



Report for the Consultative Meeting on

The Scaling Up Nutrition Research and Academia Platform

16 March 2018,

Crowne Plaza, Harare, Zimbabwe



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ACRONYMS

BUSE	Bindura University of Science Education
CIMMYT	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center
CUT	Chinhoyi University of Technology
DFID	Department for International Development
FNC	Food and Nutrition Council
GZU	Great Zimbabwe University
HDDS	Household Dietary Diversity Score
IDS	Institute of Development Studies
MOHCC	Ministry of Health and Child Care
MSU	Midlands State University
FNSP	Food and Nutrition Security Policy
NUST	National University of Science and Technology
OPC	Office of the President and Cabinet
REACH	Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Malnutrition
RLA	Rural Livelihoods Assessment
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
SUNRAP	Scaling Up Nutrition Research and Academia Platform
TORS	Terms of Reference
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
UZ	University of Zimbabwe
WASH	Water, Sanitation And Hygiene
ZBC-SFM	Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation- Spot FM
ZCSOSUNA	Zimbabwe Civil Society Organisations for Scaling Up Nutrition Alliance
ZDHS	Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey
ZIMVAC	Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee

Introduction

The Government of Zimbabwe is committed to enhancing and strengthening national capacity in food and nutrition security through applied, context specific research and learning and multi-sectoral professional training in food and nutrition security, in line with Commitment 6 and 7 of the Food and Nutrition Security Policy (FNSP) (2012). Meaningful engagement of academia and research institutions is an important strategy towards fulfilling these commitments. Furthermore, the National Nutrition Strategy (2014-2018) has highlighted the need for operational research that identifies the key drivers of prevailing nutrition problems, as an important strategy to effectively identify appropriate interventions. It has also highlighted the need for capacity strengthening and skills development for effective integrated multi-sectoral action for improved nutrition.

The active involvement of the research and academia actors contributing to nutrition is important for implementation of the FNSP. Currently, there are several nutrition related projects in the country. However, there is need to streamline the activities and ensure efficient flow of funds with coordinated effort in design, implementation and monitoring. On this aspect, the role of research and academia seems very important on advocating nutrition 'specific' direct interventions as well as nutrition 'sensitive' indirect interventions.

Zimbabwe is one of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) early risers and has established SUN platforms for the United Nations, civil society, donors and the business community. It was noted that there was need to establish a platform for academics and researchers in order to strengthen the country's response to the prevailing malnutrition problems. Effective implementation of multi-sectoral action to address the prevailing nutrition problems requires the support of compelling and current evidence to inform policy and action. Furthermore, capacity to deliver effective evidence-based food and nutrition security programming is required. The proposal for establishment of a Scaling Up Nutrition Research and Academic Platform (SUNRAP) that is connected to national level processes and discourse on food and nutrition policy and programming is in response to this limitation that has not been effectively addressed.

A half day “Scaling Up Nutrition Research and Academia Platform Consultative Meeting” was organized by the Food and Nutrition Council on 16 March, 2018. The meeting was aimed at unveiling the concept of establishing the SUNRAP, sensitizing

potential members on the purpose of the Platform, brainstorming on the terms of reference for the Platform and facilitating and constituting the start-up structures of the Platform.

A. Objectives of the Meeting

- Achieve a common understanding of the prevailing food and nutrition security situation, as well as the policy and institutional mechanisms available to address the problems.
- Appreciate the potential role and contribution of academic and research institutions to addressing food and nutrition challenges.
- Reach consensus on the need for a SUNRAP platform and adopt the draft terms of reference.
- Identify the focal points of SUNRAP in each institution.

