



MULTI-SECTORAL COMMUNITY BASED MODEL FOR ADDRESSING FOOD AND NUTRITION INSECURITY TO REDUCE STUNTING (MCBM)

(Review & Planning Workshop)
Detailed Report



29-30 May 2018

Cresta Lodge, Harare

unicef 
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MCBM Review and Planning Meeting - Detailed Report

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Acronyms

CADS	Cluster Agricultural Development Services
DAC	District AIDS Council
DFNMTS	District Food and Nutrition Management Teams
DFNSCs	District Food and Nutrition Security Committees
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ENSURE	Enhancing Nutrition, Stepping Up Resilience and Enterprise
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FNC	Food and Nutrition Council
FNSCs	Food and Nutrition Security Committees
HPV	Human Papillomavirus
MCBM	Multi-Sectoral Community Based Model
MOHCC	Ministry of Health and Child Care
NAC	National AIDS Council
NRTM	Near Real Time Monitoring
PESTLE	Political Economic Sociological Technology, Legal & Environmental Factors
RDC	Rural District Council
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNRCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office
VHWs	Village Health Workers
WFP	World Food Programme

Background and Introduction

The Government of Zimbabwe, through the Food and Nutrition Council (FNC), endorsed implementation of the multi-sectoral Community Based Model for Addressing Food and Nutrition Insecurity focusing on Reducing Stunting (MCBM). The MCBM programme is community centred and takes a bottom-up approach to addressing food and nutrition security challenges. Its broad objective is to reduce stunting in children under five in selected vulnerable districts of Zimbabwe through a multi-sectoral community based approach and systems strengthening. The multi-sectoral approach, as opposed to the silo sectoral approach was deliberately chosen as a result of both empirical and conceptual evidence that the food and nutrition security problems confronting us are complex and multi-dimensional.

It is against this background that FNC organised and coordinated a review and planning meeting to assess progress attained in the implementation of the MCBM approach. The meeting aimed to bring together food and nutrition relevant stakeholders to a forum of learning and sharing and also served as a channel for redirecting nutrition programming and implementation, based on the findings of the 2018 National Nutrition Survey.

The main objectives of the review meeting were:

- To assess progress attained and challenges faced in the implementation of the MCBM Approach in 19 Districts
- To re-strategize efforts and agree on 2018 action plans

A total of 360 delegates were in attendance and they included traditional leaders, District and Provincial Administrators, members of the National, Provincial, District and Ward Food and Nutrition Security Committees, Development Partners and Non-Governmental Organisations. Also present were food and nutrition experts who are the founders of the Food and Nutrition Council who came to share their knowledge and vast experience.

1. Welcome Remarks: Mrs Kampila, Provincial Administrator, Harare Metropolitan Province

Mrs Kampila welcomed all delegates to the workshop and highlighted the importance of the review and planning exercise. She acknowledged the presence of the Chiefs and commended them for prioritising the workshop in spite of their busy schedules. She outlined the objectives of the workshop and called upon all present to actively engage in the process.

2. Opening Remarks: Mr Bishow Parajuli, UN Resident Coordinator

Mr. Parajuli highlighted that joining efforts towards addressing malnutrition is fundamental in assuring that every child attains their full potential in life. The need to harness all multi-stakeholder efforts to address food and nutrition insecurity should drive our commitment towards attaining the Sustainable Development Goals.



Mr. Bishow Parajuli: UN Resident Coordinator

He also mentioned that the UN Network has social responsibility to support all Government of Zimbabwe initiatives to address child morbidity and mortality. This is evidenced by a wide array of interventions supported by UNICEF, WFP and FAO. The UN system has about 13 resident agencies and many are working towards improving nutrition. UNDP, UNESCO and UNFPA also contribute indirectly through resilience building programmes that contribute to nutrition.



Deputy Chief Secretary in the Office of the President, Mr Mupamhanga

In his conclusion he emphasized the need to continue working on improving diets, risks of health factors, disease burdens and the health system.

3. Key Note Address: Mr J.H. Mupamhanga, Deputy Chief Secretary in the Office of the President and Cabinet

In his key note address Mr Mupamhanga highlighted the enabling environment that Government has created for engagement in food

and nutrition security. He referred to the MCBM programme as providing opportunity to further engage communities and help them to be masters of their own destiny. In his speech he stressed the importance of the 2018 National Nutrition Survey report as a fundamental document that should be used to guide implementation as it provides current evidence base that directs effort where it is needed. The Deputy Chief Secretary particularly highlighted major child nutrition status findings from the National Nutrition Survey that require urgent attention and action. He noted that whilst as a country there has been a reduction in stunting prevalence from 33% in 2010 to 26% in 2018, it remains above the acceptable global threshold of 20%. Furthermore, he highlighted that there are districts whose prevalence is still higher than

the national prevalence and require redirection of efforts. In view of these findings, the Deputy Chief Secretary emphasized that no one sector is key to the success of the MCBM. He called for sector participation, coordination, organisation and intelligent direction as key pillars to the successful implementation of the stunting reduction programme. He pledged that as the Chair of the Working Party of Permanent Secretaries for Food and Nutrition Security, he will continue providing the necessary leadership, share the vision and insist on sectors to assimilate and apply the major principles of working together.

