



Reporting template

Zambia

Participants

1.	Did the following stakeholder groups feed into the Joint-Assessment (in writing or verbally)?	
	Group	Yes/ No
	Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Civil society	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Donors	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	United Nations	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Business	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Academia and science	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Other	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	If other, please specify:	
2.	How many participated in the Joint-Assessment process?	
	Total	
	30	
How many participants were female and how many were male?		
Female	Male	
16	14	

Process

	Was the Joint-Assessment data gathered and/or reviewed during a face-to-face meeting or via email?						
3.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Step</th> <th>Format</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Collection</td> <td> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Meeting</div> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Email</div> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Review and validation</td> <td> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Meeting</div> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Email</div> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Step	Format	Collection	<div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Meeting</div> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Email</div>	Review and validation	<div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Meeting</div> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Email</div>
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4.	If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, you can attach one or more photos here.						



Usefulness

5.	If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, would you say that the meeting was seen as useful by participants, beyond the usual work of the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)?
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
6.	Why?
	It provided an opportunity for various networks to interact and share experiences on respective progress made in the period under review. It also allowed consensus building on various processes and thematic areas

Participant list

Name	Organisation	Job title	Email	Phone	Add to SUN mailing list
A.M Siampale	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources	Principal Forestry Officer	Abek.siampale@mknr.gov.zm	+260976311415	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Freddie Mubanga	National Food and Nutrition Commission	Head Public Health and Community Nutrition Unit/MCDP National Coordinator	fdmubanga@gmail.com	+260977805413	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Mulenga A.V Musonda	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources	Chief Aquaculture Officer	venantiousm@gmail.com	+26055713325	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Mofu Musonda	National Food and Nutrition Commission	Acting Executive Director	musondamofu@gmail.com	+260978792214	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Khosa Moffat	Ministry of Gender	Assistant Director	khosamoffat@gmail.com	+260977475845	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Karen Mukuka	Ministry of Agriculture	Chief Food and Nutrition Officer	chendakaren@yahoo.com	+260977383273	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Peggy Simwanza	Ministry of Gender	Principal Planner	simwanzap@gmail.com	+260974687089	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Tresphor Chanda	Ministry of General Education	HGSMFPP	tresphorchanda@gmail.com	+260976704811	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Paul Mboshya	Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection	Senior Community and Development Officer	Mboshya@yahoo.com	+26097775254	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes

Participant list

Name	Organisation	Job title	Email	Phone	Add to SUN mailing list
Musonda Chimpukutu	National Food and Nutrition Commission	Intern	macmusonda@gmail.com	+260965451652	Yes
Boniface Kanjere	National Food and Nutrition Commission	Statistician	bkanjere@gmail.com	+260977656720	Yes
Shadrick Chanda	National Food and Nutrition Commission	Nutritionist	shadrickchanda@gmail.com	+260965387077	Yes
Brian Kunda	National Food and Nutrition Commission	Library Assistant	kundabrian@gmail.com	+260977826610	Yes
Lwiindi M. Kabondo	National Food and Nutrition Commission	Nutritionist	kLwiindi@yahoo.com	+260972465830	Yes
Sosten Banda	National Food and Nutrition Commission	Agriculture Economist	sostenbanda@gmail.com	+260762583236	Yes
Agness M. Aongola	Ministry of Health	Chief Nutritionist Officer	aaongola@yahoo.com	+260655744954	Yes
Anafrida Bwenge	USAID	Agriculture Officer	abwenge@usaid.gov	+260969341075	Yes
Hellen K. Chirwa	USAID	Nutrition Advisor	hkhunga@usaid.gov	+260969341075	Yes

Participant list					
Name	Organisation	Job title	Email	Phone	Add to SUN mailing list
Ruth Siyandi	UNICEF	Nutrition Specialist	rsiyandi@unicef.org	+260977719129	Yes
Silke Seco	DFID	Health and Nutrition Adviser	s-seco@dfid.gov.uk	+260 965471766	N/A
Audrey M. Muchemwe	SIDA	Program Manager	Audrey.mwendapole@gov.se	+260 978775359	N/A
Mwiya Mundia	Embassy of Ireland	Programme Manager – Markets, Climate Change and Nutrition	Mwiya.Mundia@dfa.ie	+260 977704156	N/A
Phililo Nambeye	WFP	Nutritionist	Phililo.nambeye@wfp.org	+260977704156	Yes
Chipo Mwela	WHO	National Professional Officer Nutrition	mwelac@who.int	Tel: +260211256515 Cell: +260979173874	Yes
Celestina Lwatula	FAO Zambia	Programme Associate & Nutrition Focal Point	celestina.Lwatula@fao.org	260 211 252277 Fax: +260 211 254173 Cell: +260977 707 419, +260953 590 184 (WhatsApp),	Yes
Chisela Kaliwile	NFNC	Principal Nutritionist	chisela.kaliwile1@mail.com	+260977367946	N/A
Gladys Kabaghe	NFNC	Food Scientist	gladysckabaghe@gmail.com	+260966761583	Yes

Participant list

Name	Organisation	Job title	Email	Phone	Add to SUN mailing list
Josy Phiri	NFNC	Principal Media Officer	mukuluwaband@gmail.com	+260968339939	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action

Progress marker 1.1: Select/develop coordinating mechanisms at the country level

Final score	Last year's data used
4	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

I. The Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) in- country structures were still operational and functioning as per their Terms of References (TORs). These included the Special Committee of Permanent Secretaries on Nutrition, National Multistakeholder Platform (MSP), Provincial Nutrition Coordinating Committees (PNCC) in 8 out of 10 provinces, District Nutrition Coordinating Committees (DNCC), Ward Nutrition Coordinating Committees (WNCCs), Civil Society Organizations SUN Network, SUN Business Network, UN Network and Donor/Nutrition Cooperating Partners network.



PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action

Progress marker 1.2: Coordinate internally and expand membership/engage with other actors for broader influence

Final score	Last year's data used
4	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

I At sub national level expanded establishment of District Nutrition Coordinating Committees (DNCCs) beyond 24 (2018) to 31 with plans to establish additional 10 in 2019. II The Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection (MWDSEP) is expanding influence following the appointment of Provincial Water Supply and Sanitation Officers in 9 out of 10 Provinces. These will be instrumental for guiding, orienting and training of districts in nutrition mainstreaming. •



PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action

Progress marker 1.3: Engage within/contribute to the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

I. Implementation of the Consensus Statement from the 2018 Nutrition Summit commenced with development of sectoral nutrition planning guides for 9 line ministries and SUN Focal point (NFNC) based on the Government pledged US \$40.00 (ZMW 400.00) per under-five child per year. These resulted in some sector allocating additional resources for nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions in the 2019-2021 Medium Term Expenditure Framework. II. Interaction with sub-national was sub-optimal due to changes in programme implementation modalities including funding mechanisms. This resulted in disruption in information flow



PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action

Progress marker 1.4: Track, report and reflect on own contributions and accomplishments