1. Introductions and Welcome Remarks

George D. Kembo, the Director of the Food and Nutrition Council who is also the SUN country Convener, chaired the meeting and began by facilitating over the introductions session. He outlined the agenda for the workshop as follows:

- i. Welcome remarks
- ii. Workshop objectives
- iii. Food and Nutrition Security Policy Environment and the role of the Food and Nutrition Council
- iv. Introduction to the malnutrition conceptual framework and the importance of research
- v. The current food and nutrition security situation in Zimbabwe
- vi. Introduction to Scaling Up Nutrition
- vii. Group work on possible areas of collaboration
- viii. Plenary and Feedback from group work
- ix. Discussion
- x. Way forward and Closing

The welcome remarks for the meeting were given by the Senior Principal Director in the Office of the President and Cabinet, Mr. A Chikondo. He highlighted that the event was a crucial milestone in national efforts to scale-up evidence-based high impact food and nutrition security interventions. In his speech, he noted that

addressing malnutrition calls for a multi-sectoral approach with a special focus on integrated programming and capacity building to design and implement effective and resource-efficient interventions that are backed by credible evidence. “The Government of Zimbabwe is committed to enhancing and strengthening national capacity in food and nutrition security, through applied, context-specific research and learning, grounded in multi-sectoral professional training and scientific research in food and nutrition security, in line with Commitment 6 and 7 of the Food and Nutrition Security Policy (2012)”, he said.

He encouraged the participants to provide information on drivers of food insecurity and malnutrition by agro-ecological zones, livelihood types, socio-cultural and biological contexts. This information, he noted, must be credible in order to inform the packaging of a comprehensive set of tailored food and nutrition actions to address the identified food and nutrition challenges obtaining in a particular setting and for a particular target group. Credible information can only be availed through a well-funded and technically resourced research agenda.

Operational research will enable the use of evidence to improve planning, ensure effective implementation, monitor progress, adjust efforts in light of the results achieved, and mobilize resources needed to scale up impact.



Mr A T Chikondo, The Senior Principal Director in the Office of the President and Cabinet giving welcome remarks

Mr. Chikondo emphasized that no individual entity can single-handedly address the country's food and nutrition insecurity issues, but, the sum-total of all sectors is critical in unlocking the pathway to success. He made a call that the membership of the SUNRAP was open to all willing academic and research institutions with a focus on food security and nutrition. Mr Chikondo applauded the commitment by the Food and Nutrition Council and the development partners to the food and nutrition security issues and emphasised the need for continued support and commitment in addressing Food and nutrition security challenges.

2. Food and Nutrition Security Policy Environment and the role of the Food and Nutrition Council

The Director of the Food and Nutrition Council, Mr. George Kembo, presented on the food and nutrition security policy environment. He noted the efforts made by the country towards the achievement of food and nutrition security through the development and operationalization of various international, regional, national policies, frameworks and strategies. Of mention were the international frameworks such as the Sustainable Development Goal agenda, the SUN Movement, the Malabo Declaration and the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). He took participants through the seven commitment outlined in the FNSP highlighting the role the research and academia had in the fulfilment of each of the commitments. Notwithstanding the rest of the commitments, commitment 6 highlighted the need to have academic and operational research conducted in collaboration with national research bodies. He made a call for the institutions to be active in the regional multisectoral platforms like the Food and Nutrition Security Committees at provincial and district level as highlighted under commitment 7. The presentation emphasised the commitment 7 which stated that national research ought to be used to promote context specific best practice and promote local approaches. He reiterated that professional training that is competency based (not just technical) and works across sectors was key for the food and nutrition sector.

3. Introduction to the Malnutrition Conceptual Framework and the Importance of Research

Ismael Teta, Nutrition Manager at UNICEF, presented on the malnutrition conceptual framework and the importance of research in addressing the malnutrition challenges. He noted that globally about 35% of under-five deaths were attributable to undernutrition. He gave different scenarios where as a country we had shortcomings in showcasing our strengths at global and regional level. One example he noted was lack of visibility when it comes to exhibition of research issues. The group was challenged to be innovative in reaching out and showcasing the vast research work in the country. In his presentation, Mr. Teta, highlighted the possible research areas that could address the various levels of causes of malnutrition from basic, underlying and immediate. Some of the areas included, policy research, operation research, evaluation of community interventions and molecular nutrition among other areas.

4. The Current Food and Nutrition Security Situation in Zimbabwe

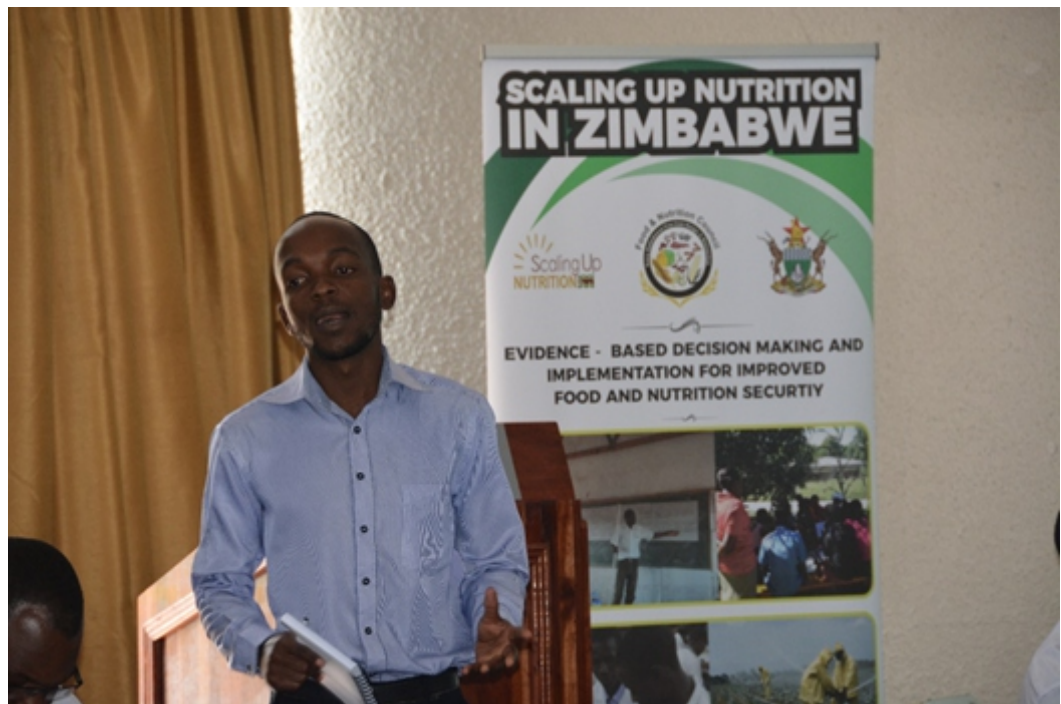
An overview of the food and nutrition situation was given by Ms. Siboniso Chigova, Food Safety and Nutrition Standards Officer at the Food and Nutrition Council. Some of the challenges outlined included poor dietary diversity of households indicated by the Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) food insecurity, poor water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) practices and suboptimal infant and young child feeding practices (IYCF). The challenge of dietary diversity was noted in children 6-23 months where minimum acceptable diet was low according to the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee Rural Livelihoods Assessment (ZIMVAC RLA) 2017. Nationally, 13% of children aged 6 to 23 months consumed a minimum dietary diversity. This is lower than 18% reported in 2015. The proportion of children 6-23 months consuming a minimum acceptable diet was very low (8.6%) across all the provinces since 2015

She presented on the nutrition outcomes where boys have a higher proportion of stunting than girls (30 percent versus 24 percent). Stunting, wasting, and underweight were higher in rural areas than in urban areas, whereas the proportion of overweight children was higher in urban areas than rural areas, according to the Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS) 2015. Some causal analysis could be possible areas the SUNRAP could work on as the context drivers research questions have not been answered. The explanations of the variations called for further interrogation of the data available.

5. Introduction to Scaling Up Nutrition Movement

The coordinator of the Zimbabwe Civil Society Organisations for Scaling Up Nutrition Alliance, Mr Kudakwashe Zombe, gave an introduction on the Scaling up Nutrition movement. He echoed that the SUN movement is a renewed effort to eliminate all forms of malnutrition, based on the principle that people have a right to food and good nutrition. It unites people from governments, civil society, the United Nations, donors, business and researchers in a collective effort to improve nutrition. He also highlighted the progress made by the country since joining the movement in 2011. The country has to-date established SUN platforms for the UN, civil society, donors, government and the business community. The speaker gave an insight into the Ghana experience of having a research and academia platform which has been operational since 2013. He explained that the Ghana Platform is a non-profit network of academics working on nutrition with a passion for contributing to national level

for scaling up nutrition in Ghana. The ZCSOSUNA presented the opportunities which lies in their network 2018 Work plan that the SUNRAP could join and these include Budget analysis and dissemination as well as increasing the number of nutrition champions.



