commitment I: Policy Analysis and Advice	Office of the President and Cabinet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministries responsible for finance and economic planning; health; agriculture; labour and social services; gender; local government; transport; water; environment; industry; science and technology; primary and tertiary education; infrastructure, information, small and medium enterprises and lands
Commitment II: Agriculture and Food Security	Ministry responsible for Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministries responsible for health, labour and social services, finance and economic planning, education, gender, education, local government, water, transport, environment, industry, science and technology, lands, home affairs, energy, information, infrastructure, and small and medium enterprises.
Commitment III: Social Assistance	Ministry responsible for Labour and Social Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministries responsible for agriculture, health, finance, education, gender, local government, water, transport, environment, industry, science and technology, lands, small and medium enterprises and information and publicity.
Commitment IV: Food Safety and Standards	Authority for food safety and standards and Ministry responsible for health and agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministries responsible for import/export, border control, agriculture, health, education, labour and social services, gender, local government, water, transport, industry, science and technology, infrastructure and small and medium enterprises finance and information.
Commitment V: Nutrition Security	Ministry responsible for health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministries responsible for agriculture, labour and social services, gender, education, local government, water, transport, industry, environment, science and technology, infrastructure and information and publicity, public service, information, communication and technology, land and small and medium enterprises.
Commitment VI: Information: Assessment, Analysis and Early Warning	ZIMSTAT/Food and Nutrition Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministries responsible for agriculture, labour and social services, gender, climate, local government, water, education, environment, science and technology, land, industry, commerce, tourism, information communication and technology and early warning.
Commitment VII: National Capacity for Food and Nutrition Security	Food and Nutrition Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministries responsible for health, agriculture, labour and social services, education, gender, local government, water, environment, science and technology, information and publicity, lands, small and medium enterprises, information communication and technology, higher and tertiary education economic planning, infrastructure and industry.

CHAPTER 13. ANNEXES

13.1 Annex 1. Key Result Area 1 - Policy Analysis and Advice

Goal for the Next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Annual Budget (000)			Total Budget (USD)
					Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	
Goal 1: Harmonise existing and emerging policies, strategies and guidelines that promote food and nutrition security by 2025	7. Ensure that relevant policies that promote the use of locally produced products are used by all stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buy-in and commitment among stakeholders to use policies that promote the use of locally produced products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low interest and commitment among stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of policies reviewed and amended 	20	25	25	70,000
	8. Provide policy support for capacitation of local producers of crops and livestock to improve local production output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong support from local producers Expected profits from local investments are high Existence of adequate resources (land, water, labour, finance) to support production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inefficient use of resources Insecurity of land tenure and water shortages Unfavourable climatic conditions Lack of commitment from other sectors Water crisis and power outages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy support in place for capacitation of local producers 	20	20	20	60,000
	9. Ensure that national policies promote income growth among the labour endowed food and nutrition insecure households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commitment by Government to redistribute income Proficient use of resources to raise rural incomes Marginalised groups have a voice in budget allocation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inefficient use of resources transferred to the poor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of the population that is food insecure Poverty headcount disaggregated by rural / urban 	20	20	10	50,000
	10. Promote inclusive engagement of all relevant FNS stakeholders up to subnational level on policy development processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness to consult widely on policy development processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preference for top-down approach by policy makers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of provincial, district and ward committees with development plans incorporating FNS priorities 	20	20	20	60,000

CHAPTER 13. ANNEXES

13.1 Annex 1. Key Result Area 1 - Policy Analysis and Advice

Goal for the Next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Annual Budget (000)			Total Budget (USD)
					Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	
	11. Support the financial services sector with risk-reducing, risk-sharing policy and related instruments to promote lending that has a bias towards agri-based loans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness of Financial institutions to invest in agriculture to boost food production and agricultural incomes Favourable Climatic conditions Open credit lines of lending to agriculture The central bank invests in the creation of a district data base/credit bureau for farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less risky non-agricultural enterprises crowd out agricultural enterprises in access to finance Abuse of loan funds by beneficiaries Adverse impacts of climate change International price instability affects viability of agriculture Macroeconomic instability increases interest rates and number of defaulters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk-reducing / sharing instruments introduced and policies and regulations put in place to protect financial institutions willing to lend without collateral 	15	15	15	45,000
	12. Analyse existing policies to assess whether they are nutrition sensitive, gender sensitive and promote inclusion of the vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness by stakeholders to change policies and make them more nutrition-sensitive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inflexibility of funders and implementers to adapt interventions and make them more nutrition sensitive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Policies reviewed and amended to be nutrition, gender sensitive and inclusive of vulnerable groups 	15	20	20	55,000

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13.1 Annex 1. Key Result Area 1 - Policy Analysis and Advice

Goal for the Next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Annual Budget (000)			Total Budget (USD)
					Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	
Goal 2: Conduct evidence-based advocacy and communication for food and nutrition security by 2025	5. Advocate for response to food and nutrition security issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure is strategically positioned closer to and within the target population Food and nutrition security remains high priority in national development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competition for investible funds with non-agricultural sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of food and nutrition programmes responding to food and nutrition security priorities Increase in percentage of sector budget allocations towards food and nutrition security 	15	15	15	45,000
	6. Promote food and nutrition research in Zimbabwe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interest by local, regional and international institutions to forge strategic research linkages on food and nutrition security Availability of funding for academic and research institutions to participate in food and nutrition security research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research not considered a priority for budget allocation Inadequate research skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of new Research, Development and Innovations that promote 	20	20	20	60,000
	7. Promote a paradigm shift towards an inclusive education that imparts both theory and practical skills on food and nutrition security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness to include hands-on practical lessons in food and nutrition security in the basic and tertiary education curricula Availability of resources for food and nutrition practical sessions in order to facilitate learning by doing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School dropout rates Closure of schools due to pandemics or social unrest Cultural/religious beliefs that do not support pro-nutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of learners with theory and practical skills on food and nutrition enhanced through the Education sector 	15	15	15	45,000

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13.1 Annex 1. Key Result Area 1 - Policy Analysis and Advice

Goal for the Next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Annual Budget (000)			Total Budget (USD)
					Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	
	8. Disseminate strategic and policy documents to all stakeholders in all official languages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders are willing to participate in national and subnational disseminations Stakeholders have resources to access materials published through the media and internet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of interest in policy documents Lack of resources to access materials in the public domain Inadequate resource allocation to support policy implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of policy instruments in place (translated in all official languages) 	25	25	25	75,000
Goal 3: Monitor and evaluate implementation of policies, strategies and guidelines that support food and nutrition security by 2025	5. Develop sector-specific monitoring and evaluation frameworks that track implementation of multi-sectoral food and nutrition activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government continues to implement Integrated Results-Based Management in sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under-funding of monitoring and evaluation activities Failure to implement recommendations from monitoring reports Fluctuating market prices for agricultural products affect investments in food and nutrition sector Unforeseen disasters may cause resources to be channelled elsewhere depriving the nutrition sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of functional sectors with MFNSS Monitoring framework 	30	30	20	80,000

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13.1 Annex 1. Key Result Area 1 - Policy Analysis and Advice

Goal for the Next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Annual Budget (000)			Total Budget (USD)
					Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	
	6. Develop tools for tracking sector global and national financial commitments towards food and nutrition security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interest exists among food and nutrition stakeholders to self-report on budget allocation, disbursement and utilisation using budget tracking tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Failure to avail budget data or disbursements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of budget tracking tools developed 	50	50	30	130,000
	7. Increase capacity and resource allocation for decentralised Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) of Food and Nutrition policies, programmes and projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant skills are available to undertake M&E activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff turnover in M&E units of key food and nutrition security sector Ministries, Departments and Agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of sectors capacitated in M&E for FNS 	30	30	30	90,000
Total Budget					295,000	305,000	265,000	865,000

CHAPTER 13. ANNEXES

13.2 Annex 2. Key Result Area 2 - Agriculture and Food Security

Goals for the Next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goals	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Annual Budget (000)			Total Budget (USD)
					Yr 1	Yr2	Yr 3	
<p>Goal 1: To become food self-sufficient in cereals, horticulture, livestock, legumes and aquaculture at national level by 2025</p>	<p>1. Promote gender and nutrition sensitive agriculture capacitation of farmers for full, efficient, sustainable and productive utilisation of land and water resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate financing for all agriculture activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural hazards/ disasters such as droughts, veld fires, cyclones, hailstorms or floods Vandalism of agricultural infrastructure Theft of produce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantity of meat (beef, pork, poultry, goat and sheep), milk and eggs produced Quantity of cereal (maize, wheat, traditional grains) production (tonnes) per cropping season Quantity of horticulture produced Quantity of fish produced Average crop yield Livestock offtake Calving / kidding/ lambing rate Carcass weight Milk per cow/ day Area planted to different crops 	7000 0	7000 0	6000 0	20,000,000
	<p>2. Promote production and consumption of traditional grain crops and small stock (sorghum, millets, cow peas, poultry and rabbits)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficient, affordable and timeous input supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unforeseen circumstances such as low farmer uptake of technologies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage increase in area under traditional grains Percentage increase in yield under traditional grains Proportion of farmers involved in continuous production of specific crops (e.g. traditional grains) Percentage increase in households with small stock (e.g. poultry, goats) 	3000	3000	2000	8,000,000
	<p>3. Improve institutional capacity of agricultural research (to improve productivity of crop and livestock through improved genetics), technical training and extension services (crop and livestock extension officers and veterinary extension officers)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research and development remain top priority in budget allocation Capacitated agricultural service providers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak research-education-farmer linkages Under-funding of research and development Staff turnover in research institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of motorised extension staff Proportion of extension staff equipped with ICT gadgets Proportion of budget allocated to agriculture Proportion of budget allocated to agricultural research 	20000	20000	20000	60,000,000

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13.2 Annex 2. Key Result Area 2 - Agriculture and Food Security

Goals for the Next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goals	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Annual Budget (000)			Total Budget (USD)
					Yr 1	Yr2	Yr 3	
	4. Promote the use of biotechnology and e-agriculture to improve and promote high yielding varieties/hybrids including bio fortified crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of agricultural funding from lending institutions • Mobile phone access by farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited local expertise • Resistance to the use of biotech • Economic instability • Unstable internet connectivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in number of people adopting biotechnology, post-harvest handling and storage technology as well as e-agriculture • Percentage increase in number of farmers adopting ICT based advisory services • Area under bio fortified crops • Proportion of households growing bio fortified crops • Proportion of households using certified seed 	40000	40000	20000	10,000,000
	5. Promote reduction of pre-and post-harvest losses and improved handling, storage technologies, food preservation and food conservation processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Favourable, consistent policies • Capacitated agricultural service providers • Availability of well-functioning agricultural markets • Availability of electricity for processing machinery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pest outbreaks (insect infestation) • Natural disasters (water damage to storage facilities) • Trading of ineffective pesticides by unscrupulous businesses • Resistance to adoption of new technologies by farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % reduction in post-harvest losses • Proportion of farmers practicing improved food preservation methods • Percentage increase in number of farmers involved in on-farm processing income generating projects • Percentage increase in household income 	12000	1750	8000	21,750,000
	6. Reviewing contract farming provisions to become more binding and include timely payments; inflation indexed producer prices and establishing a stop-order system to strengthen and promote contract farming to cover all crops and livestock.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fair and effective pricing system • Interest by private sector and farmers to venture into contract farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under-performing contract farming systems (side marketing and poor pricing models) • Unfavourable climatic conditions reduce output 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of farmers participating in contract farming arrangements • Proportion of small-scale farmers treating farming as a business 	7000	7000	6000	2,000,000
	7. Intensify the design, construction and rehabilitation of sustainable and nutrition-sensitive irrigation infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate financing for all agriculture activities. • Irrigable land is available and can be secured • Equitable geographical distribution of irrigation schemes • Production of diverse crops • Sustainable management of irrigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural hazards/ disasters such as droughts, veld fires, cyclones, hailstorms or floods • High cost of energy • Theft of equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functional area under irrigation • Number of new irrigation schemes constructed • Proportion of irrigation schemes that are functional • Number of irrigation schemes by district • Number of village nutrition gardens established 	25000	35000	11000	71,000,000

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13.2 Annex 2. Key Result Area 2 - Agriculture and Food Security

Goals for the Next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goals	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Annual Budget (000)			Total Budget (USD)
					Yr 1	Yr2	Yr 3	
	8. Strengthen animal and crop health and nutrition, disease surveillance and control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well-funded surveillance systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pandemic out-breaks (e.g. COVID-19) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of disease surveillance reports produced and disseminated Livestock Mortality rate (cattle, sheep, goats, poultry) Livestock disease prevalence, e.g., theileriosis Number of livestock vaccinated Number of new dip tanks Number of rehabilitated dip tanks Proportion of livestock farmers with access to animal health centres/service 	17000	20000	8000	45,000,000
	9. Promote Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) across the whole value chain	Willingness by farmers to adopt Good Agricultural Practices	High input and labour costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of demonstrations Number of farmers trained Number of farmers who adopted GAP Increased production levels of crops and livestock 	200	400	400	1,000,000
Goal 2: To increase the proportion of households with acceptable food consumption score from 35% in 2022 to 75% by 2025	1. Promote crop and livestock diversification at household level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness by farmers to adopt new technologies and diversify production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural hazards/ disasters such as droughts or cyclones might reduce agricultural output. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of households with an acceptable food consumption score. Crop diversification Index Proportion of households producing livestock 	10000	10000	5000	25,000,000
Goal 3: Increase the domestic production, supply and consumption of foods rich in micronutrients by 2025	1. Promote adoption of available, traditional and new biofortified varieties of crops such as biofortified orange maize, biofortified beans, high iron & protein millet and orange fleshed sweet potatoes through agricultural extension support, input packages and output processing, market linkages facilitation and consumer education for demand creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness of farmers to try and adopt bio-fortified crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tastes and preferences of consumers (e.g., orange maize and small grains). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of households producing biofortified varieties of crops Number of farmers trained in production of biofortified crops Number of food products certified for fortification Quantity of biofortified crops produced 	2000	2000	1000	5,000,000

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13.2 Annex 2. Key Result Area 2 - Agriculture and Food Security

Goals for the Next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goals	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Annual Budget (000)			Total Budget (USD)
					Yr 1	Yr2	Yr 3	
	2. Increase availability of certified bio fortified seed on the market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness of seed houses and agro-dealers to produce and market bio fortified seed, respectively. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of buy-in and cooperation from seed houses and agro-dealers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of seed houses producing biofortified certified seed Number of agro-dealers selling biofortified certified seed 	10000	5000	5000	20,000,000
	3. Promote and increase production of fruit trees and herbs at household level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of adequate water (rainfed and underground) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural hazards/ disasters such as droughts or cyclones might reduce agricultural output. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of trees planted Number of orchards established 	2000	3000	1500	6,500,000
	4. Establish community fishponds and stocking of fish in dams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness by farmers to adopt aquaculture Resources to support aquaculture extension services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Propagation of Invasive Species. Contamination of Water and Threatens Health. Affects Wild Fish Population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of fishponds established Number of dams stocked with fish Quantity of fish produced 	1000	1000	5000	7,000,000
	5. Promote production and consumption of small stock's meat, milk and eggs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness to adopt production of small stock like rabbits Milking goats and use of goat milk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water availability/ quality that can affect aquaculture production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of households into small stock production (poultry, rabbits, goats) 				
Goal 4: Increase the proportion of households with improved source of livelihoods by 2025	1. Diversify and scale-up nutrition and gender-sensitive production of emerging high-value crops such as blueberries, raspberry, macadamia nuts, chia, and saffron which have high demand on the local and export markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attractive producer prices Non-restrictive trade policies to encourage export by farmers Viability of farmers investing in emerging high-value crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restrictive export requirements Poor road network and unstable markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage increase in number of farmers adopting diversified emerging crops Proportion of quantities of emerging crops available on the market Export revenue from high-value crops 	500	500	300	1,300,000
	2. Strengthen the domestic horticultural markets in major cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of well-functioning agricultural markets locally and abroad Willingness by traders to formalise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic instability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of domestic horticultural markets strengthened Proportion of farmers with access to formalised domestic horticultural markets 	400	400	200	1,000,000
	3. Promote cluster development in agriculture focusing on high-value food and cash crops, as well as livestock, aquaculture, apiculture and forest and timber-based products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of good road network in rural areas to access markets for horticulture products which are mostly perishable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor road networks and improper markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of private sector investments stimulated along the value chain for priority commodities Number of productive agricultural clusters Number of clusters trained and formalized 	2000	2000	1000	5,000,000

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13.2 Annex 2. Key Result Area 2 - Agriculture and Food Security

Goals for the Next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goals	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Annual Budget (000)			Total Budget (USD)	
					Yr 1	Yr2	Yr 3		
Goal 5: Increase by 20% per year the proportion of farmers adopting climate-smart agriculture practices	1. Encourage integrated soil fertility management practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Labour is available to practice soil fertility management practices at farm level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow uptake by communities to adopt new methods of farming (e.g. adoption of small grains that are drought tolerant) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage increase in agricultural output Number of soil management practices promoted 	500	1000	500	2,000,000	
	2. Promote and upscale the use of CSA (Climate Smart Agriculture) technologies in crop and livestock production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of well-functioning agricultural markets Availability of labour and machinery for CSA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resistance to adoption of new technologies by farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage increase in farmers practising climate smart agriculture technologies in livestock production (small stock) Proportion of farmers practising climate smart agriculture technologies (conservation agriculture, water harvesting) Percentage increase in crop yields 					
	3. Conduct research on sustainable resource use efficiency in farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of appropriate methods of farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inappropriate and unsustainable farming methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage increase in agricultural output Percentage increase in crop yields 	10	30	10		50,000
	4. Establish sustainable livestock/ rangeland production and management, including active promotion of measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competition for land between arable and grazing land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of grazing/ rangeland management schemes established Livestock carrying capacity of rangelands in livestock units per hectare (LU/ha) 	3000	5000	1600		9,600,000
Total Budget					225 610	227 080	156 510	609,200,000	

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13.3 Annex 3: Key Result Area 3 - Social Protection

Goal for the Next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Annual budget			Total Budget (USD)
					Yr 1	Yr2	Yr3	
Goal 1: Relevant programs under social protection are nutrition-sensitive by 2025	4. Roll-out appropriate and inclusive (gender, disability, and age specific) nutrition - sensitive information packages (e.g., braille, sign language) through relevant social protection interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There will be adequate funding from the government and its partners to support the strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced donor and government funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of households reached with information packages Number of materials developed 	0	10	10	20,000
	5. Distribute a nutrition-sensitive Food Deficit Mitigation package by 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There will be adequate resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of resources to make the programme sustainable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of vulnerable households with acceptable HDDS Proportion of vulnerable households with acceptable FCS 	5	10	0	15,000
	6. Strengthen multi-sectoral linkages of the Education, Agriculture, Health, Social Protection, Finance, Women Affairs and Youth for the sustainability of the Home-grown School Feeding Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy alignment Every primary school providing one hot balanced meal per learner per day of the annual school calendar Phase 3 of the HGSFP will begin in 2022 and extend school meals to secondary schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate resources to make the programme sustainable over-reliance on the fiscus leading to incomplete provision of school meals per calendar school year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of learners provided with one hot balanced school meal/school day Proportion of food items purchased from smallholder farmers Number of schools implementing the HGSFP Number of SP institutions where the HGSFP is promoted Completion rate of learners Pass rate School dropout rate 	15	15	15	45,000

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13.3 Annex 3: Key Result Area 3 - Social Protection

Goal for the Next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Annual budget			Total Budget (USD)
					Yr 1	Yr2	Yr3	
	7. Rollout the nutrition and health programme (deworming, measuring height, weight, nutrition and health education, micronutrient supplementation) in all institutions providing social protection services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of funding/ resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of SP institutions where nutrition and health programme are rolled out 	15	15	10	40,000
Goal 2: Increase coverage of social assistance rendered to those identified vulnerable from 65% in 2020 to 85% by 2025	1. Digitalize an all-inclusive Social Protection Database that is reliable and accessible to all partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry/ department responsible for social development has the necessary equipment human manpower and expertise to implement the key strategies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funding lack of resources such as human, financial and technical Non continuity of programmes implemented exclusion and inclusion errors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of districts in Zimbabwe with digitalised registers of vulnerable groups Number of vulnerable people captured in the data base Number of verification processes conducted 	20	20	25	65,000
	2. Build capacity of the Department of Social Development to use the database for beneficiary selection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is need for adequate funding from the government and its partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data base may not be utilised Political interference 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of officers capacitated. 	55	55	55	165,000
	3. Harmonise targeting of SP interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hard to reach areas with most vulnerable population is captured in the database There is coordination between Government and relevant stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dependency syndrome from the targeted vulnerable population Inconsistencies with regards to standards of operation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people receiving social assistance 	0	0	0	0
	4. Develop minimum standards and guidelines for food aid support and cash support to meet nutritional needs for all the vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government and partners to allocate resources for this activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The minimum standards may still not be used if not enforced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of the minimum standards for all players in the food assistance sector 				1,400,000

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13.3 Annex 3: Key Result Area 3 - Social Protection

Goal for the Next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Annual budget			Total Budget (USD)
					Yr 1	Yr2	Yr3	
	5. Ensure adequate reporting and monitoring mechanisms are put in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness of stakeholders Reporting structures are available and are functional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of skills to use the monitoring systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of monitoring and reporting mechanisms Proportion of stakeholders utilising the reporting mechanism 	258	258	258	774,000
	6. Scale-up the provision of inclusive social assistance through rationalisation of beneficiaries to ensure they receive the much needed and relevant social assistance for enhanced FNS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation of stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corruption Exclusion and inclusion errors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of deserving people that receive SP assistance Proportion of vulnerable households targeted for Supplementary Feeding Programme 	0	0	0	0
Goal 3 Increase household resilience to cope with shocks by 2025	1. Increase livelihoods support for the vulnerable groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling macro and micro economic policies which are favourable to vulnerable populations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More extreme weather events than hitherto experienced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of households participating in income generating projects Copying strategy index Resilience capacity index 				165,000
	2. Capacitate community structures such as Community Child Protection Committees, WADCOs and VIDCOs Isiphala seNkosi / Zunde raMambo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling macro and micro economic policies which are favourable to vulnerable populations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unforeseen circumstances e, g., COVID-19 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of community structures capacitated Number of functional community SP structures 	2095	2095	2095	6,285,000
	3. Customise livelihood programmes to suit nature of vulnerability e.g., for Persons with Disabilities, chronically ill, etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The vulnerable are willing to engage in livelihood activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of knowledge and exposure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of vulnerable households engaging in tailor-made livelihood activities 	5000	5000	4000	14,000,000
	4. Implement livelihood projects that use labour saving technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the vulnerable groups have access to the financial means to purchase the labour-saving technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality of the technologies may not be durable, hence the desired results may not be attained. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of labour-saving technologies dispensed Number of women accessing labour saving technologies 	2,250.2	2,250.2	2,250.200	6,750,600

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13.3 Annex 3: Key Result Area 3 - Social Protection

Goal for the Next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Annual budget			Total Budget (USD)
					Yr 1	Yr2	Yr3	
	5. Advocate for development, rehabilitation and design of food and nutrition infrastructure during community works that improves food security at household and community level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road and Transport Authorities have access to funding Communities are willing to participate Development partners and PPP players are willing to provide technical, material and financial resources Supportive community development policies Stable socio-economic environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community resistance t Inadequate funding Community participation in infrastructure development projects may be unsustainable Volatile environment Natural Disasters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Roads rehabilitated Length of new roads (km)constructed Number of agribusiness markets rehabilitated/co nstructed Number of Food and Nutrition demonstration sites established Number of grain silos constructed Number of HGSFP school kitchens constructed 	0	6,100	6,100	12,200,000
Goal 4: Integrate social protection and nutrition sensitive activities and projects within communities and schools by 2025	6. Promote the consumption of locally produced foods under the HGSFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diversified food consumption will improve the nutritional outcomes of the HGSFP Demand for locally produced foods will create employment and improve livelihoods among small scale producers and agro-processors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliance on imported and highly processed commercial food items Unfavourable procurement regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of schools implementing HGSF Program Quantity of locally produced foods purchased by schools Value of foods purchased locally by schools Completion rate of learners Pass rate School drop-out rate 	100	100	50	250,000
	7. Develop a nutrition sensitive school health coordinator training package	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every has school health coordinator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of resources to capacitate the school health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Guidelines developed Number of school health coordinators trained 	0	100	150	250,000

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13.3 Annex 3: Key Result Area 3 - Social Protection

