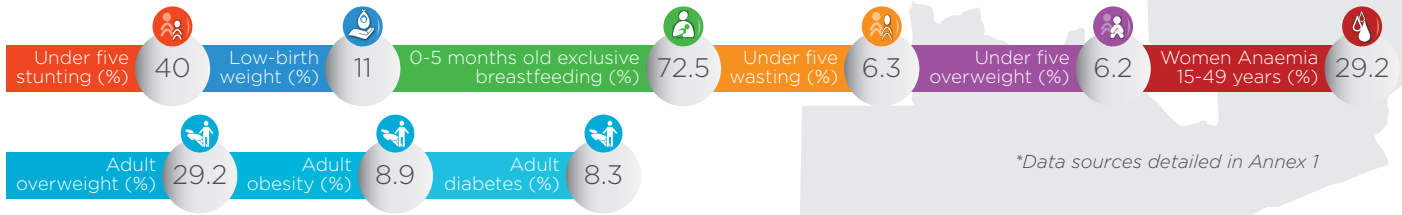




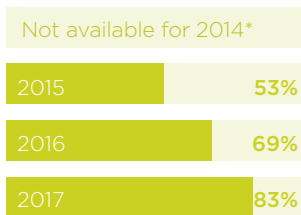
Joined: December 2010  
Population: 16.10 million

# Zambia



\*Data sources detailed in Annex 1

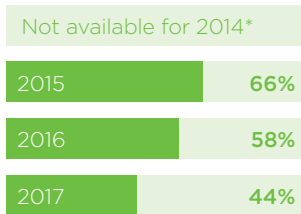
## Institutional transformations in 2016-2017



### Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The national multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) continues to convene meetings with all SUN Networks. Provincial Nutrition Coordinating Committees (NCCs) have been established in seven provinces and multi-sectoral nutrition plans are developed. District NCCs have been formed in districts beyond the current

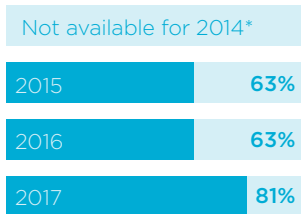
SUN-funded districts. The Civil Society, Donor, and Business Networks have expanded and brought more players on board. New members of parliament were sensitised on food and nutrition issues and asked to act as nutrition champions in their respective constituencies.



### Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Several pieces of legislation whose review processes commenced in the last two to three years remain unfinished including the Food and Nutrition Bill, and the Food Safety Bill. However, a new agriculture policy was completed while the development of social protection guidelines is progressing. The SUN Donor Network

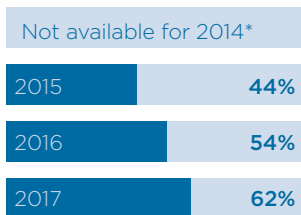
launched an initiative to undertake an economic analysis of the current policies and regulatory frameworks to find entry points for nutrition. The National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFNC) developed a nutrition-sensitive framework to inform the planning for the medium-term expenditure framework 2018-2020.



### Aligning actions around a common results framework

The development of the 'First 1,000 Most Critical Days Programme' for 2017-2021 (MCDP Phase 2) commenced with a revised results framework, and the programme is anchored in the National Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan (NFNSP) 2017-2021. Annual costed work

plans are in place at the national level and in the 14 SUN-funded districts. A joint annual review brought together stakeholders of the MCDP and focused on key elements of monitoring and evaluation. Review findings will inform the roll-out of MCDP Phase 2.



### Financing tracking and resource mobilisation

Although the national budget has doubled since 2012 overall, governmental allocations for nutrition remain stagnant and have declined in some cases. The NFNC and partners including the SUN CSO Network developed a budget tracking framework and reviewed financial commitments for nutrition from 2013-2017. Findings were presented to the Parliamentary Expanded Committee on

Estimates and Expenditure who pledged their increased attention to nutrition. A workshop organised by Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance III (FANTA) led to a 2017-2027 Profiles Model, which will serve as the basis for advocacy on nutrition. The model was developed in line with the national, regional and global nutrition targets.



## 2017-2018 PRIORITIES

- Establish more comprehensive mechanisms for tracking nutrition for growth SMART commitments and expenditure;
- Roll out the MCDP Phase 2 to at least 30 districts in 2018;
- Agree upon the nutrition research agenda and strengthen the Academia and Research Network;
- Finalise the National Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan (NFNSP) 2017-2021, and the 'First 1,000 Most Critical Days Programme' 2017-2021 (MCDP Phase 2);
- Improve donor coordination on nutrition programming and financing.