Mr Kudakwashe Zombe, ZCSOSUNA Coordinator giving an introduction to the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement

6. Group work On Collaborative Work and Draft Terms of References (ToRs)

The workshop participants were divided into 3 groups to look at possible areas of research in the food and nutrition security sector and to review the ToRs. Tapping from the malnutrition conceptual framework the following thematic areas were proposed;

- environmental and societal drivers of food insecurity and malnutrition among vulnerable groups: secondary data analysis,
- policy research,
- contextual factors: operational research,
- evaluation of the impact of community interventions,
- review of food security interventions to improve nutrition,
- investigating diet–disease relationships,
- analyzing management of malnutrition, molecular nutrition (laboratory based)

The participants suggested topics of possible research under each thematic area (see Annex 1). The group work allowed for some participants to review the draft ToRs which were presented by Ms Tafara Ndumiyana, Policy Officer at World Food Programme. The draft terms of reference for the Research and academia platform will stand as a guiding framework for the operationalisation of the platform. The goal of the SUNRAP was presented as “To establish a network of academic and research institutions and individuals that provide credible evidence by undertaking quality research, and strengthen the technical capacity of stakeholders (through appropriate training), to deliver a cohesive multi-sectoral action that improves food and nutrition security outcomes.” The draft ToRs highlighted some of the functions of the SUNRAP which included playing an advisory role in technical committees, research and monitoring of implementation programmes, capacity strengthening, advocacy and communication for research information and best practices. (See annex 2 for detailed draft ToRs).

The feedback from the group discussions adjusted some of the ToRs to reflect the need to have knowledge management systems where information is uploaded. The group felt that the membership should be open to include researchers in the diaspora. One of the key functions that was added was the need for partnering for consultancy as well as resource mobilisation to facilitate publications in well renowned journals.



Participants review the TORS during the group work

7. Case study on Research in Zimbabwe

Professor Jean Humphrey from ZVITAMBO, gave an insight into the research work they have undertaken in Zimbabwe under the Sanitation, hygiene, infant nutrition efficacy project (SHINE). The study was a community based trial that recruited women during the first trimester of pregnancy to investigate the independent and combined effects of improved water, sanitation and hygiene and/or improved infant feeding on stunting at 18 months of age. The conditions have a central role in the malnutrition conceptual framework.

The researchers are still in the process of breaking the code but preliminary results from the snapshot indicate that WASH has no effect on linear growth. There is pressure to articulate the results and provide way forward for programming. She highlighted that addressing other sector was key but will need tremendous drastic change in economic development. One lesson learnt from the research work was that observational data cannot be used to infer causal relationship. More so, it is discouraged to use the observational data for programming but for hypothesis formulation.

Discussion

- The academia was challenged to be visible in government by undertaking implementation monitoring and evaluation. More efforts to be channeled towards evaluations. The outputs from the tertiary institutions ought to be fit-for-market and be results-oriented.
- A concern on the existing redtape protocol to access data was highlighted by the participants, of which the government committed to see that data is available to facilitate complementarity of skills as well as generation of required information to inform programming.
- The country convener on SUN committed to facilitate the provision of motivational letters to individuals and institutions who required the support to undertake research to better inform programming. In addition there was commitment to create opportunities for individuals to present their current work to development partners and other government agencies.
- Mr Bailey, team leader at DFID gave remarks and invited the institutions and researchers to join in the research portal of DFID. This portal facilitates the consortium formation for research. As the projects are run through managing agents, it was of paramount importance that the programmers and donors understand the research needs.