He urged Provincial Administrators to ensure functionality of FNSCs in their provinces and districts and commended the chiefs present for being committed to the process and food and nutrition programmes. In his concluding statement, he placed emphasis on the need for FNSCs to continue achieving results even in the current context of limited resources. He applauded the existing commitment FNSCs have exhibited for the success of the MCBM programme. Mr Mupamhanga also commended the Food and Nutrition Council for its role in coordinating and planning the workshop; UNICEF for the financial support; and all the participants for taking time out to come and participate in the important workshop.

4. Technical Presentations by Food and Nutrition Experts

The Food and Nutrition Experts that have greatly contributed to the evolution of Food and Nutrition Security Committees were invited to provide technical presentations. The presentations were very interactive and assisted in building a knowledge base for the FNSCs in attendance.



Dr M. Lenneiye presenting at the meeting

Dr M. Lenneiye: Why a Multi-sectoral Approach

Dr Lenneiye presented on the importance of the multi-sectoral approach in addressing food and nutrition challenges. He stated that this approach enables efficiency as well as stability in the planning and implementation of programmes. He outlined the symbiotic relationship that exists between nutrition and other development challenges and further elaborated that this conjoint relationship makes it important to adopt a multi-sectoral approach. This, he said, enables planning and programming of nutritional programs to be efficient and sustainable. Dr Lenneiye further recommended that as a country, there is need to explore common local terms to define stunting that will cut across the generations and

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sectors. Having our own acceptable term for 'Stunting' as a country will trigger action across all communities and sectors. He also stated that the high prevalence of stunting in our communities is a reflection of our failure to harness multi-sectoral efforts. Dr Lenneiye reminded delegates of the negative effects of chronic malnutrition on both human, social and financial capital. He further explained that all developmental initiatives in a country are dependent on capabilities of the human capital. As such he called on all relevant stakeholders to invest in and protect human capital using a life cycle approach as this guarantees a country that is built on a strong socio-economic foundation. Dr Lenneiye concluded his presentation by encouraging stakeholders to adopt multi-sectoralism as it has a more tangible impact on preserving children from losing their health and education capital. He urged DFNSCs to be conversant of the Political, Economic, Sociological, Technological, Legal and Environmental factors (PESTLE) that can affect the support needed to address stunting. Amidst all these factors, the key to multi-sectoralism is that communities and technocrats should work together.



Mr. M.B.K. Hakutangwi

Mr M.B.K Hakutangwi: Historical Perspective, Evolution of Food and Nutrition Security Committees

Mr Hakutangwi emphasised on the importance of functional food and nutrition security committees in the implementation of food and nutrition programmes.

His presentation provided a historical perspective on the evolution of FNSCs in the country.

The main variances identified from committees in the past years were highlighted as follows:

- There was substantive funding towards work of the DFNMTS
- Very high competition and funds were allocated by the National Task force based on performance at annual workshops
- Formation of FNC
- As per the Food and Nutrition Security Policy, formation FNSCs at National, Provincial, District and Ward levels
- Intensified Ward level activities

He highlighted the need for established DFNSCs to engage communities in all developmental issues as studies have indicated that many programmes and projects in Africa fail because the development agents fail to communicate with the recipients. Furthermore, he stated that members of the DFNSCs need to be more methodological by using participatory approaches. He rehashed the importance of engaging

communities through combining local and traditional knowledge and technology. He concluded by stating that all targeted MCBM interventions should be developed in dialogue with the community.

Dr R Mbetu: The Role of Local Authorities in Addressing Food and Nutrition Insecurity

Dr Mbetu highlighted the important role that local authorities have in addressing food and nutrition challenges in the country. He highlighted all key policy documents and their gaps in terms of the key roles of local authorities in food and nutrition developmental activities. He highlighted that Local authorities are part of the three tiers of government as articulated in the national constitution and effective local authorities are necessary for food and nutrition development. He however bemoaned the fact that the existing food and nutrition policy environment is 'silent' on the role of local authorities in food and nutrition issues. In that regard, he proposed that the Food and Nutrition Security Policy needs to institutionalize the Constitution and embrace the role of the local authorities.