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

I. At national level tracking was done mainly through the Special Committee of Permanent Secretaries on Nutrition and the National Multi stakeholder platform (MSP). Key issues tracked included: 1. Draft Food and Nutrition Bill which is still at drafting stage at Ministry of Justice 2. Actualization of the US\$40 per under five child allocation through MTEF for line ministries. 3. National Food balance sheet that has since been revised and adopted by government as at April 2019. 4. Nutrition common result framework still in raw form awaiting clearance of National Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan 2017-2021 by MoH 5. National Food Consumption and Micronutrient survey that commences with preparatory work early 2019 and field work expected by September/October 2019. 6. Strengthening of the Home Grown School Feeding Strategy with directive for Ministry of General Education to take active leadership and ownership for the programme. 7. Enhancing workforce for nutrition in key line ministries. 8. Nutrition Minimum package to ensure that more support is targeted to the most effective interventions across the country II. Tracking progress at subnational level was not easy due to the challenges associated with changes in the implementation modalities III. Contributions to multi-stakeholder platforms at individual level has not been well internalized



PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action

Progress marker 1.5: Sustain the political impact of the multi-stakeholder platform

Final score	Last year's data used
4	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

I. The Special Committee of Permanent Secretaries on Nutrition held three meetings under this reporting period providing guidance and tracking progress to national MSP and sub national relevant line ministry structures as well as SUN/MCDP structures. II. More districts adopting and or establishing District Nutrition Coordinating Committees (DNCCs) as framework for coordination at district level. There is growing demand from District Authorities to establish DNCCs. III. Even in absence of funding under the SUN Pool fund the structure of DNCCs was still operational in the 15 SUN districts though with reduced activity level compared to prior 2018. IV. More partners continue to align support to national multisectoral programme 1st 1000 Most Critical Days Programme



PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action

Scaling up nutrition at the sub-national level

1.	Does the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) exist at the sub-national level?						
	Yes						
2.	<p>If so, in how many counties, districts or regions?</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="242 772 1492 936"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="242 772 662 855">Counties</th> <th data-bbox="662 772 1077 855">Districts</th> <th data-bbox="1077 772 1492 855">Regions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="242 855 662 936"></td> <td data-bbox="662 855 1077 936">31</td> <td data-bbox="1077 855 1492 936">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Counties	Districts	Regions		31	8
Counties	Districts	Regions					
	31	8					
3.	<p>Who convenes the MSP at the sub-national level? Please explain, if applicable:</p> <p>The Provincial Permanent Secretary's Office designate one of its senior staff for the Provincial Nutrition Coordinating Committees (PNCCs) (Province level). At district level the District Administration Officer from the District Commissioner's Office convenes the DNCC. At sub district level the Ward Nutrition Coordinating Committee is convened by a selected line ministries technical staff such as Teacher, Clinical Officer, Nurse, Agriculture Camp Officer, or Community Development Assistant.</p>						
4.	<p>Is there regular communication between the national and sub-national MSPs?</p> <p>Yes</p>						
5.	<p>Does the MSP at the sub-national level meet regularly?</p> <p>Yes</p>						
6.	<p>Which Governmental sectors work with the MSP at the sub-national level? Please explain, if applicable</p> <p>These include: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of General Education, Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection, and Ministry of Local Government.</p>						
7.	<p>Does the sub-national multi-stakeholder platform or platforms work with civil society, business, the UN and donors?</p> <p>Yes. These are members of the PNCCs, DNCCs and WNCCs where they are present.</p>						



PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action

SUMMARY: Bringing people together in the same space

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards bringing people together in the same space seen the past year (April 2018 - April 2019). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

Final score: 4 - The in country SUN Networks (Government, UN, Nutrition CPS, CSO SUN, and SBN) continued to operate consistently with the exception of the Academia/Research Forum. The Monitoring, Evaluation and Research TWG has however, continued deliberating on how to operationalise the nutrition research agenda while efforts to revitalise the Academia and Research Network is underway. - The Special Committee of Permanent Secretaries on Nutrition has been instrumental in tracking progress on implementation of the food and nutrition components of the 7th National Development Plan, the National food and nutrition policy, and Multisectoral National Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan 2017-2021 as well as the Scaling Up Nutrition/1st 1000 Most Critical Days Programme (MCDP). Notably the Revision of the National Food Balance Sheet, increasing budgetary allocation to nutrition based on the US\$40 (ZMW 400.00) per under five child per year among 10 line ministries for the 2019-2021 MTEF period, The Food and Nutrition Bill, strengthening the Home Grown School Feeding Programme, and improving workforce for nutrition in key sectors Challenges - Commencement of the MCDPII delayed due to a number of factors including the delayed contracting of the Scaling Up Nutrition Pool Fund 2 and Government/s Austerity measures to address some economic challenges the country is facing. This resulted in reduced government funding to the line ministries. Further, the NFNC could not timely engage nutrition support coordinators at sub national level who are key for roll out. All these resulted in slowed rolling out of the MCDP beyond the 24 districts against the target of reaching 70 districts by end 2019. Recommendations - The National MSP should designate one of the national Universities as secretariat for Academia and Research Network. The secretariat would need to be assisted with necessary start up office equipment and financial resources. NFNC should seek technical guidance from Global SUN Secretariat. - Existing 15 Provincial and District Nutrition Support Coordinators should be mandated and supported to serve 2 to 3 additional nearby districts. This is a speedy roll out especially those newly created districts which were part of the 14 initial MCDP districts. - Further in districts where there is no NFNC Nutrition Support Coordinator, and/or where the District Authorities expressed need to establish MSP or DNCC, one technical staff from any of the 7 line ministries involved in the DNCC could be assigned as secretariat for the DNCC to support the convener of the DNCC i.e. the District Administration Officer. This could be on rotation basis considering the officers core responsibilities under their respective ministerial portfolios.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Progress marker 2.1: Continuously analyse existing nutrition-relevant policies and legislation

Final score	Last year's data used
2	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

I. One Technical validation meeting with stakeholders was held from 2 to 4 October 2018 to review Statutory Instrument # 48 of 2006, Vol. 17 cap 303, the Food and Drugs Act, 2006 on the Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes. II. Though Regulatory Impact Assessment for the National Food and Nutrition Policy (2006) was planned for end 2018 it was not undertaken. The process awaits finalization of the Food and Nutrition Bill as this was one of the key policy measures of the policy. III. Food Safety Bill underwent several review meetings by stakeholders and consensus reached on key concerns. As such Bill was submitted to Parliament in 2nd quarter 2019. However, it was returned for further consultations. IV. Review process for in country Laboratory capacities readiness for monitoring and evaluation of food fortification programmes was undertaken in February 2019 under the Food and Drugs Regulations. V. The Ministry of Justice had engaged multiple stakeholders to agree on the draft Food and Nutrition Bill to ensure it is ready for submission to Parliament within the year. However, it has been returned for further consultations.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Progress marker 2.2: Continuously engage in advocacy to influence the development, updating and dissemination of relevant policy and legal frameworks

Final score	Last year's data used
2	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