*Mr Chikondo, Senior Principal
Director in the Office of the
President and Cabinet stressing a
point on pre-service training.*

Way Forward

- The Government will foster partnerships with institutions especially availing data for use by opening doors for the research discourse. The custodians of data ought to indicate readiness to work together and share information.
- In order to chain out students that are fit for the market and results oriented, mechanisms to building capacities in universities to cover the practical side of the market are to put in place. This include periodic curriculum reviews and interaction between the academia and the implementers.
- Participants were urged to develop joint proposals and research to inform decision making. It was agreed that that the necessary information will be availed to strengthen proposal development.
- A call was made for research sector to be curious and link up with relevant organisations within their areas of work, skills and physical. This could be initiated by becoming part of consortiums working in their provinces.
- To bridge the gap of sharing information, the platform will initiate the development and publication of peer reviewed papers. The country has vast data that could facilitate generation of technical papers through use of secondary data analysis
- The SUN Country Convener, will strengthen multisectoral interactive platforms across institutions, government, donors, UN Network, CSOs to allow for cross-fertilization of ideas.
- The coordinator to facilitate individual institutions interactions with the development partners at national level to showcase their work.
- Data ought to be available whenever needed to facilitate ongoing research. There is need to strengthen a system that promotes easy access to data in a more coordinated way.

- In order to answer available research questions, the Government and partners need to advocate for increased funding towards research. Implementation research has gaps that need to be filled and this creates an opportunity to fundraise so as to redirect programming and policy formulation.
- Food safety issues are still a concern for the country and the forum made a call to undertake specific clinical studies on food safety issues from farm to fork,
- Since membership is open to all who have a role to play in the research agenda for food and nutrition security, a call for other institutions who are critical and have failed to be part of the group during the meeting was made. In addition to the institutions and members present, a SUNRAP database will be developed.
- Enhanced information sharing and communication of research. A new approach is needed to rationalize the communication of nutrition research findings with relevance for Zimbabwe.
- Better governance of nutrition research. Better governance and uptake of nutrition research is needed to ensure the practical relevance of findings, so that efforts can be targeted towards the priorities for action. This include alignment of nutrition research funding with priorities.



Mrs A Chigumira, Deputy Director Nutrition, MOHCC, leading the way forward whilst Mr A Chiraya (left) Director OPC and Mr G Kembo (middle) Country SUN Convener follow the proceedings

Implementation Plan for the SUNRAP

Action	By who	When	Deliverables
a)Develop a template for establishing a data base of academia and research scientists, and identify their key strengths for complementarity	FNC	March	SUNRAP Database
b)Facilitate the establishment of a steering Committee made up of focal points in each institution to steer the process supported by FNC	FNC	April	Database of focal points
c)Identification of resources to undertake <i>implementation research</i> within existing available funding	Implementation partners and Donors		Funding opportunities
d)Advocacy for increased resources for research and capacity development has to be a priority at institutional levels as well as policy level	Development partners, Government, Donor network		Funding towards research
e) Increased capacity development for nutrition research. Create training opportunities for nutrition researchers to develop skills for effective communication with policy makers, the community, and other stakeholders	FNC Training institutions		Number of capacity development engagements
f)Knowledge sharing platforms Create forum for institutions/ individuals to showcase their work at country, regional international level	FNC, development partners	Quarterly meetings Ongoing exhibitions for individual work	Events attended by research and academia institutions
g)Avail data for secondary analysis	FNC	April	Anonymised datasets
h)Facilitate and coordinate symposiums to share ideas and research outcomes	FNC	June	Symposiums
i)To provide contact details for the provincial and district food and nutrition security	FNC	March	Reports showcasing Improved subnational involvement of

ANNEX 1: GROUP WORK OUTPUTS

Outputs from Group Work

The workshop participants were divided into groups to look at possible areas of research in the food and nutrition security sector. The following were the agreed areas of research:

Thematic Area	POSSIBLE RESEARCH TOPICS
Environmental And Societal Drivers Of Food Insecurity And Malnutrition Among Vulnerable Groups: Secondary Data Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measurement and modeling of multi-level factors that influence nutrition, particularly factors affecting the double burden of malnutrition • Exploring the relationship between maternal nutrition, maternal empowerment, and their combined effects on care giving • Consider the triple burden of malnutrition which are: Obesity, undernutrition and micronutrient deficiency
Policies Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrating nutrition into the health system (both at facility and community level) • Examining policies that harm or promote human nutrition and their impact. • Evaluating the effects of government policies for production and trade on supply and demand and the impacts on health and nutrition outcomes • Analyzing how food systems realistically support healthy diets for the whole population • Multi-sectoral approach to Policy issues looking at Health, Agriculture, Social Protection and Economic Planning • Integrating Internal and External Policies
Contextual Factors: Operational Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examining factors underlying economic vulnerability and food insecurity (Climate change, population trends, environmental sustainability) • Identify and analyze coping strategies for the most vulnerable populations in SSA to deal with effects of climate change and food insecurity and its effects on nutritional status. • Assessing how agricultural diversity affects dietary quality • Consider Social, Cultural and Economic factors that contribute to dietary diversity
Evaluate The Impact Of Community Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community-based initiatives that create an environment to prevent malnutrition using locally available approaches and resources • Nutrition-sensitive approaches from areas such as agriculture, education, family planning, environmental sanitation, and rural development should be evaluated for their effectiveness. • Invest in actors in the multistakeholder platforms so they understand their roles • Gender lens across various thematic areas