Dr. Ramson Mbetu

He called for policy makers to review existing policies and guidelines to redefine the scope of addressing food and nutrition security issues and development work. The presentation prompted comments from the Traditional and Local Leadership in attendance which are summarized below.

Comments from Chiefs and Provincial Administrators:

The role of traditional leadership was very visible in the past through the Zunde ra Mambo and the Government needs to consider reactivation of this noble initiative.

Response: Lead Officials leading Command Agriculture were urged to tap onto the suggestion from the Chiefs (Deputy Chief Secretary).

Late Distribution of seed from the Government has generally influenced household food insecurity. Seed is being issued after the planting period (rains).

Response: The Deputy Chief Secretary undertook to relay this information to the responsible authorities (Deputy Chief Secretary).

- The Government needs to rehabilitate road and transport infrastructure as this has affected access to markets. Communities are making an effort to produce food but issues of road infrastructure are affecting market accessibility.

Response: The concerns raised by Chiefs will be shared as the Government of Zimbabwe recognizes the important role the people of Zimbabwe in building the mantra of development (Deputy Chief Secretary).

- There is a lot of progress that has been made in terms of food and nutrition security. There is need to reflect on various committees at district level vis a vis the time available for implementation and other commitments such as the Government's 100 days programme.
- There are a number committees that have dissolved.
- Some of the issues discussed at the workshop should be taken to the District Development Committees and Rural Development Committees where developmental policies are housed.



One of the chiefs responding to Dr. Mbetu's presentation

Response: The Deputy Chief Secretary confirmed that the RDCs are involved in Food and Nutrition activities. He highlighted that there is need to continue engaging in order to recognize the 3 tiers of government.

Comments from the UN Resident Coordinator:

Mr. Parajuli stated that all the chiefs and local authorities have an important role to play. While resources might not be available to the level of requirement, the UN is there to support all Government Initiatives. He went on to say that this opportunity to talk to chiefs and traditional leaders was important in bringing the various issues together. On the role of local institutions, he stated that SDGs clearly point to the need to recognise that each goal has a specific objective and that the local institutions have a role to play. The UN Resident Coordinator appealed to all traditional leaders to coordinate addressing of all food and nutrition related issues (gender, nutrition, health, disease and education).

5. Opening of the Market Place

Delegates were invited to tour exhibition stands in the market place. Eight districts brought exhibitions to showcase their efforts towards food and nutrition security. Government and its partners (ENSURE (WV), CADS and Agritex) were also part of the key stakeholders that took part in the exhibitions. The Exhibitions ran under the theme: **Coordinated Multi-Sectoral Response to Food and Nutrition Insecurity** (see annex for the exhibition in pictures). The Deputy Chief Secretary also handed maize seed to all the Chiefs present.



The Deputy Chief Secretary (Centre) at the ENSURE stand accompanied by Mr. Kembo (Left), and Mr. Anderson Chiraya, Director in the OPC (right)

Exhibiting Districts and Partners

Province	Districts
Mashonaland Central	Mazowe, Mbire
Matabeleland North	Tsholotsho
Manicaland	Chipinge, Nyanga, Mutasa
Masvingo	Chiredzi, Mwenezi
Mashonaland East (Agritex)	Goromonzi
Government Departments and Partners	
MOHCC	National Nutrition Unit
SIRDC	SIRDC, TIPS, KOPIA, FNC
Partners	CADS, ENSURE

6. Working Together for Better Nutrition Outcomes: Mrs Chigumira

The presentation outlined the current nutrition status situation and recommended response interventions. The call from Ministry of Health and Child Care was *'how can different sectors appreciate and focus on the problem of stunting'*. The presentation reiterated the importance of adopting a multi-sectoral and integrated development approach.

7. Nutrition an Investment Case: Mr Gwati

The economic impact of stunting was clearly outlined in the Cost of Hunger Summary presentation. The findings from the study are intended to influence policy making and inform all other stakeholders on the importance of addressing the problem of under-nutrition. The presentation stimulated discussion and enticed all stakeholders to take action towards stunting reduction.

Comments from Chiefs:

- What Ministry of Health initiatives are in place to address chronic conditions such as cancer?
- Since Stunting starts in the mother's womb, how can Chiefs assist in preventing stunting

Response from MOHCC

- *The Ministry of Health and Child care has rolled out HPV Vaccinations targeting adolescent girls to protect them against cervical cancer. Early detection campaigns have also been rolled out encouraging women to undergo routine cancer screening.*
- *Traditional leaders can assist with supporting community initiatives to prevent early pregnancy and educating communities on the importance of diverse diet.*



Mr. Gwati Gwati (Ministry of Health and Child Care) making a presentation on the Cost of Hunger Study

8. Testimonials from Traditional Leadership and Community Members (How Traditional Leaders Can Champion Food and Nutrition Response)

The session was moderated by Mr Nhamo (Ministry of Education), a DFNSC member from Chipinge District. Traditional Chiefs from the four pilot districts gave accounts on how they have championed the MCBM implementation in the four Districts. The purpose of the session was to motivate the other invited traditional chiefs to also actively engage in all food and nutrition related activities. Since traditional leaders are fully connected with their communities, their involvement as agents of change towards optimal food and nutrition security is fundamental to the MCBM approach. Chief Mutasa, Chief Saungweme, Chief Tshovani, Chief Negari were invited as resource chiefs to share their experiences with MCBM.



Traditional Leaders from the four pilot districts taking turns to give their testimonials

Chief Tshovani

The Chief shared a summary of how his district rolled out the multi-sectoral approach. The importance of pre implementation sensitization meetings appeared to have been instrumental in adoption of the new innovation by the local leadership. In his account it was very evident that Chief Tshovani was conversant with the '1000 day Concept'. His involvement and endorsement in demystifying cultural misconceptions clearly impacted on some positive behavioral practices in the district. The Chief through expression of his local leadership powers has also inspired women of child bearing age to register their pregnancies early. There were however challenges the Chief shared which he believes should be addressed to guarantee far reaching success:

- Distances travelled by VHWs are extensive and this affects quality follow up of the mother baby pair
- Access to Improved Water Services is low as the district mainly has unprotected wells

Chief Mapungwana

The Chief expressed his full support towards Government food and nutrition initiatives. He declared that traditional leadership in Chipinge has fully embraced the multi sectoral approach as key to addressing stunting's negative effects on their children. The chief appreciated the sensitization process that clarified the potential causes of stunting in the district. As the head chief responsible for food and nutrition, he tasked all local leadership to enforce certain 'fines' to force communities to engage in positive health behaviors. Chief Mapungwana shared practices that attract 'fines' within his District which include home deliveries, domestic violence and child marriages. All village heads were tasked to authorize paying of cultural lobola on production of a birth certificate confirming the girl/woman as an adult. The Chief is also coordinating Zunde raMambo which targets vulnerable households. Resource limitations are however affecting harvests. He appealed to local organizations such as NAC and DAC to support vulnerable households in the district.

Chief Mutasa

The Chief is a National Advocate against Child Marriages. The lead Chief delegated his responsibility to run the MCBM approach to Headman Maunga. As a farmer, headman Maunga has been key in motivating communities to rally against stunting through nutrition sensitive agriculture. All wards were sensitized on stunting and participated in developing strategies to address the challenge within their context. Ward Assemblies and committees were set up to work against stunting and early childhood marriages. Extensive trainings were conducted and experts were invited to provide knowledge on greenhouse construction and diverse cropping. The take home message for households has been to engage in diverse cropping and feed their families before selling produce. Through these initiatives, most communities are now engaged in market gardening and school feeding programmes and hospitals are some of the beneficiaries. All traditional headmen in Mutasa are also advocating against stream bank cultivation, promoting replanting of trees, water harvesting and garden fencing.

Chief Negari

Chief Negari has been instrumental in advocating for early pregnancy registration. Maternal mortality has been on the increase and the traditional leadership ensures that all pregnant women attend Antenatal Care and adhere to recommended vitamin and mineral supplements. Mwenezi is not conducive to crop farming, hence promotion of consumption of locally available indigenous foods is being promoted through village assemblies. Chief Mwenezi also encourages growing of crops that are drought resistant. Water and sanitation coverage is also poor hence the Chief is also encouraging communities to access clean water.

9. MCBM Review and Planning Districts Presentations:

Nineteen out of the thirty two MCBM implementing Districts were allocated time to present on their 2017 progress and plans for the second half of 2018. All the 19* districts were commended for the comprehensive reports. The following discussion points and recommendations were noted.

** (The 13 additional districts are still in the capacitation phase and do not have any implementation reports to share)*

Summary of key issues:

- Lack of motivation of Village Health Workers is a potential threat to the success and continuity of the MCBM. Lessons can be learnt from ENSURE which has managed to keep their volunteers motivated through community trainings. Recognition of their great work also propels them to continue with their volunteer work.
- Continuation of MCBM initiative needs to be sustained even beyond donor support expiry.
- Stock out of Near Real Time Monitoring (NRTM) data collection tools was raised across the four pilot districts. It was explained that the tools were being reviewed and finalized
- The high proportion of women delivering at home in Buhera is an urgent issue requiring attention. It was noted that religious affiliation of most households in Buhera could be a contributing factor
- Functionality assessments will be conducted on an annual basis across all DFNSCs and future presentations should report on functionality level of DFNSCs.
- DFNSCs were also urged to report on intended end points of all capacity trainings conducted in the district
- Inconsistent attendance and representation of officers from the Ministry of Education was raised by most DFNSCs
- Interventions to arrest child marriages should catch the girl children early whilst they are still in ECD
- The great work being reported by districts needs to be sustained and DFNSCs need to start exploring ways to ensure that their efforts are kept alive even after support expires.

Recommendations

- The Food and Nutrition Council should consider creating a self-propelling revolving fund to support the work of FNSCs. Extensive fundraising activities to create an 'initial capital' were recommended
- A standard report template indicating quantified planned targets and achievements should be used in future progress review meetings

10. Concluding Take Home Messages: Mrs. J. Tagwireyi

In her concluding message, Mrs J Tagwireyi one of the key founders of the Food and Nutrition Council applauded the great work displayed by attending districts over the two day meeting. She further commended reports from the 19 Districts which revealed detailed conceptualization of the problem and activities to address stunting. She highlighted that it was evident from each of the reports presented that indeed multi-sectoral collaboration is possible.

She urged all attending districts to urgently action the following to further increase the effectiveness of their reported efforts:

Follow-up actions and critical issues to address

- DFNSCs to widely share all the good work reported through documentation as this will facilitate scaling-up of actions.
- DFNSCs to focus on integration of actions so that interventions converge on the same household and community for impact
- Mapping of 'who is doing what and where' should be a priority action to be taken up by all DFNSCs.

Key take home messages

Mrs Tagwireyi summarized deliberations of the two-day meeting in the following key take home messages:

- There is need to have focused attention on the sustainability of ongoing efforts building on the lessons learnt.
- This annual 'show and tell' learning event needs to be institutionalized, in addition to finding other more frequent sharing mechanisms
- There is need to keep sectors engaged in the DFNSCs through mainstreaming nutrition into sectoral mandates. DFNSCs should be platforms where sectors remind each other of statutory responsibilities that come from having a policy.



Mrs. Tagwireyi giving the concluding message

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- Create awareness in communities we are working in, such that they own the problem and are active participants in addressing their stunting problem, not mere recipients efforts of what we perceive to be good for them. When communities are informed and fully understand the issue, sustainability of stunting reduction efforts is guaranteed.
- DFNSCs need to challenge communities to find an expression for 'Stunting' and define stunting in their own local language. The definition should be able to stimulate an appropriate response from all stakeholders.
- Information on what stunting is, its consequences and how it can be addressed should be widely shared with all communities.
- Working in partnership with our communities will definitely create a symbiotic relationship that will assist in addressing our challenges sustainably. Teams should realize that communities have a lot of indigenous knowledge which we can tap on.



Mr. B. Mache giving the closing remarks

11. Closing Remarks: Mr. Mache, National Food and Nutrition Security Committee Chairperson

The National Food and Nutrition Security Committee Chairperson, Mr Mache in his closing remarks commended all districts for the wonderful efforts they displayed in their exhibition stands and presentations. He mentioned that there was clear indication that sectors are working together to reduce stunting in the

country. He further urged all MCBM districts to continue working as teams and to engage their respective communities and local leadership.

He reiterated that the review platform was meant to enhance learning, and that spirit of sharing and adopting of good practices should be maintained even beyond the meeting. In view of the resource constrained settings, he reminded districts of the core principle of the MCBM which promotes use of cost effective local strategies. He mentioned that communities are endowed with resources within their reach, which can be effectively used to realize set goals as multi- sectors. The NFSC chair pledged that similar review meetings with increased coverage will be conducted annually. He concluded by echoing the significance of multi-sectoral efforts in community food and nutrition activities and acknowledged FNC for coordinating the successful meeting and UNICEF for providing financial support towards the success of the MSCBM review.

Acknowledgements:

The Food and Nutrition Council would like to acknowledge the following for their efforts in the success of the workshop:

Madzimambo Edu: Chief Zimunya, Chief Munyaradzi, Chief Matsiwo, Chief Makope, Chief Nemaushhe, Chief Njelele, Chief Tshovani, Chief Nhema, Chief Siposo, Chief Gwesela, Chief Chiweshe, Chief Chireya, Chief Chiswiti, Chief Mutasa, Chief Chitsunge, Chief Tandl, Chief Mapungwana, Chief Chitanga and Chief Negari.

Provincial Administrators for: Manicaland, Mashonaland West, Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland East, Matabeleland North and Midlands.

Provincial Medical Directors for: Matabeleland North and Mashonaland West

District Medical Officers for: Chivi, Chegutu and Zvimba

District Administrators for: Makoni, Nyanga, Mutare, Mutasa, Buhera, Chimanimani, Chipinge, Makonde, Chegutu, Hurungwe, Kariba, Mhondoro Ngezi, Sanyati, Zvimba, Kadoma, Chivi, Gutu, Mwenezi, Chiredzi, Masvingo, Zaka, Bikita, Mazowe, Bindura, Guruve, Mbire, Centenary, Shamva, Mount Darwin, Rushinga, Insiza, Gwanda, Umzingwane, Matobo, Mangwe, Plumtree, Beitbridge, Thsolithso, Bubi, Hwange, Nkayi, Umguza, Lupane, Mvuma, Zvishavane, Shurugwi, Gokwe North, Gokwe South, Kwekwe, Gweru, Mutoko, Murehwa, Chikomba, UMP, Mudzi, Marondera, Seke, Goromonzi, Hwedza

Members of the Provincial Food and Nutrition Security Committees for: Manicaland, Mashonaland West, Mashonaland East, Mashonaland Central, Masvingo, Midlands, Matabeleland North and Matabeleland South.

Members of the DFNSCs from:

District Food and Nutrition Security Committees for: Makoni, Nyanga, Mutare, Mutasa, Buhera, Chimanimani, Chipinge, Makonde, Chegutu, Chiredzi, Masvingo, Chivi, Mwenezi, Gutu, Mazowe, Bindura, Guruve, Mbire, Centenary, Shamva, Mount Darwin, Gwanda, Matobo, Mangwe, Tshlotsho, Gokwe North, Gokwe South, Kwekwe and Gweru.

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Annex 1: Chiefs in Attendance

Name	District	Name	District
Chief Zimunya	Mutare	Chief Saunyama	Nyanga
Chief Munyaradzi	Gutu	Chief Chigume Negari	Mwenezi
Chief Matsiwo	Mbire	Chief Chitanga	Mwenezi
Chief Makope	Mazowe	Chief Mapungwana	Chipinge
Chief Nemaushe	Chivi	Chief Tandi	Makoni
Chief Njelele	Gokwe South	Chief Chitsunge	Buhera
Chief Tshovani	Chiredzi	Chief Mutasa	Mutasa
Chief Nhema	Shurugwi	Chief Chiswiti	Mount Darwin
Chief Siposo	Tsholotsho	Chief Chireya	Gokwe North
Chief Gwesela	Kwekwe	Chief Chiweshe	Muzarabani

Annex 2: Multi -Sectoral Community Based Model Implementing Districts

Pilot Districts	15 Scale up Districts	13 additional Districts
Chipinge, Mutasa, Mwenezi and Chiredzi	Tsholotsho, Kwekwe, Gokwe North, Gokwe South, Masvingo, Gutu, Chivi, Mazowe, Mt Darwin, Mbire, Centenary, Buhera, Makoni, Nyanga&Mutare	Mangwe, Matobo, Gwanda, Guruve, Bindura, Shamva, Chimanimani, Binga, Beitbridge, Insiza, Gweru, Makonde and Chegutu

Annex 3: Photo Gallery



From Left: Bishow Parajuli, J.H. Mupamhanga and Muhammed Ayoya following proceedings at the meeting



Guest presenters: Lenneiye Mungai and Marcus Hakutangwi



Mr. Kembo, FNC Director, directing proceedings at the Review meeting



Stakeholders at the FNC stand



UNICEF delegation enjoying the exhibitions



It's buying time!

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Visitors at the Thsolotsho Stand



Mazowe Stand



Nyanga District showcasing its wares



Goromonzi District stand



SIRDC exhibiting their value added products

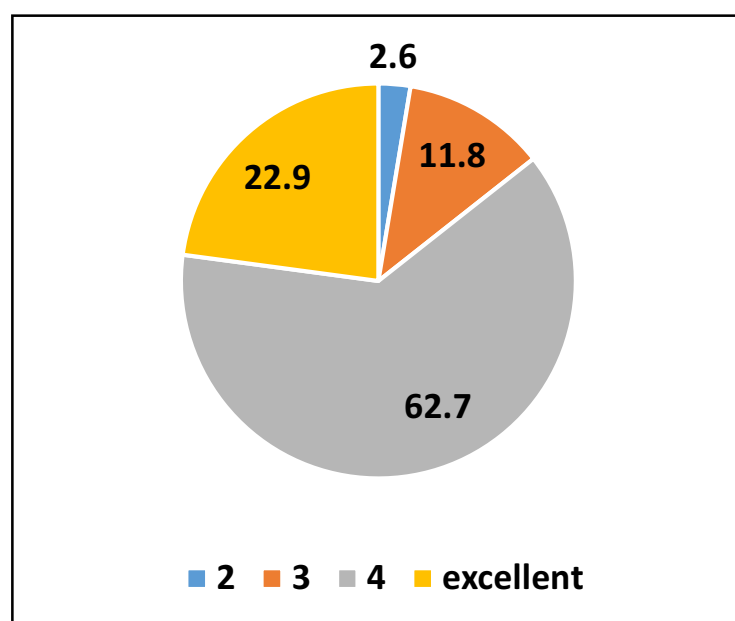


A hive of activity at the market place

Annex 4: MCBM Review Meeting Evaluation

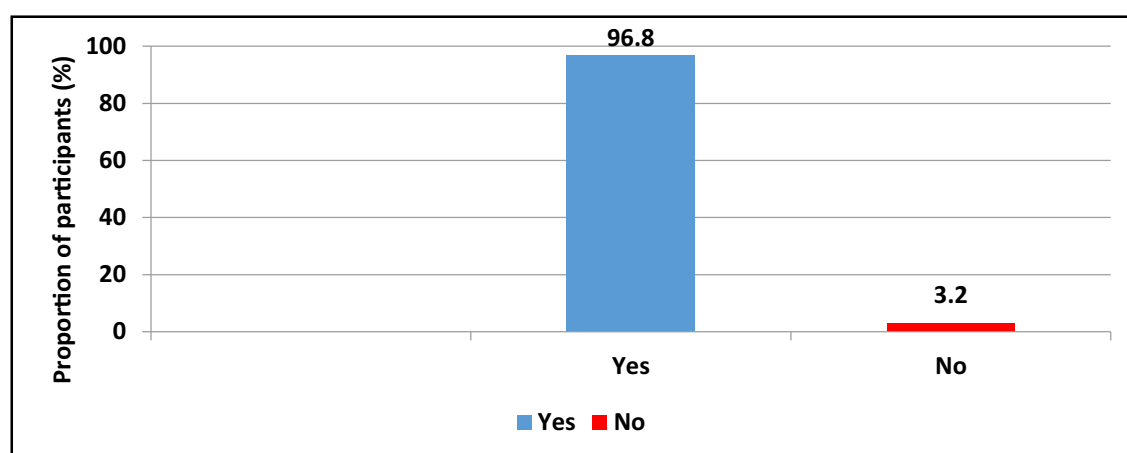
In effort to improve future review meetings, FNC requested attending delegates to objectively evaluate the two day proceedings using a standard paper based evaluation tool. A total of 154 out 178 district and provincial participants completed the evaluation forms .The perceptions of the delegates is outlined below.

1. Overall assessment of the meeting? (1=insufficient to 5=excellent)



Almost 86% percent of the attending delegates scored the meeting in excellent category (4 and 5).

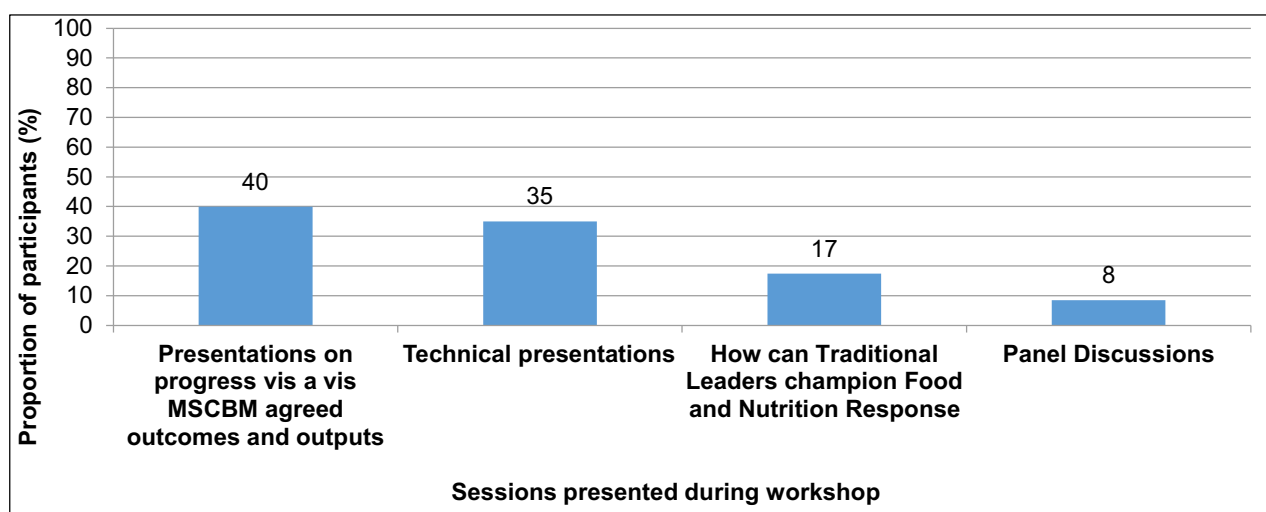
2. Did the meeting achieve its objectives?



