



2021 Scaling Up Nutrition National Conference



27th -29th April 2021

Location: Virtual/Lusaka





Date: 29th April 2021

Presentation Title: FNG Zambia: Main Findings and Recommendations

Presenter: Saskia de Pee and Zuzanna Turowska

Organization: World Food Programme (WFP)

“Sustaining stunting reduction through creating an enabling environment for nutrition programmes”



UNITED NATIONS
ZAMBIA



FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



IMPLEMENTED BY:
KFW



Sweden
Sverige





Outline

- Acknowledgements
- Introduction
- Results
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“Sustaining stunting reduction through creating an enabling environment for nutrition programmes”



Acknowledgements

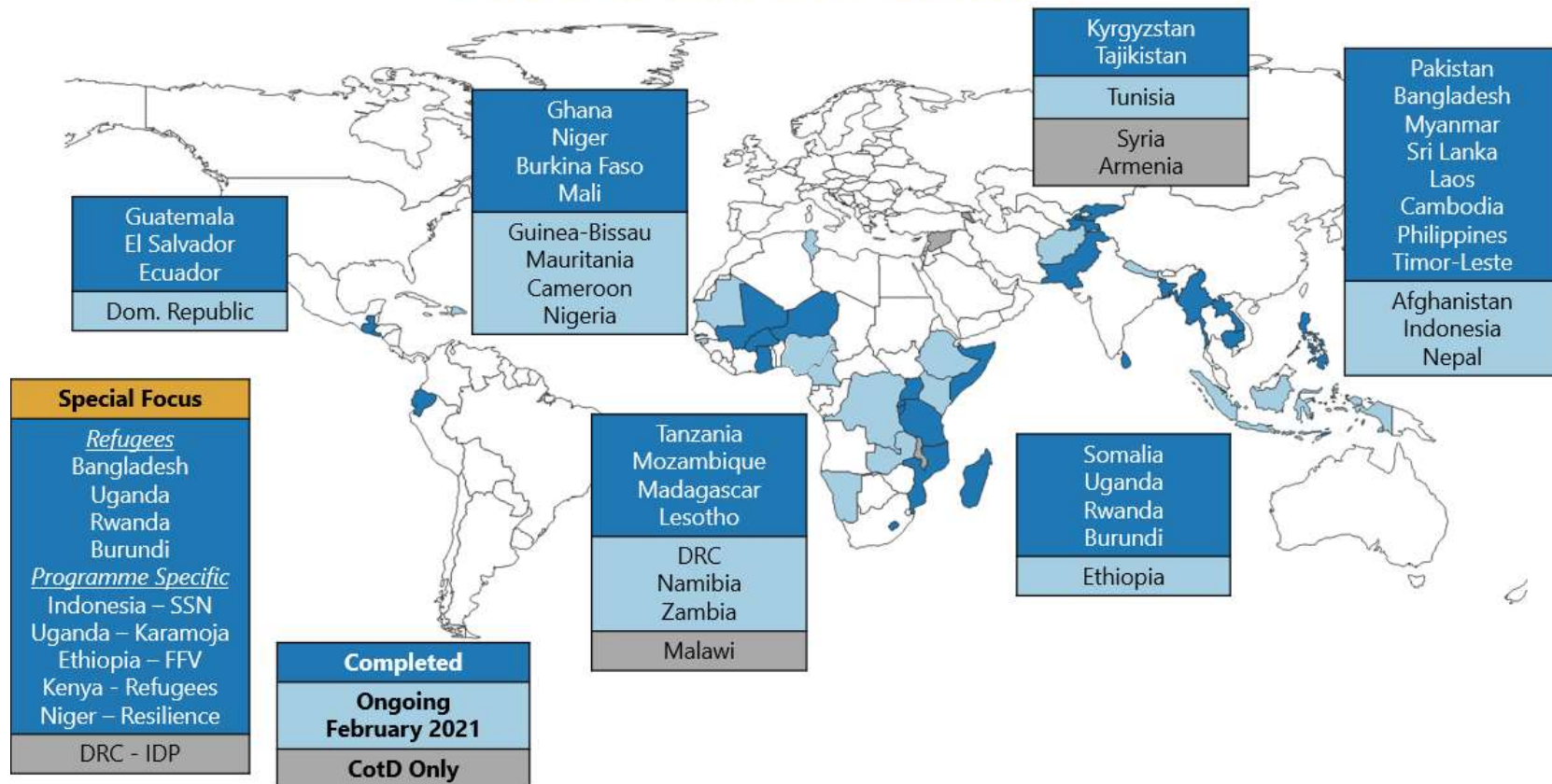
- NFNC
- Partners in country – NGOs, ministries, CS, and other involved in the FNG
- WFP CO Zambia
- WFP Headquarters
- WFP Regional Bureau Johannesburg



“Sustaining stunting reduction through creating an enabling environment for nutrition programmes”

Background

FNG Around the World



Approaches

FNG complements ongoing activities on the good food logo and healthy diets campaign

THREE INCREASING LEVELS OF DIET QUALITY





Approaches

FNG and the Implementation of the First 1000 Most Critical Days Programme (MCDP) II

*The main objective of FNG Zambia is to **support generation of advocacy messages for nutrition** (SO4).*



Other identified opportunities:

- 8th National Development Plan
- UN Food Systems Summit, Country Dialogues
- Revised social protection guidelines
- IAPRI Food Security report

How is FNG supporting the MCDP II and other in-country processes?