Thematic Area	POSSIBLE RESEARCH TOPICS
Effectiveness Of Behavioral Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take stock of research and the research teams in the area of behavioral nutrition • Such research would require the propagation of multidisciplinary research across disciplines such as psychology and the social sciences • Research to address some socio-cultural issues
Review Food Security Interventions To Improve Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the potential of (i) microcredit programs for rural development and agriculture; (ii) social protection programs and safety nets • Integrate Nutrition education within ongoing programmes such as micro-credit schemes • Develop indicators to study the effect of climate change, water quality, resources, etc., on nutritional outcomes in communities • Trend analysis on the effects of climate change on food security • Develop consistent prediction models regarding malnutrition and climate change • Invest in the understanding on indigenous knowledge systems.
Investigating Diet –Disease Relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research synthesis such as systematic reviews • Conducting longitudinal studies • Using secondary data that are available in a country related to nutrition related deaths, hospital admissions and treatment to guide planned interventions. • Climate and other environmental factors affecting amount and quality of food • Promotion of indigenous foods, Knowledge Management
Analyzing Management Of Malnutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition research in Zimbabwe should focus on improving the ways that nutritional problems are managed. This involves treating/managing obesity, undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, other nutrition-related diseases and HIV. • Expand to cover other age groups other than infants • Enhance the role of the media in promoting good nutrition • Policy management in addressing malnutrition initiatives • Promoting staple biofortified foods • Promoting improved post-harvest technologies

ANNEX 2: DRAFT TORS

The Draft TORS

Goal of SUNRAP

To establish a network of academic and research institutions and individuals that provide credible evidence by undertaking quality research, and strengthen the technical capacity of stakeholders (through appropriate training), to deliver a cohesive multi-sectoral action that improves food and nutrition security outcomes.

Why is SUNRAP needed?

1. To create a strong, coordinated and vibrant research and academic forum which will support the implementation of the country's nutrition agenda by building capacity to engage with policy makers, creating an enabling environment that will incentivize researchers to engage with policy and program implementation and creating opportunities for multi-institutional research.
2. To generate and disseminate evidence needed to advocate for food and nutrition policy and programme development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
3. To contribute to the continued improvement of technical capacity relevant to scaling up programs to reduce the prevailing food and nutrition security programmes.
4. To contribute to the discourse and national processes towards policy development and review, as well as programming to scale up nutrition interventions.
5. To contribute to the development and management of a food and nutrition security knowledge management system.
6. Networking and resource mobilization for research around food and nutrition security

Who should be members of such a platform?

- Researchers and academics from tertiary institutions (universities, colleges especially those teaching food and nutrition, agriculture), including those in the diaspora
- Research Council of Zimbabwe,
- Researchers and M and E officers working in Research, Monitoring and Evaluation units in stakeholder institutions.
- Independent and reputable researchers and scholars with experience in fields relevant to food and nutrition.

