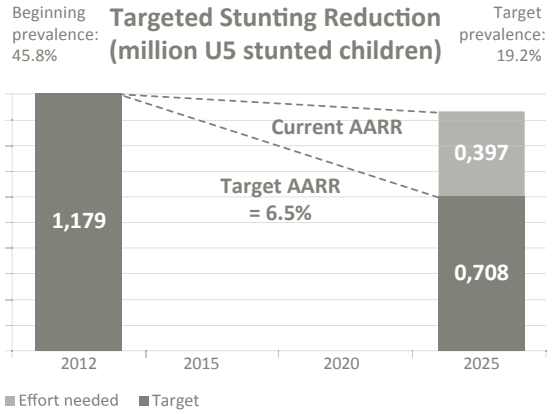


Zambia

Joined: December 2010

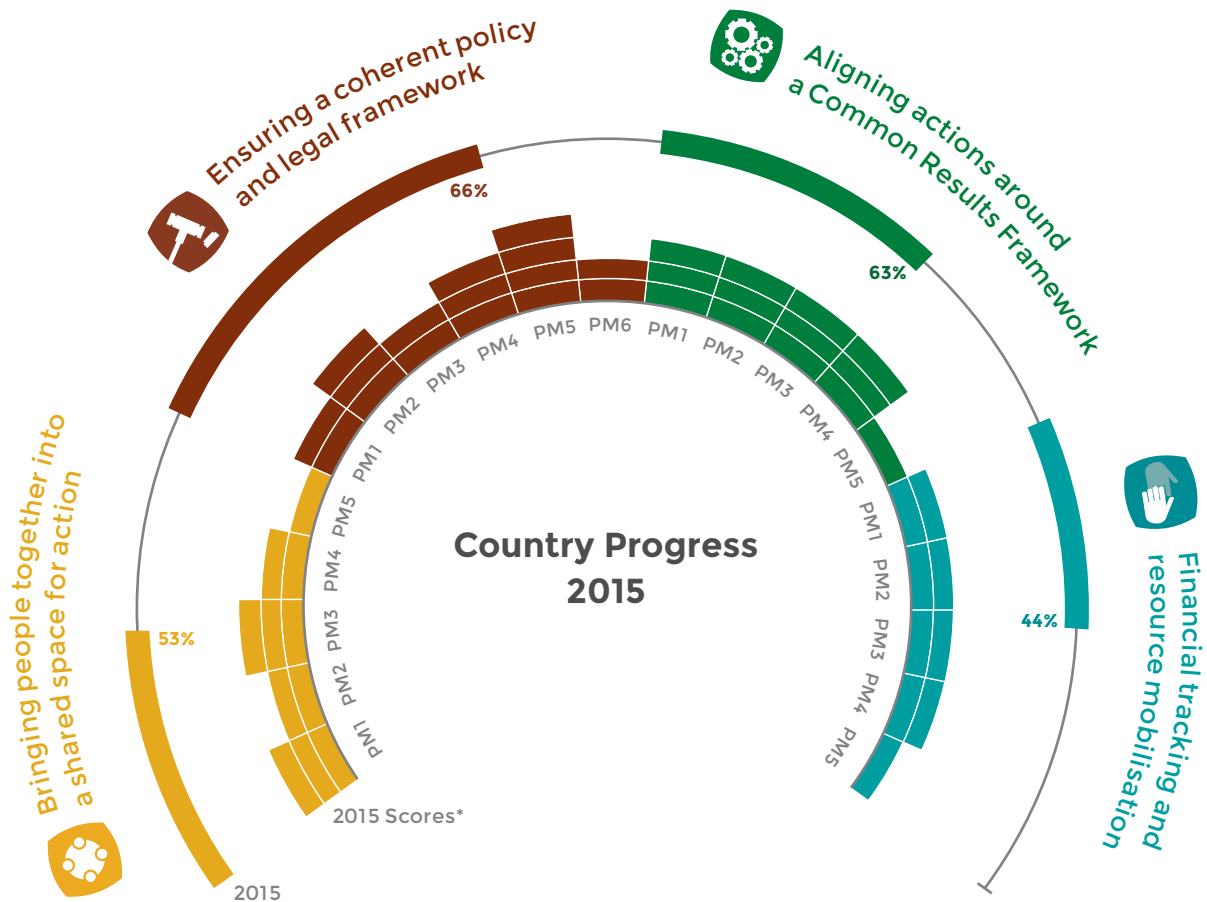
Highlights

- A strong alliance known as the Civil Society Organisation for Scaling Up Nutrition (CSO-SUN) is championing a multi-sectoral response to improve nutrition. They are advocating for the formation of the All Party Parliamentary caucus on Food and Nutrition which brings together parliamentarians from different parties to have a coordinated voice for nutrition on the floor of parliament.
- Zambia's common results framework includes a minimum package of costed nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions that is built on a consultative process and is aligned with the results of the National Development Agenda and 2030 Vision.
- There is a pooled funding mechanism, called the SUN Management Fund Unit (SMFU) that is financing implementation of the 1000 Most Critical Days Programme at national and sub national levels.