- Generating evidence and data for decision making
- Modelling impact of interventions on the cost of accessing nutritious diets
- Engaging partners and collaborators to identify effective intervention packages
- Developing advocacy tools for future programming

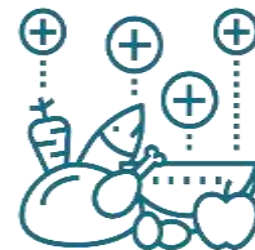


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Approaches



The Fill the Nutrient Gap identifies barriers to nutritious diets and how interventions across systems can overcome them



Secondary data analysis and review

Unpacks the food system and identifies opportunities for improvement

Linear programming on Cost of the Diet

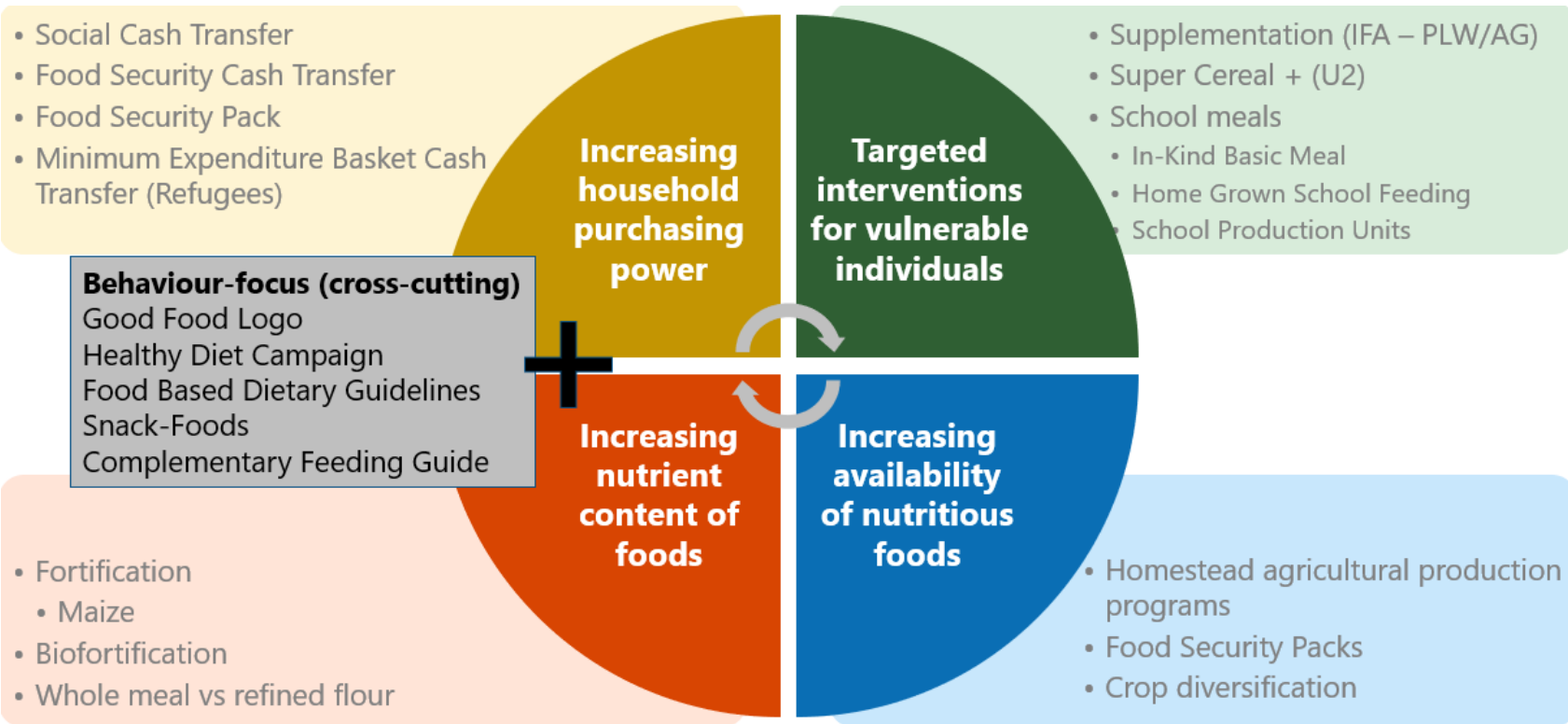
Estimates the minimum cost of a nutritious diet and its economic accessibility



Identify interventions to improve access to nutritious diets and model their potential for impact on cost and affordability