Relevant Development partners

Key functions of the SUNRAP

1. Research and monitoring

- Support the FNC (SUN country focal point) and its stakeholders, to define the priority research agenda for scaling up food and nutrition security interventions, and develop a strategy for addressing the research/data gaps identified.
- Provide technical support and participate in primary data collection initiatives relevant to the ongoing food and nutrition programmes.
- Conduct secondary data analysis that strengthens the characterization of the food and nutrition problem, identifies the key drivers, and facilitates the identification of the key actions needed to redress it.
- Conduct programme-driven and applied research, and develop innovative solutions for programme implementation, which promote the scaling up of food and nutrition security programmes.
- Support the monitoring and evaluation of food and nutrition security programmes

2. Capacity strengthening

- Support the assessment of the technical capacity of food and nutrition programme implementers, identify capacity gaps and propose mechanisms to address them.
- Review tertiary curriculum and assess its relevance to emerging concepts in food and nutrition (i.e. 1000 days initiative) policies and approaches and recommend, where appropriate, mechanisms for strengthening curriculum.
- Develop a sustainable strategy for engaging students from relevant tertiary institutions to conduct food and nutrition research.
- Provide linkages and partnerships for learning opportunities (trainings, scholarships)

3. Advocacy and communication

- Establish mechanisms and forums for regular dissemination of the work of this platform, including publishing.
- Advocate for the use of the evidence generated.

4. Advisory services

- Keep abreast of global trends, innovations and best practices, and adapt and customize them for Zimbabwe.
- Participate in statutory committees established by the food and nutrition security policy and provide well researched technical input.
- Provide technical advisory services as requested.

Proposed Approach to the Establishment of the SUNRAP

- Conduct a mapping study to identify potential participants and anchor institutions, identify / confirm stakeholder interests and the subject of main focus in creating a Platform
- Convene a common-visioning meeting with potential actors to clarify expectations, chart a common vision and define strategies for achieving these expectations

- Facilitate the establishment of the Platform through a participatory process based on the principle of informed voluntary entry of the members into the network, systematic engagement of the Platform members, and formalization of both the Platform
- Provide capacity building support to the platform in delivering on its mandate (serving the members of the platform: convening dialogue to set the agenda, collecting and sharing information; mobilizing resources; commissioning research; facilitating capacity development of members)
- Support interaction of stakeholders and iterative learning through scheduled contact meetings and other regular communication channels and systems, making sure every participant has a contribution to make and an obvious benefit to derive from activities of the Platform
- Deliberately support leverage of public-private sector partnerships through the Platform to facilitate their working together on a common agenda that would be of mutual benefit

ANNEX 3: PICTURE GALLERY



Ismael Teta, Nutrition Manager, UNICEF



Professor Jean Humphrey, ZVITAMBO giving key highlights on the research work in Zimbabwe



Mrs. Tatenda Mudiwa, Programme Assistant, Food and Nutrition Council, stressing a point during the group discussions



From 2 participant from Chinhoyi university of technology, giving feedback during the group plenary session



Dr Ndhlela from CIMMYT giving group feedback



Participants share a lighter moment during the meeting



Participants following proceedings during the meeting

ANNEX 4: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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ANNEX 5: PROGRAMME

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Time	Activity	Facilitator
0800-0830	Registration	
0830-0850	Introductions	SUN Country Convener-George Kembo- Food and Nutrition Council
0850-0910	Welcome remarks	Mr A. Chikondo Senior Principal Director- Office of the President and Cabinet
0910-0930	Workshop objectives Food and Nutrition Security Policy Environment and the role of the Food and Nutrition Council	SUN Country Convener-George Kembo- Food and Nutrition Council
0930-0945	Introduction to the malnutrition conceptual framework and the importance of research	Ismael Ngnie Teta -Nutrition Manager- UNICEF UNNetwork
0945-1020	The current food and nutrition security situation in Zimbabwe	Siboniso Chigova-Programme Officer- Food and Nutrition Council
1020-1040	Scaling Up Nutrition -Introduction -Progress in Zimbabwe -SUNRAP Case Studies(African Region and Zimbabwe Research Experience)	Kudakwashe Zombe- Coordinator- Zimbabwe Civil Society Organisations for Scaling Up Nutrition Alliance (ZCSOSUNA)
1040-1100	Tea Break	
1100-1115	Draft ToRs	Tafara Ndumiyana -Policy Officer- World Food Programme
1115-1145	Group work on possible areas of collaboration	ALL
1145-1230	Plenary and Feedback from group work Discussion	Tatenda Mudiwa-Programme Assistant- Food and Nutrition Council
1230-1245	Selection of the focal point by institution	Government Network
1245-1255	Way forward and Closing	Mr A. Chikondo Senior Principal Director- Office of the President and Cabinet
Lunch Break		

ANNEX 5