The majority of participants reported that the meeting managed to meet set objectives, though a few (3.2 %) cited the following as gaps that needed improvement in future meetings.

- More days to be allocated
- Time was a limiting factor as a result some important issues were not discussed
- 2017 Review was done but time was not provided for 2018 Planning

3. Which Sessions or Aspects of the meeting that were found useful?

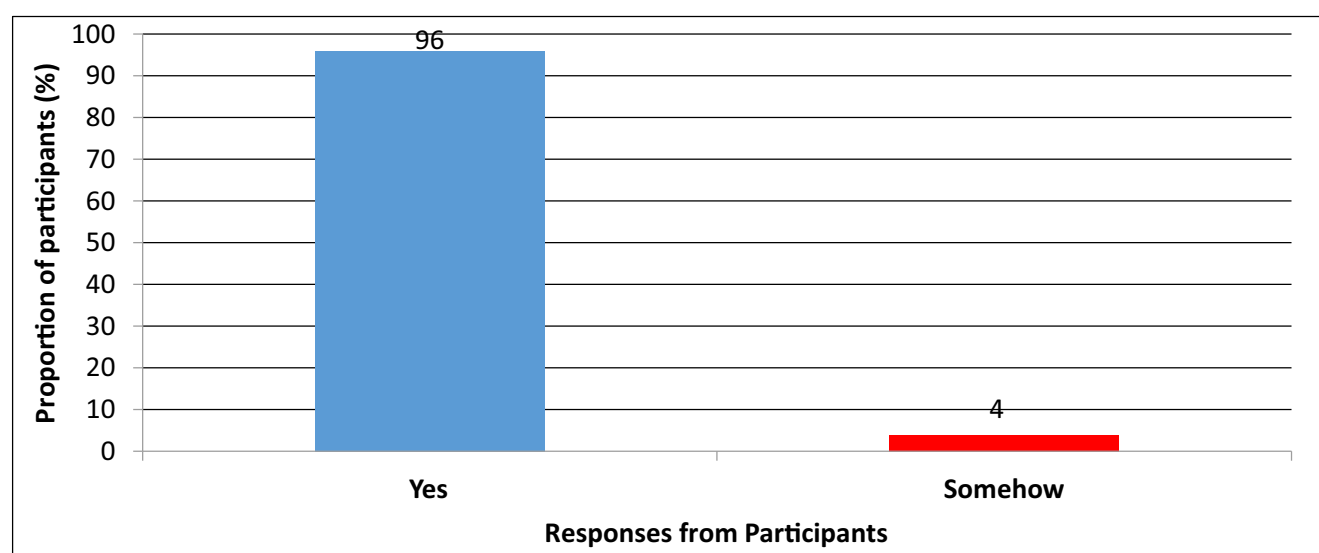


Forty percent of the participants indicated that presentations' on progress from districts' as the most useful followed by technical presentations (35%) and 'how traditional leaders champion food and nutrition response (17%).

Overall Participant Opinion about the Market Place

The majority of attending participants appreciated the market place as most viewed it as an effective visual interactive learning platform.

4. Were deliberations of the meeting useful to your work



The majority of participants felt that meeting deliberations were useful and applicable to their work (96 %).

Take home messages towards Food and Nutrition Security Actions for your District

Participants were requested to outline key take home messages from the two day deliberations which were going to influence their actions and response to food and nutrition issues within their districts. The following were some messages that were resonating from the majority of participants

- *Action plans must have clear targets and timelines*
- *Progress Reports should be tabulated and indicate either positive or negative variance*
- *Active involvement of the council and local government ensures effective sustainable implementation of FNSC mandates*
- *The engagement of traditional leaders is a pillar to the success of the MCBM*
- *Multi sectoral collaboration and integrated approach involving the community is effective than individual efforts*
- *The cascading of information to the community is an important advocacy tool for uptake of programmes and improvement in their food and nutrition knowledge base*
- *Districts to avoid ticking the box approach so that they provide realistic evidence of achievements from their districts*
- *Effective coordination, mainstreaming of nutrition and utilization of available resources can positively contribute to addressing stunting at community level*
- *A Gender and Social dimension should be incorporated in MCBM as part of cross cutting issues*
- *DFNSCs to improve on documentation as evidence of multi-sectoral activities being conducted at community level.*
- *DFNSCs should learn from other Districts (by adopting and adapting action plans and best practices)*
- *Encourage farmers to practice crop diversification for household consumption*

Overall, the MCBM Review meeting was a success and it managed to meet participant's expectations.

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