Approaches

Interventions from different sectors could improve access to nutritious diets

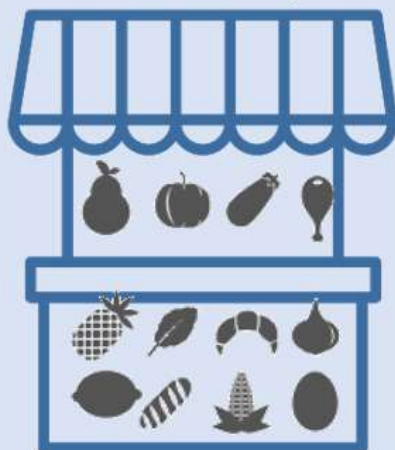


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Approaches

Cost of the Diet estimates the cost of meeting nutrient requirements using locally available foods

Government data: Food prices and Availability



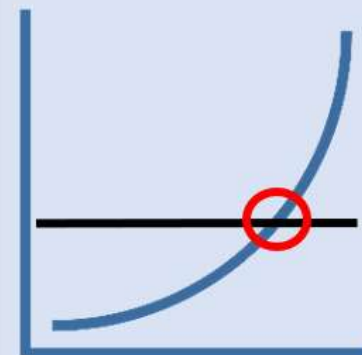
Linear Programming used to optimise food combinations and model diets



Lowest cost food combination meeting nutrient requirements of modelled household



Diet cost compared to household food expenditure to estimate affordability



Results

A nutritious diet is three times more expensive than a diet that meets only energy needs.

The minimum cost of the
energy-only diet

11 Kwacha

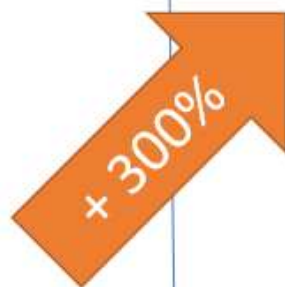
per household per day
(~0.51 US\$)



The minimum cost of the
nutritious diet

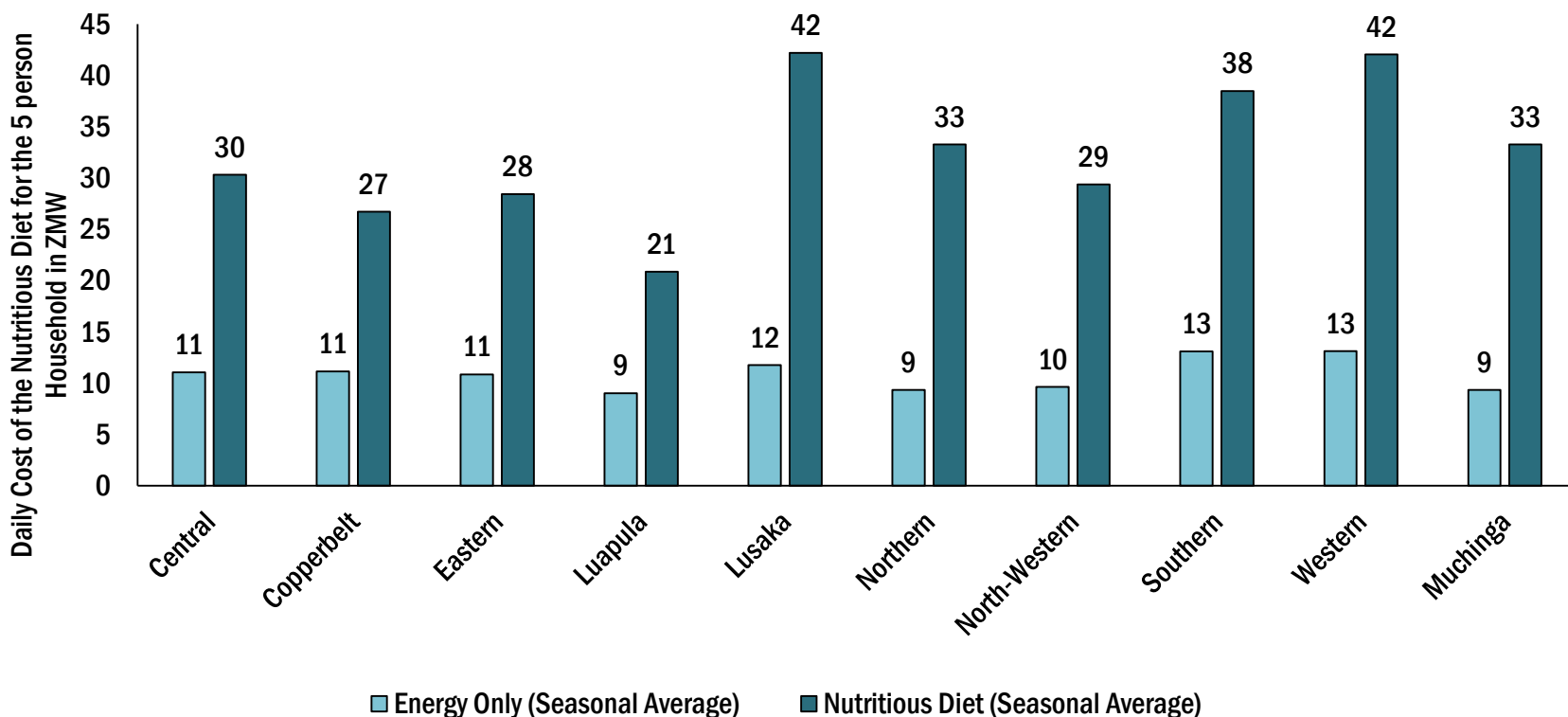
33 Kwacha

per household per day
(~1.43 US\$)



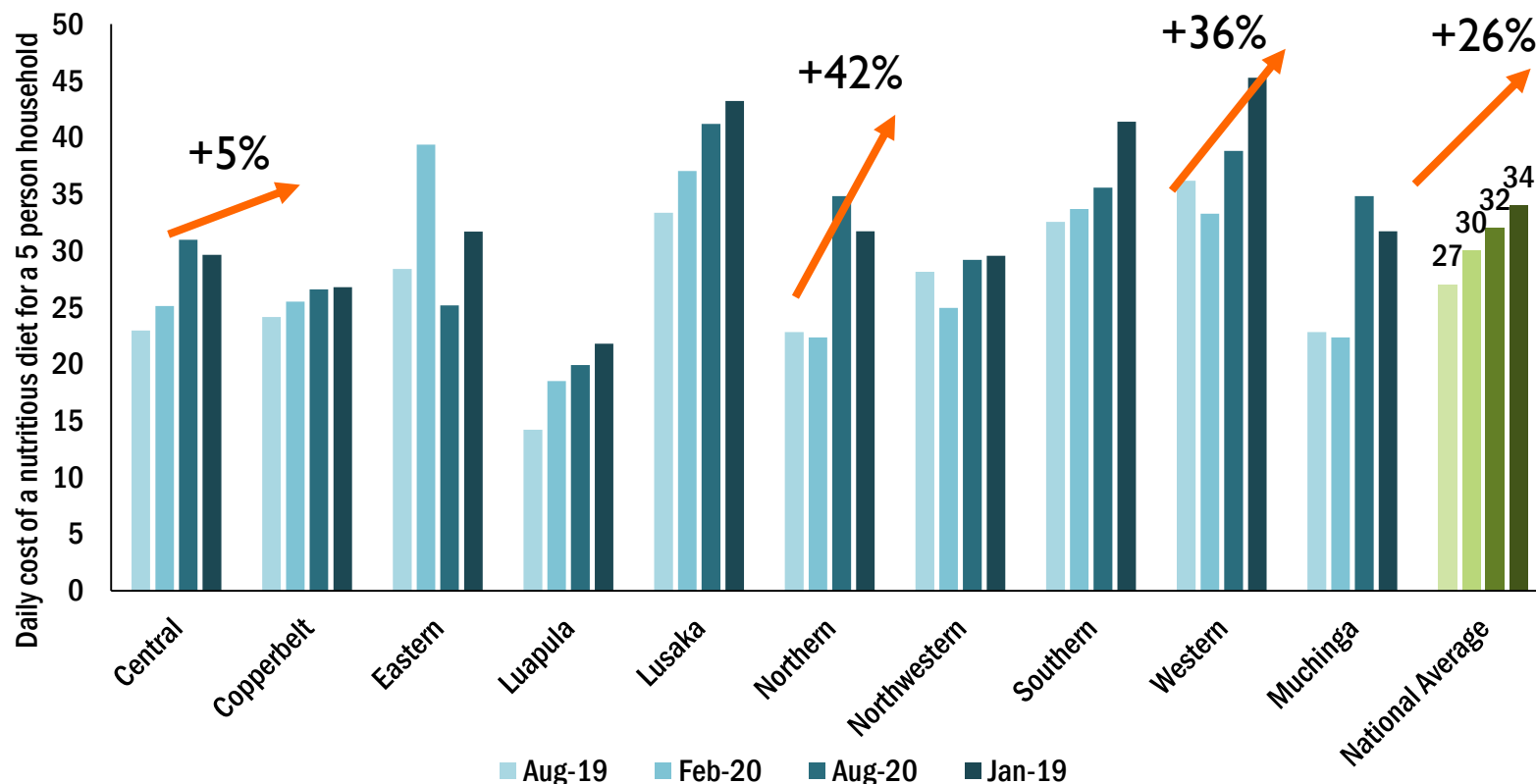
Results

The cost for energy only diets is stable across provinces, but the cost of meeting nutrient needs varies greatly.



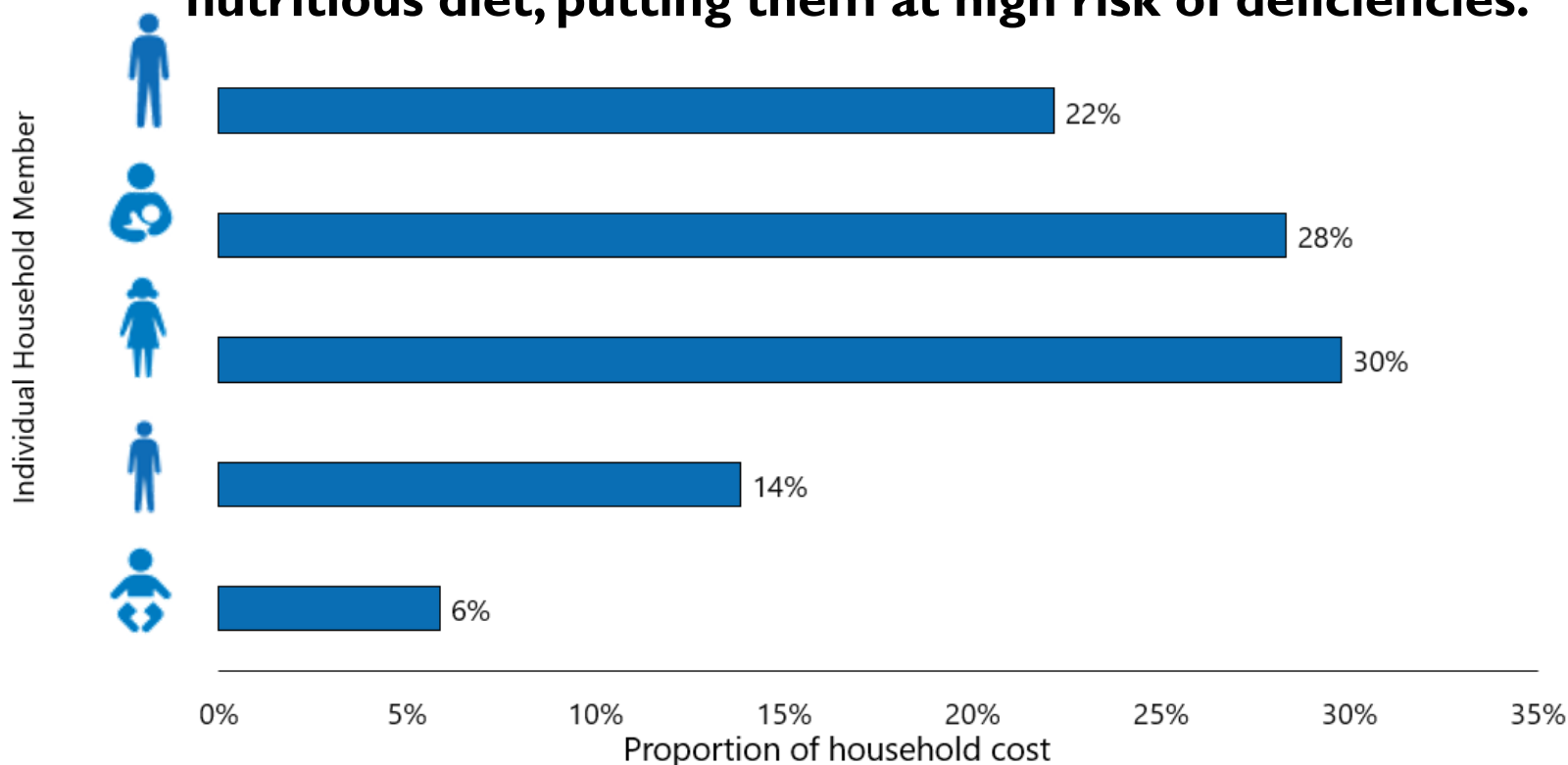
Results

Food price inflation has increased cost of nutritious diets, but not equally across provinces.



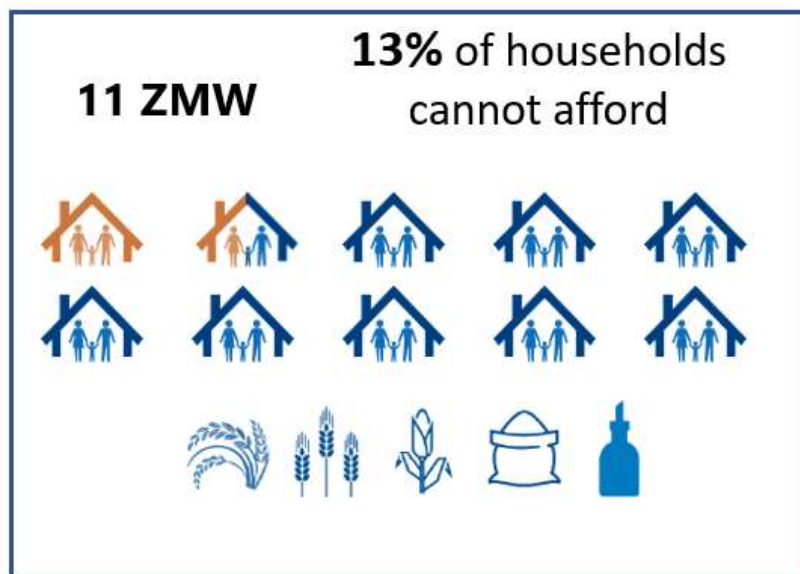
Results

The lactating woman and the teenage girl account for more than half of the household's total cost of the nutritious diet, putting them at high risk of deficiencies.