I. The Nutrition CPs consistently followed up with government on update on Implementation of the Nutrition Advocacy strategy that targets some policies and regulatory frameworks such as the Food and Nutrition Bill, the National Food and Nutrition Strategy Plan 2017-2021 and actualization of the Commitment from the Nutrition Summit to provide \$40 per under five child per year for nutrition services. II. With support from NCPs continued to implement the Nutrition Advocacy Strategy that targeted the high level government officials, Parliamentarians, traditional and religious leaders. III. The National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP) is currently undergoing review and it has incorporated nutrition sensitive agriculture interventions. IV. The Community Development Policy and social welfare policy that being developed have integrated nutrition sensitive interventions. V. The Ministry of Community Development and Social Services strategic plan (2017-2021) which has reached at print stage has incorporated nutrition sensitive interventions.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Progress marker 2.3: Develop or update coherent policies and legal frameworks through coordinated and harmonised in-country stakeholder efforts

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

I. The Food Safety Bill that was presented to Parliament has since been returned to government to allow further consultations with stakeholders. II. Equally the Food and Nutrition Bill that was submitted to Ministry of Justice (MoJ) for internal legislation has since been returned to MOH for further consultations. III. The MWDSEP with stakeholders commenced development of the WASH policy that will incorporate nutrition considerations IV. Current Food systems in Zambia, supports nutrition through food production but recently there has been a realisation to include foods from forestry which contributes to the nutritional status of rural people. These foods include honey, caterpillars, mice, mushroom to mention but a few.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Progress marker 2.4: Operationalise/enforce legal frameworks

Final score	Last year's data used
2	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

I. Ministry of Health with support from WHO facilitated a study that assessed the capacity of laboratories to analyze fortified food samples in February, 2019. II. In effort to strengthen enforcement mechanism for mandatory sugar and salt fortification, the NFNC with support from GAIN undertook a study on Assessment of the Monitoring System for Fortified Foods from 11 June – 5 July 2018 in 2 cities and 3 provincial headquarter districts.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Progress marker 2.5: Track and report for learning and sustaining the policy and legislative impact

Final score	Last year's data used
1	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Plans underway to review the National Food and Nutrition Policy of 2006.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

SUMMARY: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards bringing people together in the same space seen the past year (April 2018 - April 2019). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

Considering of the returning of critical Bills such as Food Safety and Food and Nutrition indicates inadequate involvement of stakeholders during the consultative processes. This could be attributed to length processes such that there has been changes in stakeholder representations. Therefore, it is here proposed to generate a clearly defined road map that should be widely shared and followed with stakeholders for both bills (Food and Nutrition Bill).



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

Progress marker 3.1: Continuously analyse existing nutrition-relevant policies and legislation

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

I. Most of the sectors have aligned their annual work plans to the four Pillars of the 7NDP (2017-2021). Most of the Food and Nutrition programmes are under the Human Development Pillar (Pillar 4). Further, line Ministries with their stakeholders have aligned some of their programmes to the National Food and Strategic Plan (2017-2021), the Scaling Up Nutrition/ MCDPII (2018-2022). II. Nutrition sensitive interventions have been aligned with sector strategic plan such as National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP). III. Nutrition sensitive interventions are being integrated into the HGSFP and SHN, which are currently being reviewed. IV. Supplementary Feeding Programme under the Ministry of Health was constrained by limited resources such that only 15% of health centres accessed commodities for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition against the targeted 100% coverage by Health centres. V. School feeding programmes under the MoGE recorded low performance at 25% against 70% target of eligible Districts implementing integrated School Feeding programme. This was attributed to inadequate capacity of the Ministry to manage the programme at National, Province, district and school levels). VI. Micronutrient Supplementation for under-five children recorded 100% coverage (above targeted 90%) for implementation of routine VAS, and successful implementation of child health week. VII. Nutritious foods & household food security promotion measured by children (6- 23months) with a minimum dietary diversity disaggregated by age, sex and region showed slow progress (from 11% (2013/14) to 12% in 2018 against targeted 40%. This was partly attributed to inadequate training for cross sector service delivery staff and farmers in dietary diversity, complementary feeding and nutrition education among other reasons VIII. Nutrition information system development encountered delayed approval of proposal by prospective funders since 2017. The target was to operationalize one integrated automated nutrition management information system by end 2018 to early 2019.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

Progress marker 3.2: Translate policy and legal frameworks into an actionable Common Results Framework (CRF) for scaling up nutrition at the national and sub-national level

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

I. Analyses of sectoral government programmes and implementation mechanisms is available and is undertaken during cluster Working Groups under the respective pillars of the 7th NDP. II. The MCDPII has a draft CRF and resources have been mobilized to facilitate stakeholder consultations on the generation of a comprehensive CRF based on the NFNSP. This process is targeted for 3rd quarter 2019. III. With the recruitment of two agencies by USAID including the Scaling Up Nutrition Technical Assistance (SUN TA) and SUN Learning and Evaluation (SUN LE), plans are underway to review the M&E framework for MCDP 1 to align it to MCDP II which will fit into the overall CRF for Nutrition. This is planned to be undertaken in the 3rd and 4th quarter 2019. Progress marker 3.2: Translate policy and legal frameworks into an actionable Common Results Framework (CRF) for scaling up nutrition at the national and sub-national levels This progress marker looks at the extent to which in-country stakeholders agree on a Common Results Framework (CRF) to effectively align interventions for improved nutrition. The CRF is recognised as the guidance for the medium to long-term implementation of actions, with clearly identified nutrition targets. Ideally, the CRF should identify coordination mechanisms (and related capacities) and define roles and responsibilities for each stakeholder. It should encompass an implementation matrix, a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework and costed interventions, including cost estimates for advocacy, coordination and M&E. FINAL SCORE 3 I. Even though there is no agreed CRF for nutrition, the relevant sectors (health, education, water and sanitation, agriculture, community Development, Fisheries and Livestock) strategic and implementation plans are aligned to key national and sector plans including the 7th National Development Plan 2017-2021, the National Food and Nutrition Sector Strategic Plan 2017-2021, and the 1st 1000 Most Critical Days Programme Phase 2 (MCDPII) 2018-2022. II. Drafting of the CRF for overall NFNSP and the MCDPII is in progress considering that the NFNSP 2017-2021 has been endorsed.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

Progress marker 3.3: Organise and implement annual priorities as per the Common Results Framework

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

I. Even though there is no CRF, the current priority actions are drawn from the MCDPII, NFNSP and the 7th NDP as well as sector strategies (WASH, Health, Agriculture, Education and Community Development). The current workforce report is being updated in order to establish progress that has been made by the ministries in filling gaps for nutrition human resource needs. II. During the MCDP transitional phase (January to 31st December, 2018) and No Cost Extension (NCE) From 1st April to 31st August 2019, subnational plans reprioritized activities with new targets based on the revised log frame of the 1st 1000 MCDP Monitoring and Evaluation Plan. III. Roll out plan for MCDPII is in place but annual implementation/costed plans, monitoring and reporting yet to be developed during the inception phase in October 2019 in readiness for implementation in 2020.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

Progress marker 3.4: Jointly monitor priority actions as per the Common Results Framework

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

IV. Quarterly Data quality assessments undertaken by national M&E team in all 15 phase 1 districts. Data from the Multisectoral Activity Reporting Form (MARF) subjected to scrutiny and verified before using the information during review meetings with Heads of Departments and technical officers at district level to track progress. V. Joint technical supportive supervision was undertaken by national level to and subnational structures in 15 phase one districts. VI. The joint annual Review (JAR) which is normally undertaken together by Government, NCPs and other stakeholders of the 1st 1000 MCDP was not undertaken due changes in implementation modalities. However, desk review was undertaken by NCPs as well as progress review during the MSP in December 2018. VII. Quarterly progress reports were provided from all SUN Funded districts, provinces and national level. VIII. Quarterly reports are also provided from stakeholders implementing nutrition interventions from non-pool funded project/programmes like MDGi, CSO/NGOs supported.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

Progress marker 3.5: Evaluate the implementation of actions to understand, achieve and sustain nutrition impact

Final score	Last year's data used
2	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

I. A process evaluation of the 1st 1000 MCDP was conducted in selected SUN Funded districts and information disseminated at MSP and other network meetings and platforms. II. Based on MCDP 1 documented successes, stakeholders continued to advocate for increased coverage of nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions in order to achieve significant impact on reduction of stunting. III. SUN LE and NFNC commenced preparation for baseline surveys to be undertaken in the initial 14 MCDPI districts and in the 16 MCDPII districts during 2nd and 3rd quarters 2019. this survey will serve as end line evaluation for the 14 MCDPI districts and baseline for the 30 MCDPII districts. IV. NFNC and Tropical Disease Research Centre (TDRC) with other stakeholders (UNZA and National Institute for Scientific and Industrial Research (NISIR) commenced preparation to undertake National Food Consumption and Micronutrient status Survey in 2019. This will also generate evidence to inform policy and programming.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

SUMMARY: Aligning actions around common results

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards bringing people together in the same space seen the past year (April 2018 - April 2019). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

While country is yet to develop an agreed Common Result Framework, the following has been achieved:

- Government ministries aligned their programmes to the 7th NDP with defined key performance targets. Some programmes like Micronutrient Supplementation for under-five children showed significant performance against set targets while Nutritious foods & household food security promotion showed marginal progress in reference to targets. However, a number of programmes showed poor performance such supplementary feeding in both health facilities and schools.
- High impact nutrition sensitive interventions have been incorporated in key Government plans that are being reviewed and strengthened including the National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP), HGSFP and SHN and WASH.
- With the endorsement of the NFNSP 2017-2021 as well the endorsed MCDPII 2018-2022 document, resources have been mobilized to generate a CRF for national and subnational levels.
- Consensus has been reached for stakeholders to generate a nutrition CRF.
- Some of the major challenges in the period under review on programme implementation include changes in implementation modalities including funding the resulted in delays and reduced programme implementation. This affected performance to meet targets. Another challenge include of low capacity to manage programme in the line ministries.
- Review implementation modalities including funding mechanisms in order to ensure timely implementation of the programmes.
- Increase resource mobilization especially for capacity building in programme management and acquisition of commodities such supplementary foods.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Progress marker 4.1: Cost and assess the financial feasibility of the CRF

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

- Government Line Ministries prepare activity based costed plans for the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) where ceilings are provided by Government and pledges given by donors/cooperating partners.
- After the Budget is approved by the Parliament, the Ministry of Finance releases the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure (Yellow Book) from which information on nutrition budget lines was collected for 2019 on nutrition specific and sensitive budget lines in the following ministries: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare, Ministry of General Education, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Water Development Sanitation and Environmental Protection, Ministry of Gender, Ministry of Youth, Sport and Child Development, Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources.
- Due to absence of clear cut donor budget support tracking mechanism, it was difficult to determine their budget contributions to nutrition sensitive and specific interventions.
- Under SUN pool fund for the transition phase (2018) and no cost extension (April –August, 2019) costing national and sub-national levels was done using the MTEF government costing framework and UNICEF's Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT).



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Progress marker 4.2: Track and report on financing for nutrition

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

I. A comprehensive budget tracking exercise was conducted for the period 2018-2019 to track resource allocation towards nutrition specific and sensitive programmes as contained in the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure (yellow book) and other budget documents. The findings were disseminated to various stakeholders, key among them were the Parliamentary Expanded Committee on Budgets and Estimates. The report established that overall government allocated 0.11% to nutrition from the total national budget for 2019. II. There exists the financial reporting mechanism for SUN pool funded recipients at least quarterly. The aggregated financial reports are presented at the national SUN Fund Steering Committee comprising of mainly government and Nutrition Cooperating partners/Donors



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Progress marker 4.3: Scale up and align resources including addressing financial shortfalls

Final score	Last year's data used
3	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

I. Based on the Government pledge of \$40 US dollars per under five child per year have provided allocation across 11 key line ministries and NFNC that are implementing nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions . In this \$40 US dollars per under-five child per year, to arriving at the allocation to respective Ministries/institution, proportional sector share to the \$40 US dollar was multiplied by the target population of children under-five years to get the annual required allocation for the respective sectors. The financial gap per sector was determined by subtracting the current 2019 Allocation Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure (Yellow Book), from the required allocation. In line with the nutrition for growth commitment of increasing annual funding to nutrition by 20% progressively, estimated actual requirement per sector was calculated at 20% of the financial gap giving a total requirement of \$25,462,872.082. II. Based on these estimates, Cabinet Office instructed all 11 Ministries to prioritize nutrition interventions in their annual plans based on the estimated Ministry specific allocations above. To this effect, NFNC was instructed to revise the Food and Nutrition Budget and planning guides for all key line ministries to make them clearer for planning and budgeting purposes. III. Nutrition CPs and CSO SUN continued advocating to government on the actualization of the \$40 US dollars per under five child per year in line with government commitment to progressively match donor/NCPs financial commitment to nutrition. IV. Nutrition Cooperative Partners (CPs) provided financial pledges to support nutrition programmes aligned to the 7NDP, and the 1st 1000 MCDP amounting to about \$16, 000,000.00 USD plus. It was difficult to estimate actual donor pledges due to absence of donor pledges tracking tool. V. The World Bank, SIDA and UNICEF pledged about \$2,000,000 plus dollars to support the NFNC to conduct the national food consumption and micronutrient status survey.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Progress marker 4.4: Turn pledges into disbursements

Final score	Last year's data used
2	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

I. Towards actualizing the \$40 per Under Five child per year, Government marginally increased allocations for nutrition in three ministries notably Agriculture, Community Development, and Health, while in six ministries, there was marginal changes in the allocation to nutrition. This was attributed to austerity measures aimed sustaining macro-economic stability. Two line Ministries managed to introduce new budget lines for nutrition (Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock and Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources). II. Donor pledges were actualized through release of funding to support the implementation of transitional MCDP activities (UNICEF, GIZ to provide actual figures) III. From the World Bank, SIDA and UNICEF about \$154,000 plus dollars was released to the NFNC mainly for preparatory activities for the national food consumption and micronutrient status survey. IV. All in all, total budgetary allocation to nutrition for 2019 was 0.11 % of the total national budget. This is an improvement from 0.08% in 2018.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Progress marker 4.5: Ensure predictability of multi-year funding to sustain implementation results and nutrition impact

Final score	Last year's data used
2	Yes

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Currently there is no framework for gathering information on projections for funding from the both government allocations and nutrition CPs especially for medium and long term. However, in the short term, line ministries utilize the three year rolling MTEF to make projections while Nutrition CPs have pledged financial support to MCDPII to a tune of \$70, 000,000.00 plus between 2018-2023.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

SUMMARY: Financial tracking and Resource mobilisation

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards bringing people together in the same space seen the past year (April 2018 - April 2019). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

I. Despite the austerity measures, Government has remained committed to progressively actualize the \$40 US dollars per under five child per year. II. Nutrition CPs sustained commitment by honoring their commitment to fund nutrition specific and sensitive interventions of the MCDPI including the transitional phase (2018 to August, 2019). III. Some of the major challenges encountered included : • Lack of a comprehensive financial mechanism to track nutrition budget allocations, releases, and actual expenditures for both Government and donors/Nutrition CPs. However, discussions commenced involving NFNC, CSO SUN and WB on developing a financial mechanism to track nutrition budget allocations, releases, and actual expenditures in Zambia as World Bank has extensive experience in this area. • Implementing partners at national and sub-national levels experienced untimely releases of funds from both Government and donors/NCPs. Low funding and untimely release of funds from Government was attributed to austerity measures for macro-economic recovery while untimely release of funds from donors/NCPs was largely due to changes in funding modality away from the agreed Joint Financing Arrangement (JFA).

Outcome marker

Scaling up nutrition-specific interventions

Final score: 3

Scaling up nutrition-sensitive interventions

Final score: 2

Outcome marker summary: Scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions

I. Based on lessons from MCDP 1, a roll out plan has been developed under MCDPII with intentions to reach 100 districts by 2022. Under this reporting period, MCDP has been rolled out to about 24 Districts of which 15 are SUN pool funded and 9 are non-SUN pool funded. II. The functional coordinating structures at national and sub-national levels (in 8 out of 10 Provinces, and 24 Districts has affirmed that effectiveness of multisectoral actions to address malnutrition. This has resulted in more Districts establishment of DNCCs and WNCCs. This development is an opportunity for initiating speedy implementation of a roll-out plan. III. The roll-out plan was boosted with the constructing of the SUN Technical Assistance and SUN Learning and Evaluation by USAID. This was a positive development as it necessitated the commencement of inception phase for implementation of a roll-out plan. IV. Further, the other partners such as GIZ, WFP with support from SIDA and Irish Aid, and World Vision have come on board to support the implementation of nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions mainly in non-SUN funded districts. V. While the coming on board of other partners joining the NCPs network with pledges to support MCDPII in both SUN fund and non-SUN fund districts is a welcome development, the consultation was not optimal such that the roll-out was skewed towards phase one MCDP districts. This would require adequate consultations by NCPs with NFNC on selection of possible districts to be considered in a roll-out plan. VI. Commencement of implementation of the MCDPII roll-out plan delayed because of non-appointment of SUN Fund 2 manager. Donors contributing to SUN Fund 2 (DFID, SIDA, EU) need to speed up processes for contracting fund manager at least by 3rd Quarter 2019. VII. Implementation of nutrition specifics and sensitive interventions during the transitional phase (2018-2019) was affected by low funding and change of funding modality from cash disbursement through government system to direct payment modality under HACT. To address this potential challenge, government would need to actively engage nutrition CPs to agree on an efficient mechanism for disbursing and accountability of funds to support implementation at all levels.

SUN Business Network

1.	Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the private sector coordinates their nutrition actions?
	Yes
2.	If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?
	SUN Business Network
3.	If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?
	Name: WFP ZAMBIA Plot 10/4971, Tito Road, Rhodes Park, Lusaka - Zambia Email: anteneh.girma@wfp.org
4.	If yes, does it have a strategy developed and aligned with the national nutrition plan?
	Yes
5.	If yes, does it have funding secured for at least the next 6 months?
	Yes
6.	If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with the private sector/businesses, at large?
	Not applicable as a Network has been established
7.	Is the role of the private sector defined or included in the national nutrition action plan?
	Yes
8.	Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)
	<p>– Zambia Bureau of Standards procures Good Food Logo Testing reagents and Certified Reference Materials – Testing for the Good Food Logo commences – Media 365 engaged to run the Health Diets Campaign and contract signing being finalised – Website Developer engaged (ProWeb) for setting up the Good Food Logo domain – MoU signed with University of Zambia to provide a strong learning agenda to private sector on Food Science and other food technology systems in Knowledge sharing platforms – 1st and 2nd SBN Quarterly meetings successfully held – Supported Zambia Bureau of Standards in the recruitment of companies for the Good Food Logo certification Mark and Sixteen (16) companies expressed interest with Ten (10) applications processed out of which Five (5) companies have been audited so far for the front of the pack certification mark and samples tested. – Zambia Bureau of Standards Completes Training on Fatty Acids and ready to test</p>

Key contributions of the private sector/businesses towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2018-2019

Contributions to Process 1

Bringing people together in the same space for action

- The SUN Business network has members from the private sector, both small and large as well as other members from government, academia, UN agencies, Donors and Civil Society. - It has a strategy that guides the operations of the network. The strategy provides a road map to achieving the SBN objectives

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

- The SUN business network operates within the confines of the nutrition and nutrition related policies and the existing legal frameworks to ensure that adequate nutrition is promoted, protected and supported by private sector and government players.

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

- In developing the 2018-2020 strategy, the SBN consulted various stakeholders to review proposed structure to ensure actions and focus aligns with national nutritional targets. - The SBN also continues to involve various stakeholders in developing initiatives to ensure that programs align with national nutrition targets e.g setting up a multi-stakeholder Steering Committee for the Good Food Logo, Expanding the network to mainstream nutrition across the agriculture value chain players beyond just processors and reaching the furthest bottom of the pyramid to improve nutrition. - The SBN shared case studies in its quarterly reports and results from the Survey conducted to determine the needs of its members and what the members would like to do better.

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

- Business Network under World Food Programme has been engaging the private sector to invest in food and nutrition. - SBN mobilized resources to implement activities through donor grants and support from Irish Aid, Bill Melinda Gates Foundation, DSM and GAIN - The SBN aligns its resources towards identified priorities and identifies funding gaps and potential funding sources to meet shortfalls - SBN has been able to access funds support for specific initiatives through commitments from other partners externally both in kind and cash - The SBN sets out priority interventions and expected costs for each year and quarter and available/potential funding sources for interventions. SBN also projects costs for implementation of initiatives over the estimated roll-out period.

SUN Civil Society Network	
1.	Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the private sector coordinates their nutrition actions? Yes
2.	If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform? Civil Society Scaling Up Nutrition Zambia
3.	If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener? Name: Mathews Mhuru Email: Mathews.mhuru@csosun.org
4.	If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with civil society, at large? Not applicable as a Network has been established
5.	Please explain:
6.	Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019) CSO SUN has continued to be a leader in nutrition advocacy recognised by the Zambian government as demonstrated so far. The alliance has had high level engagement with the Zambian government on the need to prioritise nutrition and domestic financing to increase investment to nutrition. Further, the alliance made several submissions on the need for Zambia to increase funding to nutrition through MSP, Parliamentary Committees on Health, Community Development and Agriculture

Key contributions of civil society towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2018-2019

Contributions to Process 1

Bringing people together in the same space for action

- The CSO SUN has been reorganising and realigning their activities beyond advocacy activities CSO SUN has jointly developed a new strategic plan which has been shared with the alliance members for review which has five key objective which are; 1: Strengthen dialogue with government to increase commitment and policy shift towards improved nutrition. this includes 2. Raising public awareness to support public policy change towards improved nutrition 3. Generate and use evidence of impact and accountability to inform dialogue 4. Strengthen the capacity of local civil society organisations to influence change in scaling up nutrition 5. To achieve and sustain high quality programming to increase influences and impact for improved nutrition

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

- The alliance member do not formulate policy but do participate in policy discussions through submissions. For example: 1. Made submissions on the Food Safety Bills to parliament, a process that was done jointly with network members. 2. Conducted the budget tracking analysis with Care SUN Fund and national food and nutrition commission which was presented before the extended committee. - Alliance members are working on many activities to influence policies that are in support of women empowerment and girls through equity based approaches. For example: - CSO-SUN alliance under took a research as part of renewed efforts to focus on addressing adolescent health and its impact on nutrition. The results of the research set the tone for increased advocacy in 2017. Multi level barriers to HIV prevention and adequate nutrition among the adolescent - Water aid share a report highlighting the degree to which nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and policies are coordinated and integrated to end malnutrition. See link below: - Alliance members meet with committee parliamentarians who are champions on nutrition.

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

- Gender analyses conducted to identify gaps and bottlenecks in making sure women and girls are at the Centre of all actions. The 7 National Development Plan provides more guidance on this.

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

- CSO SUN Zambia uses budget tracking analysis to lobby and advocate for increased investment to food and nutrition interventions in Zambia - CSO SUN Also conducts expenditure tracking to ensure that the nutrition budget and expenditure are in line

SUN Donor Network	
1.	Does the country have a network, forum or platform where donors coordinate their nutrition actions? Yes
2.	If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform? SUN Donor Network
3.	If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener? Name: Anafrida Bwenge Email: abwenge@usaid.gov
4.	If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with donors, at large? Not applicable as a Network has been established
5.	Please explain:
6.	Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019) The greatest achievement is broadening the number of donors' supporting the MCDP. The main challenge was the delayed start-up of SUN 2.0. Another challenge is the delayed close out of the MCDPI due to missing financial reports resulting in some programme funds being held up.

Key contributions of donors towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2018-2019

Contributions to Process 1

Bringing people together in the same space for action

- The network has grown and included other donors such as KFW and GIZ as SUN donor. - The UN and Donor Network has played major role in influencing the government to improve funding to nutrition in the country. -

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

- In the period under review the network met with Secretary to Cabinet and representatives from the Special Committee of permanent secretaries on Nutrition to lobby for increase in government funding to nutrition. - Donor and UN networks worked with other stakeholder to towards the implementation of the NFNSP including MCDP- SUN II roll out. - Scaling UP Nutrition learning and evaluation conducted a baseline survey in 30 district to kick start SUN 2.0 This would inform areas implementation focus areas. - Lobbied for the enactment of the Food and Nutrition Bill

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

- Donors have continued to support implementation of National Food and Nutrition Sector Plan and 1st 1000 Most Critical Days Programme. - Together with other stakeholders, donors participated in the nutrition sector joint annual review as well as MCDP priority interventions and evaluation. -

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

- Implemented activities to increase coordinated funding to nutrition via the SUN 2.0 mechanism - Donor funding contributions are known in advance for support towards MCDP implementation - Donor allocations/expenditure tracked through programme quarterly progress reports as well as sector budget and allocation tracking undertaken annually finances through the SUN Fund - Donor Network advocated for increased number of donors to put money into nutrition via the in-country SUN fund mechanism, with more donors now willing to support SUN priority interventions e.g USAID procured two activities in November and February in support to the MCDP with one of the two focused on learning and evaluation. - Donor alignment happening mostly through MCDP - Donor funding disbursed based on approved programme work-plans and reports

UN Network for SUN	
1.	Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the United Nations coordinate their nutrition actions? Yes
2.	If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform? UN Network
3.	If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener? Name: Jayoung Lee Email: jayoung.lee@wfp.org
4.	If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with the United Nations, at large? Not applicable as a Network has been established
5.	Please explain:
6.	Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019) The support of the UN has been well aligned to government plans and achievements linked to governments results in enhanced coordination, policy and legal framework actions. The main challenge is gaps in funding to effectively support government programmes.

Key contributions of the UN towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2018-2019

Contributions to Process 1

Bringing people together in the same space for action

- The UN Network has played major role in influencing the government to improve funding to nutrition in the country - Expand coverage of high impact nutrition specific interventions to additional 12 districts, expanding coverage of the 1st 1000 Most Critical Days Programme. This is in addition to the initial 14. - The Food and Nutrition Technical Working Group has been established as part of the efforts to support the national nutrition priorities outlined in the 7th National Development Plan and other relevant nutrition related policies - Nutrition Sensitive Social Protection TWG formed and supported to develop a nutrition sensitive social protection guidelines and nutrition sensitive communications strategy for Social Protection

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

- UN provided input into Guidelines development processes including - Development of the Food Based Dietary Guidelines for Zambia, Finalization of the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition, Development of the Nutrition Sensitive Social Protection Guidelines and Food and Nutrition Bill - UN continued to support policy reviews as requested; sector-based policies generally have opportunities for input on nutrition; higher level policies to a lesser extent (including the most recent National Development Plan strategic document, also provided extensive inputs into implementation plan metrics) - At both HoA and technical level, the UN advocated for strengthened nutrition policies. This is currently being done strategically, as agency mandates dictate, and leverages specific UN/Government entry points to drive the nutrition agenda. - UN Supports relevant tracking & review processes conducted by Government

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

- Efforts of UN partners in nutrition are aligned to national priorities and plans such as the National 1000 Days Most Critical Programme. - Technical and financial support was provided to the 2018 Nutrition Summit with a Road Map developed to which key stakeholders have committed - A UN Network joint plan to support food and nutrition security has been developed to support and contribute towards nutrition priorities implementation outlined in the 7th National Development Plan - Supporting the mainstreaming of nutrition within nutrition-relevant sectors and programmes through capacity building for Government and nutrition partners -

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

- Consultative discussions continued to support national advocacy surrounding nutrition for which efforts to develop a Cost of Hunger Analysis and Fill the Nutrient Gap shall be developed - There is a UN Network implementation plan that is costed; expenditure reported on an annual basis - Resources mobilization have been made through support to implementation of the 1st 1000 Most Critical Days Programme

Academia, science and research institutes	
1.	Does the country have a network, forum or platform where academia, science and research institutes coordinate their nutrition actions? Yes
2.	If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform? Academia /Research Network
3.	If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener Name: Dr. Mulenga of Tropical Diseases Research Centre Email:
4.	If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with academia, scientists and researchers, at large? Not applicable as a Network has been established
5.	Please explain:
6.	Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019) The network has not been active

Key contributions of academia, science and research institutes towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2018-2019

Contributions to Process 1

Bringing people together in the same space for action

- The network has not been active

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

- The network has not been active

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

- The network has not been active

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

- The network has not been active

Status of past priorities		
#	Status of past priorities	Yes/ No/ In progress
1.	N/A	Yes
2.	N/A	No
3.	N/A	Yes
4.	N/A	Yes
5.	N/A	N/A
6.	N/A	Yes

Support given to meet priorities

1.	<p>How did stakeholders (the Government, the UN, civil society organisations, donors, private sector, etc.) contribute to meeting these priorities? Please explain:</p> <p>The Government network has developed a document that explains the \$40.00 per under five child per year as contribution from government. It has stipulated how much should be allocated to nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions across the 11 line ministries and NFNC. The government has also developed planning guides for sector planning on nutrition. The UN and donors supported the development of the aforementioned documents. Together with the Civil society the UN and donor community has continued to lobby government to increase funding to nutrition activities at various platforms such as the Parliamentary Committees on Health, Agriculture, Education and Community Development, and high level NCPs interactions with high level Government officials such as Vice President, Secretary to the Cabinet and Permanent Secretaries.</p>
2.	<p>Did you receive internal technical assistance (through in-country technical providers) to meet these priorities?</p> <p>Yes</p>
3.	<p>If yes, who supported you and how did they support you? Please explain:</p> <p>The donor community and other networks contributed to the development of strategic documents for nutrition such as MCDPII, Food and Nutrition Bill, Food and Nutrition Planning and Budget Guides. Some assisted with printing, reproducing, and dissemination of various documents such as NFNSP 2017-2021, advocacy and IEC materials. Other partners provided financial support towards implementation of nutrition sensitive and specifics at district and sub-district level, capacity building in M&E, joint supportive monitoring at national and provincial, meeting of consultative meetings and workshops costs. Further, other partners supported NFNC with local consultant to assist with the implementation of the nutrition advocacy strategy.</p>
4.	<p>Did you receive external technical assistance (as requested through the SUN global support system) to meet these priorities?</p> <p>No</p>
5.	<p>If yes, who supported you and how did they support you? Please explain:</p>

2019-2020 priorities

Please list the key priorities of the multi-stakeholder platform for 2019-2020 (max 6)

#	Priority
1.	Mobilise support to facilitate accelerated roll out of the MCDPII implementation with focus on increasing beneficiary and geographic (district) coverage and convergence of high impact nutrition interventions at households/community
2.	Development and operationalization of the Common Results Framework in 2019
3.	Update M&E system and expand to include non- SUN funded districts
4.	Advocate for enactment of the Food and Nutrition Bill
5.	Evidence generation to support policy and programming
6.	Strengthen budget tracking mechanism

Support needed to meet 2019-2020 priorities

1.	Are you planning to seek technical assistance (internal or external) to meet these priorities?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
2.	<p>If yes, whose support you will be seeking and for what? Please explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SUN Global Secretariat (external) for TA on nutrition expenditure tracking, linking or facilitating linkages with other SUN countries especially on sharing experiences on increasing coverage for high impact interventions, high level advocacy on nutrition governance, and capacity building in multi-sectoral coordination for focal points and stakeholders. • The World Bank (internal) for nutrition investment advocacy and investment case development, and resources for evidence generation (Food and Nutrition Consumption and Micronutrients Survey) • SUN-TA (internal) for financial resources and technical guidance with emphasis on community level implementation of nutrition specific and sensitive interventions; and strengthening monitoring system at all levels. • SUN LE (internal) for capacity building in evaluation, accountability and learning at national and sub-national levels; support with baseline, midline and end line evaluations. • SUN Fund 2 Manager (Internal) for financial resources and technical guidance with emphasis on community level implementation of nutrition specific and sensitive interventions; strengthening monitoring system at all level; advocacy at all levels; strengthening coordination at all levels, support to evidence generation; support to nutrition workforce needs; and placement of technical expertise at national levels. • Nutrition CPs /Donors (USAID, SIDA, DFID, Irish Aid, EU, GIZ, SUN UN) (internal and external) for financial support and advocacy for investment in nutrition; financial support towards evidence generation; and support to nutrition workforce needs.

Priorities summary

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards meeting your priorities the past year (April 2018 - April 2019) and looking ahead.

Commitments to invest in nutrition remained vibrant from both the government and NCPs /donors. This development stimulated positive moves in the implementation of priorities for past year (April 2018 to April 2019). Notably resources mobilized for geographical coverage expansion of the MCDP from initial 14 districts to about 31 districts. With this trend in nutrition investment there is greater possibility to expand to above 40 districts by end 2019. Expansion of geographical coverage by districts can be quicker with enhanced consultations between NFNC and NCPs/donors on the roll out plan to ensure support is not channeled to same districts. The roll out plan was also affected by reduced funding from government due to austerity measures put in place to stabilize the macro-economic environment. With enhanced advocacy, nutrition funding was secured for evidence generation, notable for the national food consumption and micronutrient status survey to be undertaken in 2019 to 2020. This was a positive development, as it will provide much need evidence that will guide policies and programmes to address all forms of malnutrition. During the MCDP Transitional phase (2018-2019), slow progress in implementation of nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions was recorded due to changes in funding mechanism i.e. not to channel disbursements through Government system. The direct payment modality under HACT proved complex to execute resulting in delayed implementation. It is therefore highly recommended that NCPs/donors urgently review this arrangement and seek alternative funding mechanisms that will ensure efficiency in flow of funds/resources to implementing partners at all levels. Delayed clearance for the National Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan by government made it difficult to proceed with development of the nutrition Common Results Framework. Resources were however mobilised and this is planned to be undertaken within the 3rd quarter 2019. However, there is a draft results framework for the MCDP II which will serve as starting point. The Special Committee of Permanent Secretaries on Nutrition continued to review progress on implementation of the roadmap for the Consensus Statement that arose from the Nutrition Summit in 2017. Notably line ministries were guided by the Special Committee chaired by Cabinet Office to domesticate these into their ministerial policies, strategic documents and programmes. It's recommended that progress review becomes regular agenda of the national MSP meetings. Another positive development was the recruitment of SUN TA and SUN LE by USAID. This necessitated initiation of discussion on the need to update M&E system that will also include non- SUN funded districts. To achieve this, NFNC and stakeholders need to ensure this process is concluded in 2019 in readiness for roll out in 2020. During the reporting period stakeholders conferred on the need to develop a comprehensive nutrition budget tracking mechanism that will track nutrition allocations, releases and expenditure in both government and NCPs/Donors. This priority should also be concluded in 2019 to facilitate monitoring of commitments as well as guide stakeholders in the implementation of the MCDP roll out plan. High level engagement on possibility for the Food and Nutrition Bill to reach Parliament was undertaken. However, progress slowed to allow for more consultation with stakeholders. The MoH and NFNC should prioritize this activity and ensure key stakeholders are consulted within 2019.

Emergency preparedness and response planning

1.	<p>Within the reporting period (April 2018 - April 2019), has the country faced or responded to a crisis requiring humanitarian assistance?</p> <p>Yes</p>
2.	<p>If yes, what was the type of emergency</p> <p>Natural and climate-related disasters</p> <p>Other</p>
3.	<p>And what was the duration of this emergency? Please explain:</p> <p>The natural and climate-related disaster is on-going, and it is difficult to attach time, as the impact of food shortages on the affected is still being felt. This is also true for the refugee related emergency.</p>
4.	<p>Does the country have a national plan on emergency preparedness and response?</p> <p>Yes</p>
5.	<p>If yes, does the national plan on emergency preparedness and response include nutrition actions and indicators (both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive)?</p> <p>Yes</p>

Emergency preparedness and response planning

6.	<p>Is the continuum of good nutrition (from lifesaving emergency action to long-term development planning) considered in discussions within the multi-stakeholder platform?</p> <p>Yes</p>
7.	<p>Does the multi-stakeholder platform include relevant stakeholders, including humanitarian, resilience, or disaster risk reduction actors?</p> <p>No</p>
8.	<p>If yes, which stakeholders are included? Please explain:</p>
9.	<p>Does the SUN Focal Point, or another representative from the multi-stakeholder platform, participate in existing national humanitarian coordination systems?</p> <p>Yes</p>
10.	<p>More information: Please add any additional information that is important to the work of the multi-stakeholder platform in times of crisis.</p> <p>The SUN focal point coordinates the Food and Nutrition subcommittee of the national emergency committee. Nutrition CPs/donors and SUN UN networks get involved in providing technical, financial and material support</p>

Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls

1.	<p>Is gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls seen as a priority in the work of the multi-stakeholder platform?</p> <p>Yes</p>
2.	<p>Has gender parity (no less than 40 per cent of either women or men) in the composition of the multi-stakeholder platform been achieved?</p> <p>No</p>
3.	<p>Is a governmental Ministry or Department responsible for women’s affairs/gender equality in the country a member of the multi-stakeholder platform?</p> <p>Yes</p>
4.	<p>If yes, what is the name of this Ministry or Department? Please explain:</p> <p>the Ministry of Gender, Department of Gender in Development</p>
5.	<p>If not a part of the multi-stakeholder platform, how do you engage with this Ministry or Department? Please explain:</p> <p>N/A Though the participation of the Ministry of Gender in MCDP 1 was limited the role of the Ministry is integral in the nutrition programme because it anchors the mandate for empowerment of women and girls. This is so because women and girls are key players in nutrition of the household both in the production and processing of food. For instance 70 percent of the agricultural sector labour force is women. At household level women and girls are involved in the processing and preparation of food. And yet their role is under appreciated and most of the stakeholders have fully mainstreamed gender in their nutrition programmes. Therefore, the Ministry as part of its mandate is working to ensure gender is mainstreamed. Despite the Ministry of Gender being a member of the multi-stakeholder platform, their engagement and participation in the implementation of Nutrition programs was limited to providing training in Gender mainstreaming in the MCDP I. Therefore, in MCDP2 the Ministry will work towards enhancing gender mainstreaming through undertaking gender audits of stakeholder nutrition programmes, plans, budgets and policies to determine the extent of mainstreaming. Further, the Ministry will conduct trainings in gender statistics for sectors involved in the implementation of MCDP 2 to increase the production and use of sex disaggregated data. This will help in monitoring the progress made in mainstreaming gender in nutrition programmes and determine the effectiveness of the activities. Additionally, assist in monitoring the participation of women and girls in economic decision making which has a direct bearing on nutrition status of the country.</p>
6.	<p>Does the multi-stakeholder platform collaborate with other non-state actors that are working towards gender equality and the empowerment of women?</p> <p>Yes</p>
7.	<p>If yes, with whom do you engage?</p>

Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls

8.	<p>Does the multi-stakeholder platform have an overview of the nutritional status of women, men, adolescent girls and adolescent boys in the country, to better address needs?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
9.	<p>Has analysis or a stocktake of existing nutrition policies, legislation and regulations from a gender perspective taken place?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
10.	<p>Does the multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder nutrition plan or strategy address gender equality, through actions and indicators?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
11.	<p>Does your country have a national gender equality policy or strategy in place?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
12.	<p>If yes, does this policy or strategy address nutrition, through actions and indicators?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
13.	<p>What actions, such as advocacy, have been implemented by the multi-stakeholder platform in 2018-2019 to ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls? Please explain:</p> <p>The Gender Equity and Equality Act No. 22 of 2015 makes provision to accelerate women's access to and control of economic resources</p>

Nutrition-sensitive and sustainable food systems

1.	<p>In addition to the multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition, does another multi-stakeholder platform or mechanism on food security and food systems exist in the country?</p> <p>Yes</p>
2.	<p>If yes, what is this platform or mechanism called and who is a part of this platform? Please explain:</p> <p>cluster on enhancing human development under the 7NDP</p>
3.	<p>If yes, does the multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition work in close collaboration with this food security or food system mechanism?</p>
4.	<p>Do key food system stakeholders (including the private sector) participate in the multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition?</p> <p>Yes</p>
5.	<p>If yes, which stakeholders participate? Please explain:</p> <p>Stakeholders participate through the SUN Business Network such as SEBA Foods, JAVA Foods, SILVA Foods, COMACO, Zambeef, Mount Meru etc.</p>
6.	<p>If not, which stakeholders should be more involved? Please explain:</p> <p>N/A</p>
7.	<p>Are efforts ongoing to put in place policies or legislation to enhance the contribution of food systems towards healthy diets and good nutrition?</p> <p>Yes</p>

Nutrition-sensitive and sustainable food systems	
8.	If yes, what types of policies or legislation?
9.	Has your country put in place large-scale programmes or investments aiming to improve the productivity and sustainability of food systems?
	Yes
10.	If yes, which ones? Please explain
	Farmers Input Support Programme (FISP) and National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP).
11.	And are these programmes designed to contribute to healthier diets and good nutrition?
	Yes
12.	Are these programmes aligned with or integrated into the Common Results Framework?
	No

Advocacy and communication

1.	Does the multi-stakeholder platform have a communication and/or advocacy strategy or plan in place? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
2.	If yes, does this strategy aim to:
3.	Do you work with the media to amplify key messages, raise awareness and demand action on nutrition? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
4.	If yes, how does this work take form and with whom do you work?
5.	Do parliamentarians work with the multi-stakeholder platform? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
6.	Has a parliamentary network for nutrition been established? Yes/No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
7.	Has the multi-stakeholder platform nominated nutrition champions? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
8.	If yes, please list their names and titles: Chief Chibwika, Chief Mabumba, Chief Kanyama
9.	Have you produced any communication materials or products related to the SUN approach and/or country-level SUN achievements? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes

Advocacy and communication	
10.	Do you use any SUN Movement communications materials to support in-country advocacy? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
11.	If yes, which products do you normally use:
12.	If no, this is because of:
13.	Have high-level nutrition events been organised during the reporting period (April 2018 -April 2019)? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
14.	If yes, please explain: N/A
15.	Are any high-level events planned for the period ahead (April 2019 - April 2020)? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
16.	If yes, please explain: Launch of the SUN/MCDP 2 and NFNSP
17.	Have you ever received advocacy and communication-related technical assistance? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
18.	If yes, please explain: N/A
19.	Would you like to scale up your communication and advocacy, but feel that you do not have the capacity, resources or knowledge? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes