Zambia

Joined: December 2010
Demographic data

National Population (million, 2010) 13.2
Children under 5 (million, 2010) 2.4
Adolescent Girls (15-19) (million, 2010) 0.70
Average Number of Births (million, 2010) 0.50
Population growth rate (2010) 2.84%

WHA nutrition target AZ8 (DHS 2007)

Low birth weight 4.4%
0-5 months Exclusive Breastfeeding 60.9%
Under five stunting 45.8%
Under five wasting 5.6%
Under five overweight 8.4%

Coverage of Nutrition-relevant Factors

Infant and young child feeding practice
6-23 months with Minimum Acceptable Diet -
6-23 months with Minimum Diet Diversity -

Programs for vitamin and mineral deficiencies
Zinc Supplementation for Diarrhea -
Pregnant Women Attending 4 or more Antenatal Care Visits 60.3%
Vitamin A supplementation (6-59 months) -
Households Consuming Adequately Iodized Salt 77.4%

Women’s Empowerment
Female literacy 63.7%
Female employment rate 63.6%
Median age at first marriage 18.4
Access to skilled birth attendant 46.5%
Women who have first birth before age 18 27.9%
Fertility rate 5.9

Other Nutrition-relevant indicators
Rate of urbanization 38.35%
Income share held by lowest 20% 3.58%
Calories per capita per day (kcal/capita/day) -
Energy from non-staples in supply 23.34%
Iron availability from animal products (mg/capita/day) 1.2
Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities 23.9%
Open defecation 23.5%
Access to Improved Drinking Water Sources 41.9%
Access to Piped Water on Premises 16.0%
Surface Water as Drinking Water Source 20.1%
GDP per capita (current USD, 2013) 1,540.00
Exports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012) 0.66
Imports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012) 0.42
An overall financial system to reconcile estimates of costs with national investments across sectors and external contributions towards the implementation of the NFNSP is not fully in place yet. Information on financial tracking is only available on domestic and external contributions for specific programs. However, the Government is currently working on the development of a mechanism to track nutrition funds either from pooled fund or direct support as well as government funding. The forthcoming SUN Fund will be able to track allocations for nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions from all pooling donors.

The Zambian Government commits to increase financial contributions to nutrition by at least 20% annually for the next 10 years and to reach the estimated additional USD30 per U5 child required to scale up high impact nutrition interventions. Zambia has developed the Nutrition Trust Fund, a pooled fund which supports innovative approaches to scaling up nutrition and is already in implementation phase.

The National Food and Nutrition Policy (2006) include a series of nutrition-specific provisions such as the promotion of infant and young child feeding. Nutrition-sensitive policies and strategies are present in key sectors including agriculture and food security, poverty reduction, community development and public health.

Under the CAADP framework, Zambia is developing a National Agriculture Investment Plan in which Food Security and Nutrition is a key component. Mandatory fortification of food such as sugar and salt are provided under the Food and Drugs Act. The maternity protection law includes a provision for 12 weeks of maternity leave, while other provisions for the implementation of the International Code of Marketing of Breast-Milk substitutes are endorsed by law.

An analysis on technical, managerial and advocacy capacity gaps of human resources positioned at the district and central levels is on-going. A field reference workers’ guide for the 1,000 days program is being finalized.
Progress Across Four SUN Processes
Zambia

2012\(^1\) and 2014\(^2\) Scoring of Progress Markers

- Bringing people together into a shared space for action: 61% (2014) vs 43% (2012)
- Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework: 64% (2014) vs 40% (2012)
- Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework: 56% (2014) vs 40% (2012)
- Financial Tracking and resource mobilization: 49% (2014) vs 38% (2012)

2014 Dashboard for Progress Markers

Stage of Preparedness

- PM1: 61% (2014) vs 43% (2012)
- PM2: 64% (2014) vs 40% (2012)
- PM3: 56% (2014) vs 40% (2012)
- PM4: 49% (2014) vs 38% (2012)

\(^1\)Externally assessed by the SUN Movement Secretariat
\(^2\)Externally assessed by the SUN Movement Secretariat