Under five stunting:	40.1%
Low-birth weight:	9.2%
0-5 months old exclusive breastfeeding:	72.5%
Under five wasting:	6.0%
Under five overweight:	5.7%
Women Anaemia 15-49 years:	29.2%

**data sources detailed in Annex 1*



*See page 29 for more information about 2015 scoring against each progress marker

Bold text denotes progress reported in the last year



In Zambia, the National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFNC), under the Ministry of Health, is the national multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) which bring partners together for nutrition. Five line ministries have designated Focal Points for Nutrition to galvanise coordination.

A special Permanent Secretaries Committee has been appointed at the Cabinet level and is represented by nine Ministries (Health; Education; Agriculture and Livestock; Community Development, Mother and Child Health; Local Government and Housing; Gender and Child Development; Finance; and Youth and Sport). The Permanent Secretaries Committee convenes regularly to discuss multi-sectoral issues and nutrition is included within their remit.

The multi-stakeholder coordinating structure has been decentralised with the establishment of Provincial Nutrition

Coordinating Committees (PNCCs) and Districts Nutrition Coordinating Committees (DNCCs). **14 Districts have also commenced the process of establishing Ward Nutrition Coordinating Committees (WNCCs).**

The Nutrition Cooperating Partners (NCPs) Forum includes the United Nations system, and donors.

The civil society alliance, **CSO-SUN, has inspired the organisation of parliamentarians through the formation of the All Party Parliamentary caucus on Food and Nutrition which brings together parliamentarians from different parties to have a coordinated voice for nutrition on the floor of the parliament. The recently established Business Network has over 22 member organisations. A new Academic Network has developed Terms of Reference and a Scope of Work towards development of the national research agenda.**

Bringing people together into a shared space for action



Plans are underway to revise the National Food and Nutrition Policy (NFNC) 2006. Stakeholders were engaged in a consultative process to review the NFNC Act of 1967 in order to broaden the law for a multi-sectoral response to the nutritional problems affecting various sub-populations.

Mechanisms are in place to enforce legislations such as the Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes, food fortification, and maternity protection.

Nutrition has been integrated into the Revised Sixth National Development Plan 2013-2016 (R-SNDP) by its mainstreaming across all sector specific implementation plans of the R-SNDP (in addition to Governance, HIV and AIDS, Gender,

Disability and Environment and Disaster Risk Management). The R-SNDP is aimed at achieving the objectives set out in the Vision 2030 of becoming a "Prosperous middle-income country by 2030".

Nutrition is mainstreamed in several sectoral policies including:

- National Health Policy
- National Health Strategic Plan
- National Agricultural Policy
- Agriculture Investment Plan, and
- Social Protection Policy.

The Food and Drugs Act is under review and is expected to be re-established as the Food Safety Bill.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework



The National Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan (NFNSP) 2011-2015 complements the National Food and Nutrition Policy and is the common results framework (CRF) by which all supporting stakeholders are aligning behind. It includes eight operational strategies and three supportive strategic directions (SD) with a complete implementation matrix and a monitoring and evaluation framework. SD 1 "Prevention of Stunting in Children Under two Years of Age: First 1000 Most Critical Days" has a fully-fledged programme developed called the 1st 1000 Most Critical Days Programme (MCDP) to be implemented over a three year period. With the support and facilitation of the national level, provincial and the district nutrition multi-

sectoral plans for the 1st 1000 MCDP have been developed. Two-year (2014-2016) DNCCs multi-sectoral nutrition plans have been costed based on the minimum package.

The minimum package of interventions under the 1st 1000 MCDP comprises of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive that are also aligned to the results of the R-SNDP.

Zambia recognises that in order **to enhance the capacity of the different implementing institutions, different capacity interventions have been developed and are in the process of being implemented. They will cover institutions at both national and subnational levels.**

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework



The NFNSP has been partially costed for the minimum package and recommended scenarios to guide resource mobilisation for the First 1000 MCDP which is based on SD1 with technical support from the World Bank. More work is needed in the area of costing, especially related to nutrition-sensitive interventions which have limitations in cost assumptions. **The NFNC along with key line Ministries and CSO-SUN have proposed to address this by costing district level activities for some nutrition-sensitive interventions in the minimum package to help bridge the gap on the costing report of the World Bank.**

The pooled fund, SUN Fund Management Unit (SFMU), will support the NFNC to contract experts to undertake fiscal space analysis to identify the financial gap which will assist in the planning for resource mobilisation to scale up the programmes nationwide.

NCPs are planning to map the available funds among its members for nutrition on a yearly basis in order to help improve accountability of funds for nutrition from all stakeholders. In addition, the process of having independent audits has also been initiated by the SFMU.

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation