

REPORT ON THE INTER-DISTRICT LEARNING WORKSHOP

8 August 2017 Holiday Inn, Mutare



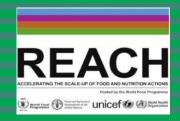




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Acronyms

BFHI Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative

BVIPs Blair Ventilated Improved Pit-Latrines

CBGM Community Based Growth Monitoring

DDF District Development Fund

DLPD Division of Livestock Production and Development

EPI Expanded Programme on Immunization

FNC Food and Nutrition Council

FNSCs Food and Nutrition Security Committees

MAM Moderate Acute Malnutrition

MEPIP Ministry of Economic Planning and Investment Promotion

MOHCC Ministry of Health and Child Care

MOPSE Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education

MOPSLSW Ministry of Public Service Labour and Social Welfare

MOWACD Ministry of Women Affairs Gender and Community Development

MRDPPNCH Ministry of Rural Development, Promotion and Preservation of National

Culture and Heritage

MSCBM Multi-Sectoral Community Based Model to Food and Nutrition Security for

Stunting Reduction

MSMECD Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises and Cooperative Development

MYIEE Ministry of Youth Indigenization and Economic Empowerment

NFNSC TWG National Food and Nutrition Security Committee Technical Working Group

NGOs Non-Governmental Organisations

NRTM Near Real Time Monitoring

PLW Pregnant and Lactating Women

REACH Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Malnutrition

SUN Scaling Up Nutrition

VHWs Village Health Workers

WASH Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

1. Introduction

The National Food and Nutrition Security Committee (NFNSC) continues to strive to improve the performance of sub-national level committees. Whilst substantial investments have been made towards establishing and building the capacity of FNSCs, there is need to further enhance functionality of the teams. The Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Malnutrition (REACH) programme will provide support towards this effort. REACH is a country-led approach to scale-up proven and effective interventions addressing child undernutrition through the partnership and coordinated action of UN agencies, civil society, donors and the private sector, under the leadership of national governments. The country implementation plan aims to achieve amongst other outcomes, an increased awareness on the causes of malnutrition and potential solution. Under this outcome, one of the key outputs is the establishment of a functional knowledge sharing mechanism. Support to inter-district knowledge sharing and learning is a key activity.

Inter District learning has been identified as a cost effective capacity building approach that provides the most relevant technical support through the sharing of on-the-ground experiences among Food and Nutrition Security Committees (FNSCs) at all levels.

2. Objectives of Inter District learning and Exchange Visits

• To facilitate FNSCs to learn from each other through visits, open exchange of ideas, knowledge, plans, experiences and best practices, in order to improve their performance and scale up food and nutrition actions towards stunting reduction.

This particular Inter-district learning workshop aimed to:

- Facilitate Inter- district sharing
- Sensitize participants to on REACH
- Develop tools to assess DFNSC functionality

3. The DFNSC Inter District Learning Approach

The workshop marked the initial effort in facilitating inter-district learning. It brought together the four pilot Multi-Sectoral Community Based Model to Food and Nutrition Security for Stunting Reduction (MSCBM) districts to learn from each other's experience through visual/pictorial presentations of their actions. The four districts were requested to showcase what they are doing as FNSCs in terms of their eight core functions. A standard presentation template which had been shared earlier guided the presentations which focused on outlining areas of weakness and strengths. The intention was to provide a platform for DFNSCs to learn from each other through marketing their DFNSC best practices.

It was very clear from the presentations that much is being done by these four districts in terms of addressing context specific food and nutrition issues. A summary of DFNSC key areas of strengths around the four thematic areas (functionality of committees, planning together, implementation of planned activities, documentation and reporting) and areas of improvement across the four districts is shown below. the identified areas of strengths and areas of improvement will assist in identifying districts that will be 'centers of excellence' for the next step which includes on site intra and inter district exchange visits.

District Highlights

Functionality of Committees

All the four districts had formed ward FNSCs which are at different levels of functionality. Chiredzi had 27 functional WFNSC although most are failing to meet every month. Mutasa has all WFNSCs conducting monthly meetings and the ward committees are submitting their monthly reports. The district also managed to develop multi-sectoral work plans which are being implemented with various sectors. Support visits are being done at all levels although not regular. In Mwenezi district, all ward committees formed from ward 1 to 18 are functional and meeting on a monthly basis. The multi-sectoral work plans are reviewed and submitted to district level. Communities in ward 3 sourced their own funds, labour and food during the construction of Muzezegwa dam, an indication of ownership and initiatives supported by the communities.

Planning Together

All committees have a multi-sectoral plan. Chipinge last held a food and seed fair 2 years ago. The WFNSC in ward 21 and 1 managed to jointly organise, fundraise and execute for the *Food and Seed Fair* this year. The event managed to draw participants from other wards, DFNSCs as well as the province and national committees. In Mutasa the existence of the multi-sectoral work plans fostered the execution of joint monitoring visits to ward level committees. The scale up implementation of both nutrition specific and sensitive interventions targeting households could have triggered the reduction of stunting levels from 40.1% to 31% in 2016. Chiredzi district holds periodic review meetings with the WFNSC, DFNSC and PFNSC. Review meetings help in reviewing work plans and updates on emerging issues that require the committees input. Similar meetings were also held in Mwenezi ward 2 and 3 as a platform for coordination, planning and support of subnational structures

Implementation of Planned Activities

Chipinge managed to participate in the Agricultural shows, and organised field days through a multi-sectoral approach. Exhibition ranged from value addition of farm produce to apiculture. Capacity development trainings also took place through a multi-sectoral approach thereby enhancing the skills required by sectors in improving food and nutrition security initiatives in the district. In Mutasa, district cooking demonstrations were conducted in 21 wards totalling to 2138.

In a way to promote safe delivery and provision of adequate pre and post maternal health support, waiting mothers' shelters were constructed in some clinics. Farmers also received training on diversification in nutrition gardens, conservation agriculture and small grains in the district, as well as drip irrigation as a water saving technique. In turn gardens were established. In order to improve on the coverage of vitamin A supplementation, Mutasa district Village Health Workers (VHWs) are administering Vitamin A capsules at village level. As nutrition outcomes are affected by the WASH environment, in Mutasa district, 128 Blair Ventilated Improved Pit-Latrines (BVIPs) constructed, 31 water sources were protected and 38 boreholes were rehabilitated (during the first and second quarter of 2017). Access to basic commodities and services can affect the nutritional and broader livelihoods of communities hence the infrastructure development of a footbridge in ward 24. The district also managed to form 1290 ISAL projects across the district.

In Chiredzi district, communities in Ward 22 and 5 managed to construct hand washing facilities and are using their own resources to transport health personnel for Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) programmes. This helps in bringing services closer to the communities averting preventable childhood illnesses. A food fair was also organised and held in ward 3. Mwenezi district managed to hold field days in wards 1 to 17 where the communities have established nutrition gardens. Ward 13 communities mobilized resources in form of materials and labour in the construction of a waiting mothers shelter at Chingwizi clinic. Capacity buildings on low cost technologies were also held in the district, these include the training on silage and tsotso stove, urea treatment in ward 1 and improved strictures for goats and poultry for 247 framers. To diversify on diets and improve on livelihoods, ward 3 is running fish production activities and Village Savings and Lendings (VSLs) in wards 1 to 12. WASH interventions have been shown to improve on nutrition and health outcomes. The district managed to construct latrines ward 1-18, water quality monitoring in wards 1 to 18.



Mrs Tagwireyi, National REACH Facilitator speaking during plenary

Documentation and Reporting

Chipinge district is currently conducting outcome monitoring on impact of nutritional programmes in the district although with minimal involvement of the DFNSC. Chiredzi district with support from the national team managed to organise for video documentation in ward 22 and village 3 focusing on the NRTM.

Multi-sectoral Interventions and Challenges

The districts presented on the complementarity of both the nutrition sensitive and nutrition specific interventions. It was noted that the district efforts reflected the interconnectedness of sectors and interventions covering the multifaceted nature of food and nutrition security issues. In their presentation districts highlighted areas of improvement, where they felt they can perfect on with little or external assistance. In as much as the DFNSCs are functioning, they are still faced with challenges that hinder the scale up of interventions or achieving expected outputs.

Table 1 summarises the nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions implemented, areas of improvement and challenges highlighted by the four districts.

	Mutasa	Chipinge	Chiredzi	Mwenezi
Nutrition	Food fair held every year	MAM treatment PLAN International	• Rehabilitation of seven irrigation schemes i.e. wards 1.2.7.11.15.20	• Pen fattening- Chizumba ward 7.
officer 2	• Field days and shows for	• Sumplementary feeding for	• Ten colar nowered mutrition	Manyuchi ward 4 and
amaede •	IIVESTOCK AND CLOPS	PLW and children under 2	gardens i.e. wards	Gwamatenga ward 6.
 sensitive 	• Establishing nutrition gardens	yrs	4,6,7,9,10,11,14,16,15,24	• School projects: - 3 for
	• Grain distribution	• Nutritional gardens,	• Eight feedlots i.e. wards6,10,14,16	Crops (Masogwe 119, Rata pry and
	Command agriculture	community, school and keyhole gardens Goal	nod	Zvirikure) and 1 for poultry (Machena,
	nd sanitation ac	Christian Care, DOMCCP.	farmers in wards Promoting growing of small grains the whole	Boterere)
	(PHHE, borehole	 Micro Irrigations-Ensure 	district	 School child feeding
	tc)	• Women Income Nutrition	ater harvesti	programme: - 25 primary schools in
	• Infant and young child feeding	programme-Goal	households 1.e. wards 6 9 10 11 14 15	wards
	counselling	• Poultry bushveld program -		2,3,5,7,8,10,11,12)
	~	Ensure and Goal	ge	• Fishery project: -
	• Construction of waiting mothers, homes	• Diary revitalization	14 schools by Malilangwe trust wards i.e. 6,7,8,3,4,5,22	wards 3,7and 8
	Vitamin A supplementation	programme ward 9 and 12	• Twenty VSL groups throughout	• Dam construction: -
	T.	• Apiculture ward 2, 7,12 and	the district	ward 3
	• Healment 0 Severe acute malnutrition	 Aquaculture ward 9 and 7 	• Twelve ISOP (integrated skills	• Homemade stock feeds: - Urea and
	• Supplementary feeding	Mushroom project ward 1	(129 males and 169 females) ie	Silage in wards 1-12
	programs	urban 7, and 12	wards 3,4,5,8,9,10,21	Commercial poultry
	 Iron and folate supplementation for pregnant mothers 	Impact	 Maternal micro nutrient supplementation i.e. iron and 	production Bushveld: - ward 1-12
	Mass drug administration	practices- Refugee Camp	folate supplementation during pregnancy at all health centres	• Improved goat pen structures: - ward 1-12
			 Vitamin A supplementation for children 6-59 months 	• VSL projects: - wards
				1-10

er er	of sgn	S) If
Water and sanitation activities: - latrine construction, water quality monitoring, borehole rehabilitation, PHHE trainings (ward 1-18)	Documentation of activities Coordination of activities Resources mobilization (resources for meetings and monitoring activities) How to motivate VHWs in the district	Documentation of activities Coordination of activities Resource mobilization Exchange visits (inter wards visits)
•		
Growth monitoring and promotion in all wards Active screening for malnutrition by all VHWs. Malnourished children and adults are taken to clinic and hospitals Management of diarrhoea in children using zinc sulphate Breast feeding promotion BFHI concepts at hospitals, i.e. Chiredzi Hospital.	Poor coordination WFNSC due to poor geographical location Poor network coverage affecting timely data flow and communication Some wards are inaccessible during the rainy season e.g. ward 6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,24 Few VHWs in the wards	Documentation of activities Conducting support and mentoring visits to the wards that are struggling / behind with implementation Producing and adhering to monthly meeting schedule so that every member will plan other activities with that date in mind. More refresher meetings /workshops with WFNSC Exchange visits between the wards
	• • •	44.6
	Some development partners are using their financial muscles when implementing without engaging the DFNSC. How to motivate our VHWs. How to work on a resources constrained environment.	to improve on Data quality by training the data collectors improving on timeous reporting Stakeholder coordination: Coordination of partners was challenge as issues of who leads district level activities and ownership of success.
	Mobility to reach out to every ward for joint visits Competing activities Poor stakeholder attendance at coordination meetings Lack of resources —	Documentation of activities Sourcing funds at committee level Conducting regular monitoring visits Holding quarterly review meetings Partner coordination on FNS activities
	Challenges	Areas for improvement

Generally, the main challenge that was echoed across all districts was partner coordination. All the DFNSCs highlighted documentation of activities as a key area for improvement. The NFNSC recommends a capacity building exercise targeting areas on documentation of best practices, data quality management to facilitate inter district learning.

4. Inter/Intra District Learning Follow up Actions

Issues Raised during the discussion

Mutasa and Chipinge Presentations

- DFNSCs were requested to take up their coordination role and provide guidance and direction to partners working in their districts.
- DFNSC should document and submit to the FNC the drivers of Stunting identified in the baseline assessments conducted at community level prior to the implementation of the MSCBM Programme as well actions currently being implemented
- Districts should explore other more sustainable ways of incentivising VHWs which include non-monetary incentives e.g. T-shirts, as well as learn from other districts that have identified creative ways of incentivising their volunteers such as Mwenezi
- There was need for the Ministry of Rural Development to orient partners with respect to their relationship with and accountability to the DFNSC.

Chiredzi and Mwenezi Presentations

- Chiredzi District was requested to share how they are managing to run a community Growth Monitoring Programme so that others can adopt.
- All districts were requested to document and share their programme implementation challenges as these assist us to improve programme effectiveness
- Districts were requested to document all best practices as evidence of all the great work being done. A central best practice repository for the four districts should be created so that anyone can see what is being done within a district.
- Districts should establish and maintain an updated database of who is doing, what and where, the planned mapping exercise under REACH programme should facilitate this process.
- It was stated that the DFNSCs should plan together and implement separately and share what the sectors are doing. All should be documented and shared.
- In future DFNSCs inter learning reports should reflect activities being done by all sectors to show the multifaceted nature of food and nutrition issues

5. DFNSC Functionality Assessment Tool

During this session, FNSCs were oriented to the tool that will be used to objectively assess the functionality of districts. The tool was developed by the NFNSC Technical Working Group and is expected to be used to identify best performing districts as well as those that may need

support. Participants reviewed and adopted the tool. (Annex 1). When finalized with comments received form the participants, it will be used to objectively assess FNSCs functionality in terms of their eight core functions. The participants discussed and agreed on scoring and preliminary weighting of the core functions. Plenary presentations scored the eight core functions as below

Table 1: Suggested weighting for the Core Function Score Sheet

FNSC Core Function	Chipinge	Mutasa	Chiredzi	Mwenezi
Coordination of Food and Nutrition Stakeholders at all levels	20	16	30	30
Liaise with sub-national development committees and national level structures on food and nutrition security	10	10	15	15
Facilitate prioritization and planning of programmes	10	15	10	14
Advocate and Communicate	5	10	10	12
Monitor and Evaluate effectiveness of programme interventions	10	15	10	10
Facilitate and participate in food and nutrition security assessments ,surveillance and early warning activities	10	14	10	8
Facilitate learning and capacity Development	20	10	5	6
Ensure that important cross cutting issues are monitored and integrated into food and nutrition security analysis and programming	15	10	10	5

Generally, there was shared agreement in the scoring of the core functions across the four districts, with Coordination of Food and Nutrition Stakeholders being awarded more weight than the other seven. A team from the NFNSC will use this guide to assign weights to each of the core functions. The final tool with weighting will be available for adoption by end of August.

6. Conclusion and Way Forward

As part of way forward, it was agreed that:

- The reported interventions should be informed by the drivers of stunting that were identified during the baseline survey. Therefore, districts are to come up with the drivers of stunting as guided by the data from the baseline surveys.
- The DFNSCs are to take stock of who, is doing what and where with regards to the implementation of food and nutrition interventions. The subsequent meetings will be to get updates on the impact of what they are doing with regards to the identified drivers of stunting. The meeting agreed to submit the district level dates and outputs by the 31st of August 2017.
- FNC and the Ministry of Rural Development will follow up on the partner coordination challenges to help avert the challenges raised by the districts. all communications will be done copying the PAs office.

- Reporting of success stories should cover all sectors as success stories for other sectors was not coming out well, e.g. the women empowerment, education sector etc.
- Prospects of a sub-national Food and Nutrition magazine that will incorporate the stories shared at these meeting was agreed upon. The magazine will help in the documentation and dissemination of achievements to stakeholders. It will also act as a historical document that will inform future technical members on their roles they could play.

Annex 1: Draft Functionality Assessment Tool

Core Function	Key Functionality Area	Response-Tick as appropriate Score as per Guide		Score as	Guide for Scoring	Comment
1. Coordination of		Yes	No	Score	_	
food and nutrition security stakeholders at all levels	All Sectors Represented				5= All 17 Sectors represented ,4 =16-14 Sectors,3= 13 -10	
W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W					sectors, 2 =9-5, 1 = < 5	
	Mobilized Local Resources to hold coordination Meeting				5= Financial and Material Resources from other sectors ,4 = Either Financial or Material Support , 0= no support mobilized	
	Influenced convergence of sectors, NGOs in Ward, Villages				5= Convergence Villages/Wards Exist, 4 =	
	Map of 3Ws available				5= Updated 3ws Map or Document available , 4= Draft but incomplete 3ws available, 0= 3Ws not available	
	Map shows no duplication of Efforts in Wards				5= Map with no duplication of Efforts available,0= Map does not exist	
	Evidence of Public - Private partnership for FNS				5= Proof of Private/Public Commitment towards FNSC work,0= Proof not available	
2. Liaise with sub - national development committees and national level	Subnational FNSC provided feedback				5= Proof of Feedback to subnational Level available, 0= No evidence of Feedback to subnational level	
structures on food and nutrition security	identify relevant decisions required by Provincial and District Development Committees to facilitate				5= Evidence of sharing of Identified decisions exists, 0= No sharing of decisions with PDC or DDC	
	action. Submission of the workplans and progress reports on achievements of the FNSCs to appropriate level				10= Submitted all plans and reports to next level, 5=Reports available for collection at time of assessment 0= Reports not available or not complete	

Draft Functionality Assessment Tool

3. Facilitate	Plans and Progress	5= All KRA covered, 4= At least
prioritization and	Reports have clear link to	5 of KRAs covered, 0= < 5 KRAs
planning of	i)NFNSP and other	covered
1 * *	1	Covered
programmes	relevant policies and strategies	
	Demonstrated best -	10= Reports on Best Practices
	practice -	available and Shared, 0= No
	practice	
	TT- 4- 1-4	Reports available
	Up-to-date assessments	15= FNSC conducted own local
	and information, .	assessment to inform
4 4 4 4 4 4 4		programming
4. Advocate and	Lobbied and advocated	15= Evidence of resources and
Communicate	for resources and actions	actions advocated for by FNSC
	based on evidence	
	Based on Evidence	15= Interventions implemented
	Intervened where there	based on evidence
	are significant gaps in the	
	response to food and	
	nutrition	
1	Appropriate fora and	5= appropriate target audience
	media to communicate	based media identified, 0= No
	food and nutrition issues	communication channel
	to the broader	identified
	community identified	
	Documentation and	5= Documentation of multi -
	reporting of releva nt	sector activities being done 0=No
	multi-sectoral activities	documentation being done
	that address food and	
	nutrition insecurity.	
	Recommend to sectoral	5=Recommendations on actions
	and national levels the	to address F&N issues shared
	relevant findings and	with national or sectoral level,
	actions to address food	0=No recommendations made
	and nutrition insecurity	and shared
	issues.	and shared
5. Monitor and	Lead, participate in or be	5= All members participate in
evaluate	made aware of findings	dissemination activities, 4= 80%
effectiveness of	from all relevant food	of members participated in
programme	and nutrition security	Dissemination meetings, 3=60%,
interventions ·	monitoring and	2=40%, 1=20%
interventions	evaluation activities.	2-70/0, 1-20/0
-	Provide regular reports	5= Regular reports on F&N
	on food and nutrition	provided to all levels, 0=Reports
	security at all levels that	not being shared with all levels
	provide a profile of who	
	is doing what, where,	
	outputs and impact of	
C E - Hite	activities.	5 To 4 To 12 (1) (1)
6. Facilitate and	Ensure these findings	5= Inter/Intra district Sharing
participate in food	are shared between	done + appropriate action taken,
and nutrition security	stakeholders, within and	4= Inter/Intra district Sharing
assessments,	between provinces and	done ,0=nothing done
	appropriate action taken.	

Draft Functionality Assessment Tool

7 Equilitate learnin	Identify heat nw-+:	10=Best Practices identified and
7. Facilitate learning	Identify best practice	
and capacity	for multi-sectoral action for food and nutrition	shared(Inter-District and Intra
development		District), 5= Best Practices
	security and ensure that	identified not yet shared , 4= Best
	these lessons learnt are	Practices and Lesson Learnt
	shared and used.	shared and used within District,
		3= Best Practices and Lessons
		Learnt identified and
		documented but not shared, 0=
	-1 12 2 111	Nothing Done
	Identify, facilitate and	5= Organized Inter/Intra District
	implement learning and	Learning Visits for FNSC
	sustained capacity	members, 4= Organized trainings
	development in technical	to enhance technical and
	and managerial	managerial competencies 0=
	competencies	Nothing Done
8.Ensure that	Promote the role of those	10= Traditional Leaders
important cross	with aut hority at all	Involvement evident and are part
cutting issues are	levels and recognize the	of FNSC,
monitored and	role of traditional leaders	of PNSC,
integrated into food	in food and nutrition	
and nutrition security	security.	
1	,	10 0 1 1 1
analysis and	Recognize HIV and	10= Strategies in place sensitive
programming.	AIDS as a significant	to HIV/AIDS as a driver to F& N
	potential driver of	insecurity
	vulnerability to food and	
	nutrition insecurity.	
	Nutrition security and	
	ensure that strategies are	
	in place to support them	
	without increasing their	
	burden.	
	Recognize women's role	5= Food and Nutrition
	as cen tral for food and	Programmes are gender sensitive
	nutrition insecurity	and recognize central role played
		by women, 0= Programmes not
		identifying important role played
		by women
	Ensure that the most	5=F& N interventions
	vulnerable - in terms of	consistently target and prioritize
	geographic, economic	the most vulnerable
	and biological	
	vulnerability - are	
	consistently identified	
	and prioritized.	
FNSC	FNSC display	15- Evidence of FNSC
Innovativeness	innovativeness in	innovativeness in place
	executing core fun ctions	*
	in terms of originality	

ANNEX 2: Participants List

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				Phone		
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ANNEX 3: Pictures



Nutrition garden, Ward 1 Chipinge District



Value addition exhibition by farmers in ward 1 and 21 of Chipinge district



Neverlate farmer group in ward 18 Mutasa delivers 200 heads of cabbages to Choppies Supermarket in Mutare @50c/head



PD Health programme ward 28, Mutasa



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