Goal for the Next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Annual budget			Total Budget (USD)
					Yr 1	Yr2	Yr3	
	8. Advocate for functional, sustainable and reliable water sources for the HGSFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resources are available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some schools may be in areas unsuitable for establishing water sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of schools with functional and reliable water sources Number of schools implementing techno-survey water sources (promoting water harvesting technologies, drip irrigation etc) Database of schools without reliable functional water sources Number of schools with new water sources Number of non-functional water sources rehabilitated 	1000	1000	1425	3,425,000
	9. Ensure a holistic protection package for learners which includes clothing, take-home food packs, national documentation as well as stationery for OVC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government unable to fund a comprehensive package 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of OVC who receive holistic protection package 				590,000
	10. Scaling up services and integration of gender-based violence services in the context of food and nutrition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government & partners protect, support and restore human rights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of behaviour change from communities 	Number of food and nutrition activities mainstreaming gender-based violence	13300	13300	13400	40,000,000
Total Budget					24,758	13,300	13,400	51,358,000

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13.4 Annex 4: Key Result Area 4: Food Safety, Quality and Standards

Goal for the next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Annual Budget (000)			Total Budget (USD)
					Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	
Goal 1: Facilitate production, processing and distribution of safe and quality food across the crop and livestock value chains in Zimbabwe by 2025.	1. Establish and review food safety, quality regulations and standards for individual crops and livestock products and ensure coordination among key competent authorities along the value chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination and willingness among relevant sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resistance to adoption of regulations and standards High cost of compliance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Food Safety and Quality regulations and standards developed or amended. Standard Certification Supplier records 	400	300	300	1,000,000
	2. Sensitise, mandatorily implement and certify value chain stakeholders to the local Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling policies to mandate local GAP implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of resources / human personnel to implement local GAP Lack of enabling policies Lack of enforcement Policy executor lacks empowerment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of farmers implementing GAP, CODEX Codes of Practice, CODEX Guidelines Number of permit issue tests conducted 	400	400	200	1,000,000
	3. Sensitise and promote mandatory implementation of basic Food Safety principles by all industry players e.g. SMEs, Vendors and large companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling policies to mandate food safety principles implementation by the SMEs, Vendors and large companies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of resources to implement Lack of enabling policies Lack of enforcement Porous borders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of Food Industry players inspected and licensed. Proportion of Food Businesses implementing Food Safety principles (GHP, HACCP) 	400	300	300	1,000,000

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13.4 Annex 4: Key Result Area 4: Food Safety, Quality and Standards

Goal for the next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Annual Budget (000)			Total Budget (USD)
					Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	
	4. Test and enforce compliance to set food safety and quality regulations and standards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling environment to test and enforce compliance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centralised and limited resources for testing and enforcement Under capacitated and inadequate numbers of personnel for testing and enforcement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of food samples tested disaggregated by test result Proportion of food condemned/recalled penalties charged per quarter / year 	3000	1500	1500	5,000,000
	5. Advocate for the alignment and review of Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) for individual crops and livestock products.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination and willingness among relevant stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of advocacy from the relevant stakeholders Resistance to adoption of regulations and standards High cost of compliance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of chemicals regulations and standards for individual crops and livestock products. identified for alignment with international CODEX Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs). Number of regulations reviewed 	2000	21000	1000	5,000,000
	6. Capacitate CAs with adequate training, sampling techniques, monitoring equipment (Laboratory & field test kits) and enforcement of permitted chemicals and maximum residue limits (MRLs).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource availability Availability of inspectors to be trained. Availability of lab personnel to be trained and capacitated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of test kits Lack of resources to conduct effective monitoring and enforcement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of personnel trained. Number of sampling equipment procured and distributed Number of laboratory test and field test equipment procured. Number of MRLs prosecutions by provinces 	4000	3000	300	10,000,000
Goal 2: To increase consumer led demand for safe and quality food by 50% by 2025	1. Publicise quality and safety standards using all media forms including social media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased reach as all forms of communication / media will be used. Understanding by value chain players that these documents are for public awareness. Consumers have income to purchase food and willing to change their food preferences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource availability to implement Media and consumer apathy to food safety Food fraud and food adulteration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of consumers demanding safe and quality food Proportion of people reached with information Records of published material on Food Standards Number of consumer complaints Satisfaction index Billboards on Food safety 	750	750	500	2,000,000

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13.4 Annex 4: Key Result Area 4: Food Safety, Quality and Standards

Goal for the next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Annual Budget (000)			Total Budget (USD)
					Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	
	2. Increase awareness on food safety and quality including permitted chemicals and chemicals residue limits among communities through use of participatory approaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development and distribution of IEC material on food safety, permitted chemicals and chemicals residue limits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media and consumer apathy to food safety, WASH and permitted residues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of training workshops conducted Number of awareness creation campaigns 	750	750	500	2,000,000
	3. Ensure awareness creation on food safety targeting all stakeholders and cascade to subnational levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key stakeholders to be trained not easily identifiable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource availability to implement training Discriminatory and or nepotism approach in stakeholder identification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of stakeholders trained Number of ToT workshops conducted Food Safety Trainings guidelines developed Proportion of the population trained 				
	4. Publicise the Consumer Protection Act and capacitate consumers on their rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not all people are aware of this regulation, its mandate and the rights of consumers Consumers are informed and knowledgeable of their rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not enough awareness of this important piece of legislation Lack of Resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of awareness campaigns on the Consumer Protection Act 	500	500	500	1,500,000
	5. Risk communication to communities on post-harvest storage and hygienic food handling and preparation at home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insurgence of post-harvest management issues at household & community level e.g., aflatoxin & pesticide residues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of resources to implement National pandemics e.g., COVID-19 restrict information dissemination due to lockdowns Food insecurity (poor harvests) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of risk communication sessions conducted Proportion of households of households practising safe post-harvest storage 	500	500	500	1,500,000

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13.4 Annex 4: Key Result Area 4: Food Safety, Quality and Standards

Goal for the next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Annual Budget (000)			Total Budget (USD)
					Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	
Goal 3: Strengthen capacity and enforcement of national food safety legislation throughout the crop and livestock value chain.	1.Capacitate food inspectors with adequate training, sampling techniques, transport and equipment (field test kits)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource availability Capacitated EHPs to conduct tests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of test kits Competing roles and responsibilities on the same personnel pool e.g., Food testing Vs COVID-19 Screening Capability of enforcement personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of food inspector trained and capacitated through training, transport and equipment Number of field test kits procured and distributed 	500	500	500	1,500,000
	2.Ensure strengthening of enforcement of food safety standards and legislation for both domestic and imported types of food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling environment to strengthen enforcement of food safety standards and legislation Enabling legislation Adequate support resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial resource constraints Capability of enforcement personnel and infrastructures (laboratories) Porous borders Corruption at entry points 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of enforcement report Number of notices served, and prosecutions done. 	2000	21000	1000	5,000,000
	3. Ensure mandatory fortification of food (maize meal, wheat flour, sugar, oil and salt) and strengthen enforcement of the fortification legislation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness of private sector to invest in industrial fortification Favourable/ Enabling environment for importation of fortification equipment and fortificants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unreliability of utilities (water and electricity supply to industry) Unfavourable macro-economic policies that adversely affect the manufacturing industry Reliance on imports which do not conform to local regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of industries complying to the fortification of basic commodities 	2000	2000	1000	5,000,000

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13.4 Annex 4: Key Result Area 4: Food Safety, Quality and Standards

Goal for the next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Annual Budget (000)			Total Budget (USD)
					Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	
	4.Capacitate national food safety laboratories on both chemical and microbiology testing on food and water quality monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment to equip and accredit food laboratories 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of investors to that cause High cost of equipment and capacity building of personnel Lack of aftersales service providers for equipment e.g., servicing, calibration and repairs & maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of laboratories capacitated with chemicals and microbiology testing Number of modern testing equipment purchased for the laboratories. Number of laboratories accredited and maintaining status 	4000	3000	300	10,000,000
	5.Harmonise efforts among industry players in supporting the SUN Business Network strategic mandate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rolling out of the SUN Business Network strategy and growth of membership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of buy in of the SUN Business Network Strategy and membership Non-vibrant SUN Business Network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of players in the SUN Business Network Number of multi-sectoral coordination meetings conducted 	1000	500	500	2,000,000
	6.Enforce compliance and certification of all locally produced and imported foods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling environment and mechanisms to ensure coordinated enforcement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited resources for certification and testing Capability of enforcement personnel and infrastructures Lack of cooperation from business industry Porous borders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly Compliance Reports Reports of food products certified quarterly and annually. Quarterly and yearly percentage compliance for locally produced and imported products 	2000	2000	1000	5,000,000
	7. Advocate for broader food legislation reform (restriction of marketing of unhealthy foods to all children including Code, consumer friendly front of pack, labelling standards etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All retail shops are aware and comply with the Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes (BMS) Police force is supportive of EHD practitioners in enforcement and are capacitated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Profit prioritised ahead of compliance Corruption hinders enforcement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of retail shops complying to the Code of Marketing of BMS SI 46 of 1998 on BMS amended Reports of violations on marketing of BMS Labelling standards Instruments / legislation reviewed/developed Number of institutions complying with the code (shops but pharmacies, hospitals, etc). 	2000	2000	1000	5,000,000

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13.4 Annex 4: Key Result Area 4: Food Safety, Quality and Standards

Goal for the next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Annual Budget (000)			Total Budget (USD)
					Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	
	8. Develop a national data base for food operators and food handlers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political will and resource availability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited resources to implement Political moves barring implementation and enforcement Corruption Failure to implement and enforce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food safety regulations, laws available on the Ministry of Health or related departments Website. Number of publicised safety regulations and standards 	500	500	500	1,500,000
	9. Publicise quality and safety regulations and standards and enforce penalties for non-compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability and willingness to adopt global best practise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-adherence to publicised best practice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food safety regulations, laws available on the Ministry of Health or related departments Website. Number of publicised safety regulations and standards 	500	500	500	1,500,000
Goal 4: Promulgate coordinated sound and relevant food safety and quality standards, legislation and policies by 2025	1. Establish a National Food Safety and Standards Control Authority (NFSSCA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling environment Commitment from regulatory agencies Recognition of need for NFSSCA and enabling environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of commitment among food safety actors Unqualified and undeserving appointments of the membership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Food Safety and Standards Control Authority established 	2000	2000	1000	5,000,000
	2. Strengthen National CODEX Committee and align / harmonize national legislation with national needs and international standards and frameworks relevant to food safety.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling environment to align and harmonise the legislation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of proper coordination of relevant players Lack of political commitment Lack of budget for NCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed National Food Safety Policy and Food Safety Act. Presence of functional NCC Number of food regulations reviewed aligned with International CODEX food standards 	500	500	500	1,500,000

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13.4 Annex 4: Key Result Area 4: Food Safety, Quality and Standards

Goal for the next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Annual Budget (000)			Total Budget (USD)
					Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	
	3. Develop and support adherence to National Food Safety and Quality Policies including WASH standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder engagement and active participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate buy in from relevant ministries Lack of harmonisation of relevant ministry efforts Absence of all relevant stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of National Food Safety and Quality Policies developed and distributed 	500	500	500	1,500,000
	4. Develop new and review outdated food safety and quality legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate resources are mobilized to facilitate the review Willingness to review and align legislation and standards to current best practice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competing priorities on technical and subject matter experts as part of the relevant stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Standards Act amended Number of legislations reviewed 	500	500	500	1,500,000
Goal 5: Mainstreaming household hygiene, sanitation and waste management in all food and nutrition programmes in the country by 2025	1. Develop and support adherence to National WASH standards and policies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder engagement and active participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate buy in from relevant ministries. Lack of harmonisation of relevant ministry efforts. Absence of all relevant stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of National WASH standards and Policies developed and distributed 				1,500,00

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13.4 Annex 4: Key Result Area 4: Food Safety, Quality and Standards

Goal for the next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Annual Budget (000)			Total Budget (USD)
					Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	
	2 Strengthen community-based management to ensure availability of safe drinking water and approved sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling policies in promotion of WASH activities Combined resource mobilisation by Government and development partners. Willingness by community members to adhere to WASH requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited resources. Poor community by-in of WASH requirements. High community donor syndrome attitude Community Vandalism and theft. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of people with access to safe drinking water and sanitation. Water and Sanitation Committees revived at all levels 	500	500	500	1,500,000
	3. Ensure that household hygiene, safe sanitation and waste management are priority components in addressing food and nutrition security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local authorities have resources to prioritise safe water provision and sound waste management systems. Availability of advanced portable, safe and affordable WASH infrastructure i.e., solar powered borehole and piped water schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No ring fencing by local authorities Non availability of funds Disharmonised efforts by development partners Political dependency by community leadership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of households with access to safe domestic water supplies Proportion of households with access to approved waste management system Proportion of households with basic sanitation and hygiene enabling facilities Number of boreholes and dams constructed Number of deep and shallow water wells protected Number of rehabilitated water reticulation systems 	500	500	500	1,500,000
	4. Increase awareness on household hygiene, sanitation and waste management among communities through use of participatory approaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness to adopt good practices on hygiene, sanitation and waste management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media and consumer apathy to hygiene, sanitation and waste management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of training workshops conducted. Number of awareness creation campaigns. Proportion of schools with gender sensitive WASH facilities 	750	750	500	2,000,000.
Total Budget					3700	2350	2200	8,250,000

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13.5 Annex 5: Key Result Area 5: Nutrition Security

Goal for the next Three Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicator	Annual Budget ('000)			Total Budget (USD)
					Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	
Goal 1:								
Increase proportion of infants and young children receiving a minimum acceptable diet from 10.7% to 20% by 2025.	1. Promote nutrition sensitive production and consumption of safe, diverse nutrient dense diets (including indigenous food) targeting all population groups (not leaving out those with chronic conditions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population willing and able to diversify diet Population willing to adopt best practices (crop and small livestock production/ dietary practices) and increase consumption of locally available foods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource constrained population Competing national priorities e.g., COVID-19 Limited political will Unwillingness to diversify crop production National disasters that affect food production e.g., drought Undermining of nutritious indigenous and locally available foods Religion, myths and barriers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of the population consuming diversified diets Number of food-based dietary guidelines revised 	500	500	300	1,300,000
	2. Promote optimum institutional and community IYCF practices in the first 1000 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operationalization of Community Health Strategy 	Number of recommended nutrition behaviours prioritised and promoted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of children 6-23 months consuming MAD, MMF and MDD Early initiation of breastfeeding Number of functional care groups Number of health institutions certified baby friendly 	750	750	500	2,000,000

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13.5 Annex 5: Key Result Area 5: Nutrition Security

Goal for the next Three Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicator	Annual Budget ('000)			Total Budget (USD)
					Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	
	3. Promote, develop, and implement nutrition related social behaviour change and communication strategies through both the public and private sectors targeting everyone and not leaving out the vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling environment and technical competence to develop communication strategies The vulnerable groups are literate enough to understand the messages given Packaging of messages to include visual and audio messages with peculiar languages of the area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited competencies and restrictive environment Limited resources for implementation Resistance to change Vulnerable groups have limited literacy Adoption of new behaviours takes time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of BCC strategies developed and implemented Number of recommended nutrition behaviours prioritised and promoted Number of recommended health behaviours prioritised and promoted Proportion of the target population practising each of the recommended nutrition behaviours (e.g., consumption of 4 food groups; consumption of foods rich in Vitamin A, iron; food preparation in a way that preserves nutrient value of the foods; planting bio-fortified crop varieties) Proportion of the target population practising each of the recommended health behaviours (e.g., wellness; reducing salt intake; treatment of diarrhoea; use of ANC services; use of PNC, WASH behaviours) 	400	300	175	875,000

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13.5 Annex 5: Key Result Area 5: Nutrition Security

Goal for the next Three Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicator	Annual Budget ('000)			Total Budget (USD)
					Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	
	4. Ensure that all malnourished people have access to nutrition status screening and treatment that meet universally accepted minimum standards and are harmonised with other routine health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity and commitment for national response exists Strong linkages between referral structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of growth monitoring equipment Shortage of HWs and Community Health volunteers. Lack of incentives for CHWs Old age vs skills required of CHWs Failure to keep up with technology change i.e., health demands Pandemic and natural disaster that affect service delivery Religious barriers Chronic conditions such as diabetes and hypertension are under reported in communities to enable identification and targeting of beneficiaries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of population screened for malnutrition disaggregated by type and age group Proportion of population with malnutrition that is properly managed disaggregated by type age group Proportion of population with Integrated management of malnutrition guidelines revised 	4000	3000	3000	10,000,000
	5. Strengthen and promote optimal Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN) practices through standardised guidelines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities actively take-up recommended MIYCN practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of knowledge and food insecurity limit use of nutrient dense foods in MIYCN Resistance to use of local foods Unwillingness of caregivers to adopt recommended IYCF practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of children 0-6 months who were exclusively breastfed Proportion of children 6-59 months who ate a Minimum Acceptable Diet Prevalence of low birth weight (children born with less than 2500g) Proportion of women of childbearing age (WCBA) with at least the minimum dietary diversity (MDD) Proportion of women of childbearing age who are a) underweight (BMI <18.5); b) overweight (BMI 25-29.9); and c) obese (BMI 30+) Prevalence of teenage pregnancies 	500	400	350	1,250,000

CHAPTER 13. ANNEXES

13.5 Annex 5: Key Result Area 5: Nutrition Security

Goal for the next Three Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicator	Annual Budget ('000)			Total Budget (USD)
					Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	
	6. Advocacy for increased government funding from the fiscus.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political will Conducive economic environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competing national priorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sub vote 3 revived 	150	100	100	350,000
	7. Ensure that nutrition interventions (specific and sensitive) are in place to prevent nutrition problems of public health concern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate financial resources Adequate equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unfavourable macro-economic policies that adversely affect the manufacturing industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of hammer mill fortification sites Proportion of households consuming biofortified foods Proportion of households consuming fortified foods by type Number of industries producing fortified foods Number of consumer awareness campaigns (e.g., cooking demonstrations, nutrition week, etc) promoted per year Number of children fed under supplementary feeding programmes Number of food insecure wards implementing supplementary feeding Number of schools in food insecure districts that are implementing supplementary feeding programmes Proportion of vulnerable households targeted for supplementary feeding Vitamin A Supplementation coverage 	2500	2500	2500	7,500,000

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13.5 Annex 5: Key Result Area 5: Nutrition Security

Goal for the next Three Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicator	Annual Budget ('000)			Total Budget (USD)
					Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	
	8. Strengthen health and nutrition programmes in institutions of care (schools, prisons, hospitals, children's homes, waiting mothers' shelters, homes of the elderly, rehabilitation centres).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and nutrition program rolled out in institutions of care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited and incapacitated personnel Brain drain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of institutions implementing health and nutrition programmes 	500	350	400	1,250,000
	9. Promote nutrition sensitive production and consumption of safe, diverse nutrient dense diets (including indigenous food) targeting all population groups (not leaving out those with chronic conditions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population willing and able to diversify diet Population willing to adopt best practices (crop and small livestock production/ dietary practices) and increase consumption of locally available foods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource constrained population Competing national priorities e.g., COVID-19 Limited political will Unwillingness to diversify crop production National disasters that affect food production e.g., drought Undermining of nutritious indigenous and locally available foods Religion, myths and barriers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of the population consuming diversified diets Number of food-based dietary guidelines revised 				
Goal 2 : Increase investment towards nutrition and health services by 2025.	1. Coordinate and document food and nutrition research activities (including indigenous knowledge)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of funding and expertise to conduct research Publication, endorsement and actioning of research findings and data Existence of necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource Constraints 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of research activities conducted Number of research publications Number of research hubs created 	100	100	50	250,000
	2. Mobilise an increase in funding towards nutrition from the national fiscus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political will Conducive economic environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competing national priorities Unconducive economic and political environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sub vote 3 revived 	150	100	100	350,000
	3. Advocate for staff establishment of nutritionists at sub-national levels in Ministry for health and other relevant ministries (e.g., WNCs, agriculture sector)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government funding for the staff establishment. There are enough trained people to fill the posts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resistance from the sectors Short tern donor funded posts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of sector ministries incorporating nutrition expertise in their staff establishment. 	40	25	35	100,000

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13.5 Annex 5: Key Result Area 5: Nutrition Security

Goal for the next Three Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicator	Annual Budget ('000)			Total Budget (USD)
					Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	
Improved nutritious/healthy food choices for consumers	1. Public Private Partnerships (PPP) strengthened in the delivery of innovative interventions to alleviate nutrition problems for their staff and in the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness by employers and employees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unsupportive economic environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of targeted companies with wellness programmes for staff Number of private and public sector institutions that have introduced lactation rooms at the workplace Proportion of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score range Proportion of households with acceptable dietary diversity Proportion of women of childbearing age with acceptable MDD-W 	50	50	50	150,000
	2. Implement and roll out Food Based Dietary Guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding for training and printing of guidelines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of awareness campaigns done Number of FB DG IEC materials printed and distributed Number of sectorial engagements done 	400	400	400	1,200,000
	3. Provide guidelines and technical support for nutrition sensitive programming across sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functional multisectoral committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited accountability for implementing nutrition sensitive programming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Guidelines Produced. Number of MDAs reporting on nutrition sensitive interventions 	200	200	100	500,000
	4. Enforcement of statutory instrument on mandatory food fortification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated Food and Food Standards Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resistance from the food industry sectors Stable economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of food industries complying Food fortification strategy produced 	700	500	300	1,500,000
Total Budget					10 940	9275	8360	28,575,000

CHAPTER 13. ANNEXES

13.6 Annex 6: Key Result Area 6: Food and Nutrition Information: Assessment, Analysis and Early Warning

Goal for the next Five Years	Key Strategies	Assumptions	Risks	Indicator	Annual Budget (000)			Total Budget (USD)
					Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	
Goal 1: A secure and integrated central repository for the storage, retrieval, maintenance and update of information is established by 2025	1. Integrate and harmonize existing information systems on Food and Nutrition Security within the RBM M&E framework to eliminate duplication of efforts and enhance stakeholder collaboration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cloud storage of FNS information is permitted by Government Stakeholders are willing to share information on food and nutrition security openly and timely Stakeholder collaboration improves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low and weak internet network coverage Cyber risks (hackers, viruses, Malware effects, cyber-crimes, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequency of dashboard updates A handbook of food and nutrition indicators and indicator definitions. Number of harmonised RBM&E information sharing workshops per year 	30	30	30	90,000
	2. Establish a robust information portal for ease of accessing updated information by stakeholders at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connectivity (mobile, internet, etc.) expanded to reach all sectoral institutions at all levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High costs to access the internet High computer illiteracy Irregular power supply to sectoral institutions Provide inadequate and irrelevant information to stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of stakeholders accessing the information portal per quarter at national and subnational level 	20	20	20	40,000
	3. Advocate for robust information technology security systems for all sectoral institutions at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connectivity (mobile, internet, etc.) expanded to reach all sectoral institutions at all levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cyber risks (hackers, viruses, Malware) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of institutions with secure ICT systems (including data protection procedures & guidelines) Number of stakeholders with back-up power supply (generators and solar systems) 	20	20	10	50,000
	4. Ensure the incorporation of food and nutrition security information system in the development and operationalisation of a government digitalisation strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food and nutrition security information is made readily and timely accessible to users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low and poor internet network coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of sectors with FNS information included in the government digitalised system 	20	20	10	50,000

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13.6 Annex 6: Key Result Area 6: Food and Nutrition Information: Assessment, Analysis and Early Warning

Goal for the next Five Years	Key Strategies	Assumptions	Risks	Indicator	Annual Budget (000)			Total Budget (USD)
					Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	
	5. Advocate for media service providers to increase coverage of food and nutrition information dissemination in all areas in Zimbabwe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coverage expanded to reach all levels (community and institutional) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate resources High costs to access the internet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of media services providing food nutrition security information Proportion of population knowledgeable on key food and nutrition concepts. 	20	20	10	50,000
Goal 2: Timely collection, collation and dissemination of up to date, accurate, and disaggregated food and nutrition security information by 2025	1. Promote the use of efficient data collection systems (e.g., mobile and web-based) ^{a/}	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cost of mobile and web-based food and nutrition data collection systems remains accessible and supply lines remain open Internet and mobile connectivity are available Energy supply remains stable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cyber risks (hackers, viruses, Malware effects, cybercrimes, etc.) Unreliable energy to power electronic gadgets used in mobile and web-based data collection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of sectors using web-based data collection systems. Proportion of planned national food and nutrition assessments completed timely 	1300	1025	1000	3,325,000
	2. Build capacity for food and nutrition assessments and analysis .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human resources are available and interested to participate in capacity development initiatives. Resources are allocated to food and nutrition security assessments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emigration of capacitated human resources Human resource attrition due to other causes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of capacity building programmes conducted Number of cadres trained in FNS information systems 	150	150	50	350,000
	3. Strengthen sector capacity in food and nutrition security data collection, analysis, reporting and timely information dissemination, utilisation and feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gadgets (computers, mobile phones, tablets, etc.) for mobile and web-based food and nutrition data are available Staff turnover, and brain drain remains low 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cyber risks (hackers, viruses, Malware affects, cybercrimes, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of sectors trained in data collection, analysis, reporting and timely information dissemination, utilisation and feedback Number of cadres trained in data collection, analysis, reporting and timely information dissemination, utilisation and feedback 	25	25	25	75,000

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13.6 Annex 6: Key Result Area 6: Food and Nutrition Information: Assessment, Analysis and Early Warning

Goal for the next Five Years	Key Strategies	Assumptions	Risks	Indicator	Annual Budget (000)			Total Budget (USD)
					Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	
	4. Strengthen food and nutrition surveillance systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internet and mobile connectivity are available Resource availability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unreliable energy to power electronic gadgets used in mobile and web-based data collection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of early warning reports 	20	20	10	50,000
	5. Develop food and nutrition security monitoring framework.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder willingness to participate Efficient use of resources is enhanced . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of sectors with tools for collecting indicators in the MFNSS . 	20	20	10	50,000
	6. Undertake joint food and nutrition security monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder collaboration improves Efficient use of resources is enhanced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of sectors participating in M&E activities. Number of joint M and E assessments undertaken . 	100	100	50	350,000
	7. Regularly update food and nutrition security information system with routine programme monitoring and evaluation data from different sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good stakeholder collaboration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient resources. Power cuts. Connectivity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated information system. 	10	10	5	25,000
	8. Disseminate food and nutrition knowledge outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is demand for food and nutrition security information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of food and nutrition information outputs produced Number of people reached with FNS information outputs 	200	100	50	350,000
	9. Increase media engagement, e.g., radio, social and print media at national and subnational levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficient use of resources is enhanced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of media engagement meetings per year by type of media 	5	10	10	25,000
	10. Increase information dissemination platforms at national and subnational levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internet and mobile connectivity are available Stakeholder collaboration improves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of media platforms disseminating FNS information 	50	30	20	100,000

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13.6 Annex 6: Key Result Area 6: Food and Nutrition Information: Assessment, Analysis and Early Warning

<p>Goal 3: Timely provision of climate related information to households by 2025</p>	<p>1. Strengthen climate and weather information systems to inform adaptation and response measures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of technical capacity for disseminating information on climate to farming areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some communities are digitally excluded 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of farmers receiving related climate information • Proportion of farmers using climate related information. 	50	50	50	150,000
Total Budget					2005	1610	1325	5,030,000

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13.7 Annex 7: Key Result Area 7: Enhancing and Strengthening Capacities for Food and Nutrition Security

Goal for the next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Annual Budget (000)			Total Budget (USD)
					Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	
Goal 1: All women have the capacity to safely provide for their food, health and nutrition security needs using appropriate technologies by 2025	1. Advocate for more resources to be channelled towards interventions that capacitate women to safely provide for their food and nutrition needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate budgetary allocation for all women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding may not be available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of national budget allocated to all women proportion of women accessing financial support by type Number of advocacy engagements done with financial institutions Number of advocacy material produced 	4000	3000	3000	1,000,000
	2. Promote increased engagement of youths including adolescents in food and nutrition security activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducive institutional and policy environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited commitment by line ministries to mainstream adolescents <p>Target group resistance to participate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of adolescents and youths engaged in food and nutrition interventions Number of line ministries committed to mainstreaming adolescents and youths in FNS policies and guidelines 	150	100	100	350,000
	3. Promote adoption by women of new innovations and technologies that promote household and community food and nutrition security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness to adopt improved technologies among smallholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of relevant technologies might take time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of new technologies/ innovations adopted Proportion of women adopting improved technologies Proportion of women headed households using FNS technology (planting, weeding, harvesting & post-harvest technologies, value addition, food processing & preservation) Proportion of Women and Youth participating in FNS interventions Proportion of community households using innovative FNS knowledge and technologies 	30	30	18	78,000
	4. Advocate for capacitation of farmers, both men and women, young and old, rural and peri-urban with appropriate skills and technologies for enhancing FNS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers are trainable (reasonable numeracy and literacy rates) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low uptake of skills and technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage increase in the uptake of smart agriculture technologies Percentage increase in uptake of appropriate modern machinery and technology Proportion of farmers adopting appropriate skills that enhance FNS The proportion of rural, urban and peri urban households with access to infrastructure that enhance FNS (irrigation, boreholes, fowl runs, solar powered water source, storage facility, nutrition gardens, beehives) Proportion of community households using innovative FNS knowledge and technologies 	70	70	37	177,000
	5. Advocate for provision of land to adolescents, youth and women for community gardens and agribusiness activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land may not be available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of women and youth receiving land under the national land redistribution programme 	100	100	71	271,000

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13.7 Annex 7: Key Result Area 7: Enhancing and Strengthening Capacities for Food and Nutrition Security

Goal for the next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Annual Budget (000)			Total Budget (USD)
					Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	
	6. Advocate for the participation of youth and women in agribusiness activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth and women willing to invest in agribusiness activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of land or business premises Lack of collateral for securing capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of youth owning a business in the food value chain Proportion of women owning a business in the food value chain 	200	150	109	459,000
	7 Advocate for mainstreaming of socially inclusive FNS activities in rehabilitation centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competing priorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of rehabilitation centres mainstreaming Food and Nutrition activities Number of women rehabilitated capacitated in Food and Nutrition 	15	15	10	40,000
	8 Strengthen community-based savings initiatives through local savings and lending schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High demand for credit and savings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High interest rates among local lending and micro-finance institutions Breach of saving and lending contract 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of community- based lending schemes established Proportion of household members participating in ISALS/SACCOs Proportion of women accessing financial support by type 	70	70	37	177,000
Goal 2: Human capital development and innovation at all levels (household, village, ward, community, district, provincial and national), to promote food and nutrition security by 2025	1. Ensure FNS structures, co-ordination mechanisms and national staff capacities for all relevant sector professionals across all key line ministries are strengthened using in-service and pre-service standardized packages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Line ministries have filled their positions for effective multi-sectoral collaboration in Food and Nutrition Security Committee activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of resources (e.g., funding) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of stakeholders trained on FNS Proportion of sub- national food and nutrition security structures that are functional 	150	100	24	274,000
	2. Strengthen competences and skills (leadership, management, planning, facilitation, analysis and prioritisation) for multi-sectoral food and nutrition coordination structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FNSCs fully established and functional Opportunities for capacity training locally, regionally and internationally 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate resources Staff Attrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of FNSCs (& other MSP) functional and receiving technical support for their operations Proportion of sector budget allocated towards food and nutrition Proportion of Sectors with food nutrition sensitive plans 	200	150	50	400,000

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13.7 Annex 7: Key Result Area 7: Enhancing and Strengthening Capacities for Food and Nutrition Security

Goal for the next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Annual Budget (000)			Total Budget (USD)
					Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	
	3. Develop a national strategy for the engagement of multiple stakeholders in food and nutrition security at sub-district, district, provincial and national levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear role of private sector and multiple stakeholders in FNS Women engages as key partners in advocacy activities for FNS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of incentives to encourage private sector investment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategy developed and implemented Number of quarterly, half- year or annual food and nutrition review workshops/symposia (District, Provincial, National) Number of local authorities with a social services budget line that supports Food and Nutrition Activities Proportion of Sectors with food and nutrition sensitive plans 				81,000
	4. Promote inclusivity (women, adolescent, youth and persons with disability) in community management structures and initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of a culture of inclusivity in community management structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low priority accorded to inclusivity within communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of community management structures with diverse representation (i.e., able bodied, disabled, youth, women, etc.) Number of community driven FNS projects Number of all inclusive FNS initiatives involving communities Number of model villages established and sustained Number of village FNCS 	170	57	50	177,000
	5. Identify and document social, cultural and gender-based factors affecting FNS and ensure that they are systematically recognized and reflected in FNS strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumptions: Willingness of Traditional leadership and communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negative traditional beliefs & customs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of sensitization meetings on documented factors affecting FNS Number of Chief's engagement activities done and reports Number of community driven FNS projects Number of FNS initiatives involving communities 	170	57	50	177,000
	6. Advocate for the strengthening and resuscitation of the ZundeRaMambo / Isiphala seNkosi (Chief's granary concept)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low poverty and high food and nutrition security levels among rural households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor season's performance Community may resist to participate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of community driven FNS projects Number of FNS initiatives involving communities 	260	100	100	460,000
	7. Ensure that the significant potential and capacity of communities in ensuring food and nutrition security is recognised.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities are willing to actively participate in FNS initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited participation among community members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of village FNCS Proportion of villages with functional FNCS Number of model villages established and sustained 	210	200	200	610,000

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13.7 Annex 7: Key Result Area 7: Enhancing and Strengthening Capacities for Food and Nutrition Security

Goal for the next Five Years	Key Strategies for the Goal	Assumptions	Risks	Indicators	Annual Budget (000)			Total Budget (USD)
					Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	
Goal 3: Enhance food and nutrition governance at all levels	1. Strengthen institutional coordination mechanisms and management of multi-sectoral efforts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FNC and FNSCs are adequately resourced to carry out institutional coordination and management Line ministries have filled their posts for effective multi-sectoral coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turnover of personnel in governance structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of food and nutrition security meetings held Number of sub-national food and nutrition security structures established and strengthened Number of functional food and nutrition security committees Issues discussed and decisions made in meetings of FNCs at all levels Number of stakeholders trained on FNS Proportion of Sectors with food nutrition sensitive plans Proportion of sub-national food and nutrition security structures that are functional Proportion of sector budget allocated towards food and nutrition Proportion of national budget allocated towards food and nutrition sectors Number of committees set up for coordination 	250	100	50	400,000
	2. Strengthen service delivery, monitoring, supervision and legislative enforcement capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing structures are well resourced for service delivery (e.g., monitoring, supervision and legislative enforcement) at all levels (i.e., provincial, district, ward and village committees) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turnover of personnel in FNCs Corruption in actors breaching legislation Weak law enforcement system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of sub-national food and nutrition security structures established Number of functional food and nutrition security committees Proportion of national budget allocated towards food and nutrition sectors Number of committees set up for sector FNS coordination Number of stakeholders trained on FNS Proportion of Sectors with food nutrition sensitive plans Proportion of sub-national food and nutrition security structures that are functional Proportion of sector budget allocated towards food and nutrition 	200	100	50	450,00
Total Budget					2635	1699	1256	5,590,000

GLOSSARY

Acute malnutrition- a form of under-nutrition caused by a sudden decrease in food consumption and/or illness that results in sudden weight loss or oedema (fluid retention). Acute malnutrition can be moderate or severe.

AIDS- Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is a term that applies to the most advanced stages of HIV infection. It is defined by the occurrence of “opportunistic infections”, so named because they take advantage of a weakened immune system.

ANC- Antenatal Care (ANC) can be defined as *the care provided by skilled health-care professionals to pregnant women and adolescent girls* in order to ensure the best health conditions for both mother and baby during pregnancy.

ARI- Acute Respiratory Infection is defined as those infections of the respiratory system, caused by viruses or bacteria, which manifest with symptoms such as cough, nasal congestion and obstruction, sore throat, dysphonia or respiratory distress, accompanied or not by fever.

BCC- Behaviour Change Communication is the strategic use of communication approaches to promote changes in knowledge, attitudes, norms, beliefs and behaviours.

BMI- Body Mass Index is a value derived from the mass and height of an individual which tells us how much an individual weighs in relation to their height.

Breast Milk Substitutes- means any food being marketed or otherwise presented as a partial or total replacement for breast milk, whether or not suitable for that purpose.

CAPI- Computer-Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) is a face-to-face data collection method in which the interviewer uses a tablet, mobile phone or a computer to record answers given during the interview.

Competent authority- A competent authority is any person or organization that has the legally delegated or invested authority, capacity, or power to perform a designated function. In this strategy it means the official government agency having jurisdiction for the official food controls, including those working at the local level in food safety controls.

Chronic malnutrition- This is a result of prolonged episodes of inadequate nutrition and leads to stunting.

Community Health Workers- A cadres who functions along a continuum ranging from individual and community development to service delivery and promoting community health, empowerment and social justice. They often help link people to needed health care information and services.

CODEX- The Codex Alimentarius, or "Food Code" is a collection of standards, guidelines and codes of practice adopted by the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

Exclusive Breast Feeding is defined as giving breast milk only to the infant, without any additional food or drink, not even water in the first six months of life, with the exception of mineral supplements, vitamins, or medicines.

GLOSSARY

Food Consumption Score- a score calculated using the frequency of consumption of different food groups consumed by a household during the 7 days prior to the survey. The food consumption groups include: starches, pulses, vegetables, fruit, eggs, meat, dairy, fats, sugar.

Global acute malnutrition- Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) is a measure of acute malnutrition children aged between 6 and 59 months. GAM provides information on the percentage of all children in this age range who are classified with low weight-for-height and/or oedema. It is obtained by combining the number of children in this age range who have moderate acute malnutrition and severe acute malnutrition. GAM is also often referred to as wasting. GAM indicates short term (recent) nutritional history in children aged between 6 and 59 months. The measure is important because acute malnutrition increases the risk of illness and death, and children of this age are particularly vulnerable to it. GAM is also considered an indicator of the overall food and nutrition situation of the general population.

Infant and young child feeding- These are recommendations for feeding infants and young children aged 6-23 months. What, when and how young children are fed during the first two years of life lay the foundation for survival, growth and development. Ideally, infants should be put to breast within one hour of birth, breastfed exclusively for the first 6 months of life and continue to be breastfed up to 2 years of age and beyond. Starting at 6 months, breastfeeding should be combined with safe, age-appropriate feeding of nutritious solid, semi-solid and soft foods.

Minimum acceptable diet- a measure of children's diet quality. It is a composite indicator looking at both minimum meal frequency and minimum dietary diversity in children between the ages of 6 to 23 months.

Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD) score assess diet diversity as part of infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices among children 6-23 months old. The children should consume five and above of the 8 food groups. The food groups include Breast milk, Grains, roots, and tubers, Legumes and nuts, Dairy products, Flesh foods, Eggs, Vitamin A rich fruits and vegetables, Other fruits and vegetables

Malnutrition- refers to deficiencies or excesses in nutrient intake, imbalance of essential nutrients or impaired nutrient utilisation.

MCBM- Multi sectoral community-based model to food and nutrition security for stunting reduction. This is a multi sector approach for reducing stunting with communities being the part of the interventions.

Mid Upper Arm Circumference- An anthropometric measure frequently used during emergencies consisting of the measurement of a middle upper arm circumference. Anything less than 12 centimeters indicates a child's life is in danger from acute malnutrition.

Non Timber Forest Products- Any product other than timber that is produced in forests. They include fruits and nuts, vegetables, fish and game, medicinal plants, resins, essences and a range of barks and fibres such as bamboo, rattans, and a host of other palms and grasses.

GLOSSARY

Overweight- Overweight and obesity is when a person is too heavy for his or her height. Abnormal or excessive fat accumulation can impair health. Overweight increases the risk of diet-related non-communicable diseases later in life.

Pestes des ruminants- Peste des petits ruminants (PPR) is an acute or subacute viral disease of goats and sheep characterized by fever, necrotic stomatitis, gastroenteritis, pneumonia, and sometimes death. Also known as ovine rinderpest.

SACCOS -Savings and Credit Cooperative Society- Savings and Credit Cooperatives are bodies created by a group of people with a common interest (churches, workers' unions, community groups etc.), whose objective is to save collectively, then make loans available to the group's members.

Severe Acute malnutrition- Defined by a very low weight for height (below -3z scores of the median WHO growth standards).

Stunting - Stunting refers to a child who is too short for his or her age. These children can suffer severe irreversible physical and cognitive damage that accompanies stunted growth. The devastating effects of stunting can last a lifetime and even affect the next generation.

Underweight-underweight is defined as low weight for age.

Wasting-Wasting refers to a child who is too thin for his or her height. Wasting is the result of recent rapid weight loss or the failure to gain weight. A child who is moderately or severely wasted has an increased risk of death, but treatment is possible.

Women of Childbearing Age- an age when women are normally able to give birth to children 15-49 years as defined by the World Health Organisation.



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