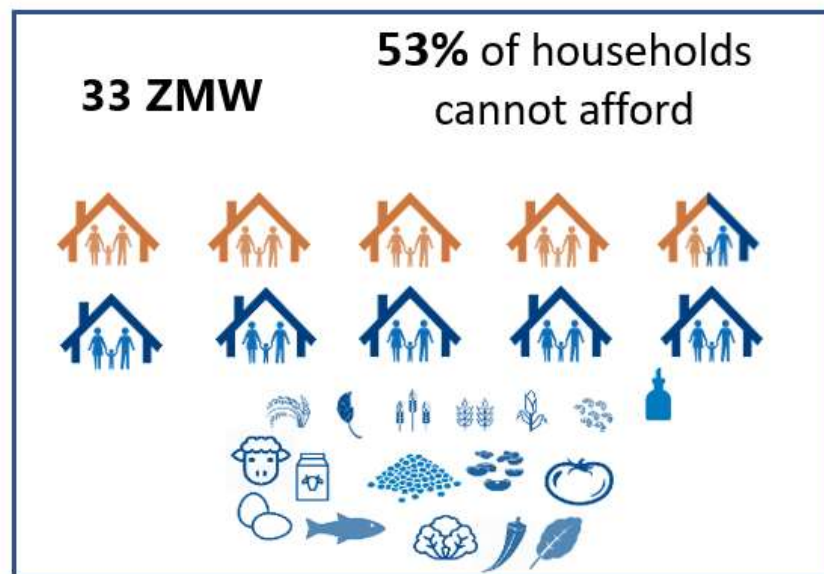


Results

At the national level, at least half of households would be unable to afford the lowest cost nutritious diet.



Energy-only Diet

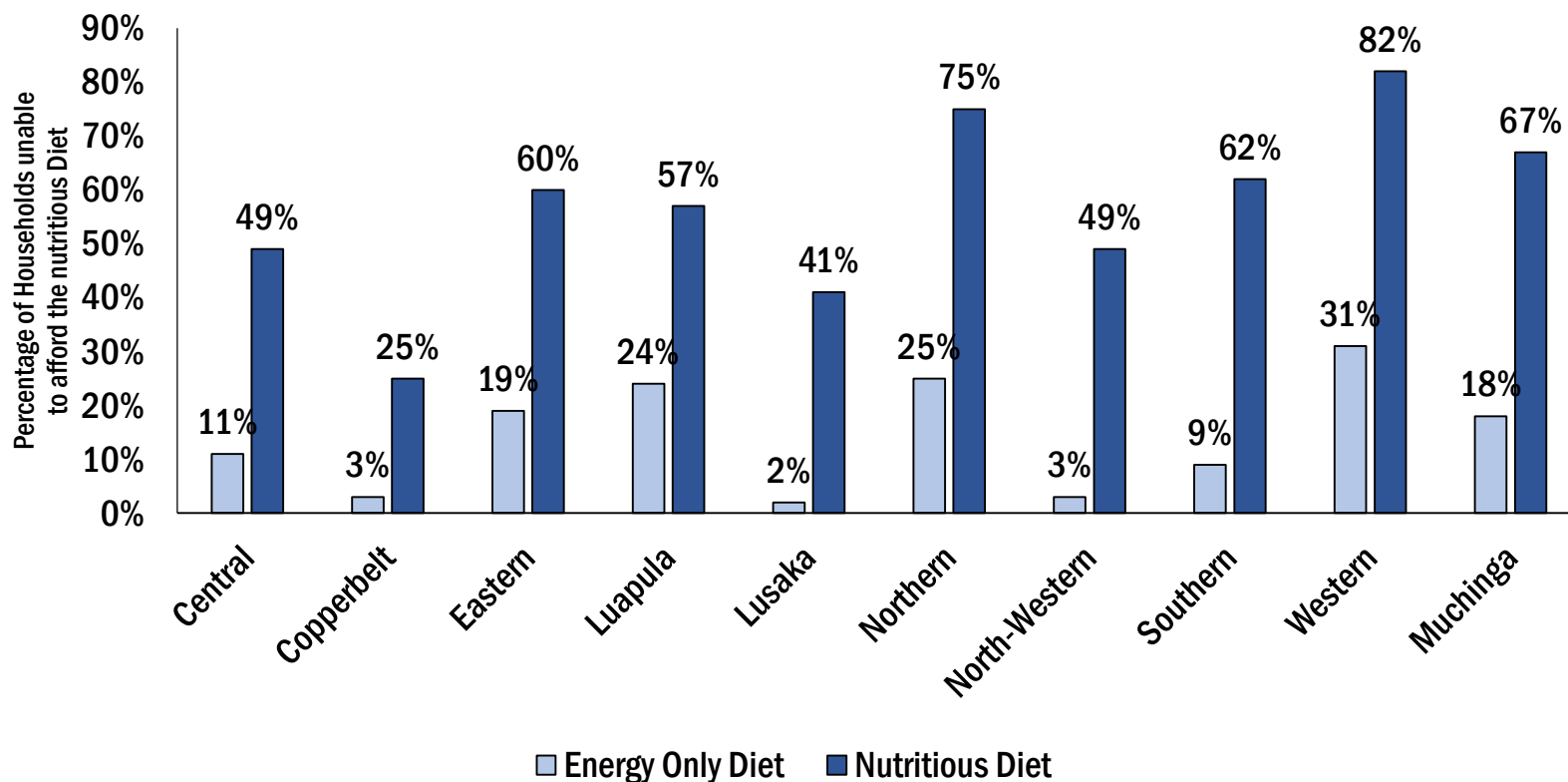


Nutritious Diet

CotD 2021, Seasonal average (August 2020 - January 2021)

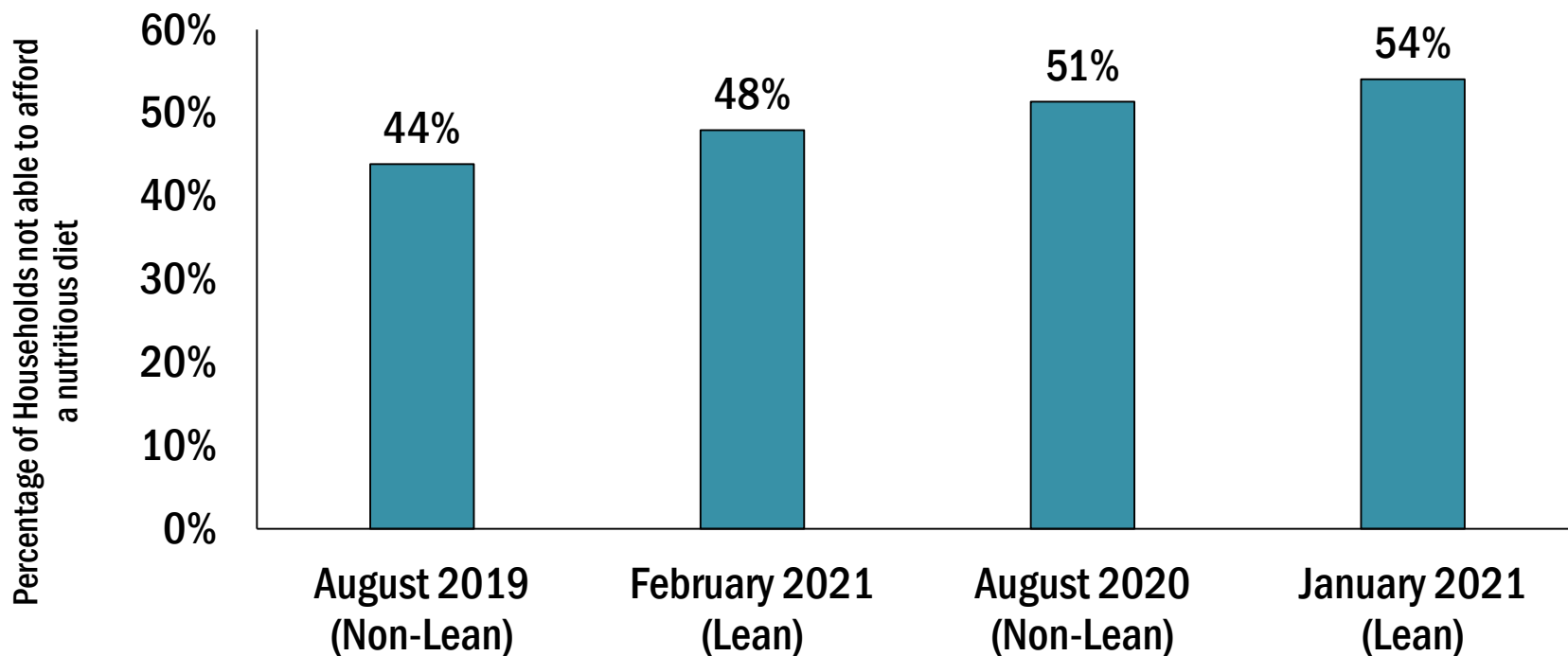
Results

Non-affordability is particularly high in the Western and Northern Provinces.



Results

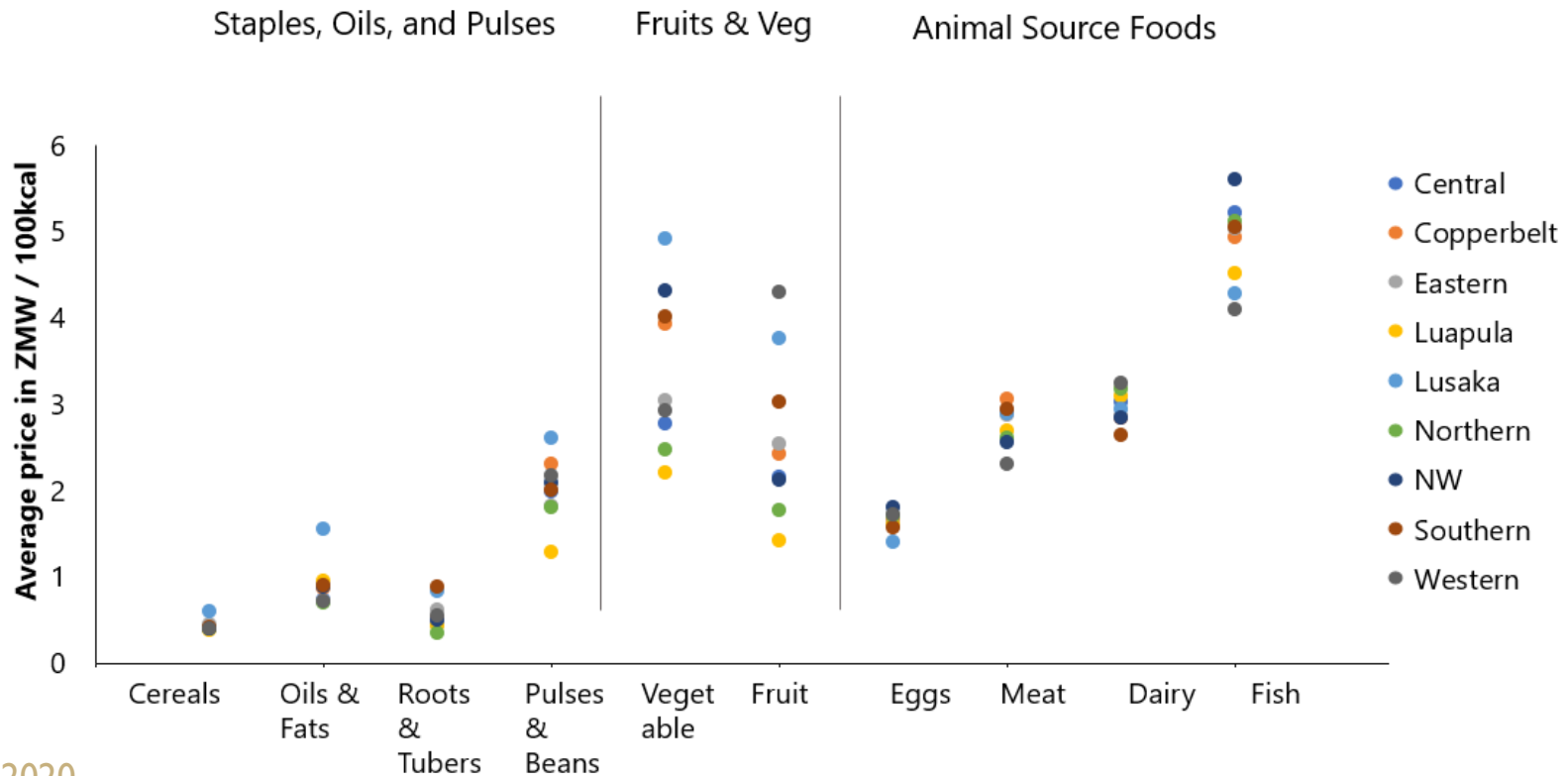
Over the last 18 months, non-affordability rose by 10 percentage points due to cost increase alone.*



* due to lack of data, income was assumed to be stable

Results

Fresh, nutritious foods are relatively expensive when accounting for their energy density.



CPI 2020

Recommendations

Top Recommendations and Advocacy Messages from FNG Zambia

1. Increase coverage of home grown school meal programmes (adolescents, production of nutritious crops, agricultural education)
2. Continue diversification of food production
3. Scale up nutrition-sensitive social protection
4. Review opportunities for fortification

Cross cutting recommendation: Identify opportunities to meet micronutrient needs of the most vulnerable (U2, U5, adolescents, PLW)

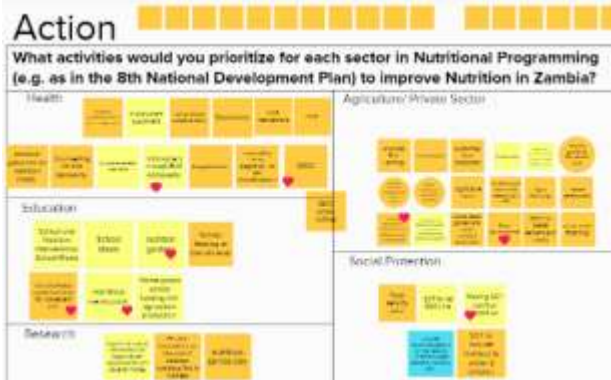
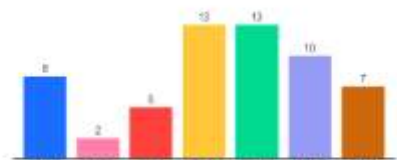
Recommendations

How were recommendations developed?

Please rate each intervention according to effort and impact.



You would like to improve nutrition for a poor household in Western province. Which of these interventions would you prioritize? Please pick up to 3.

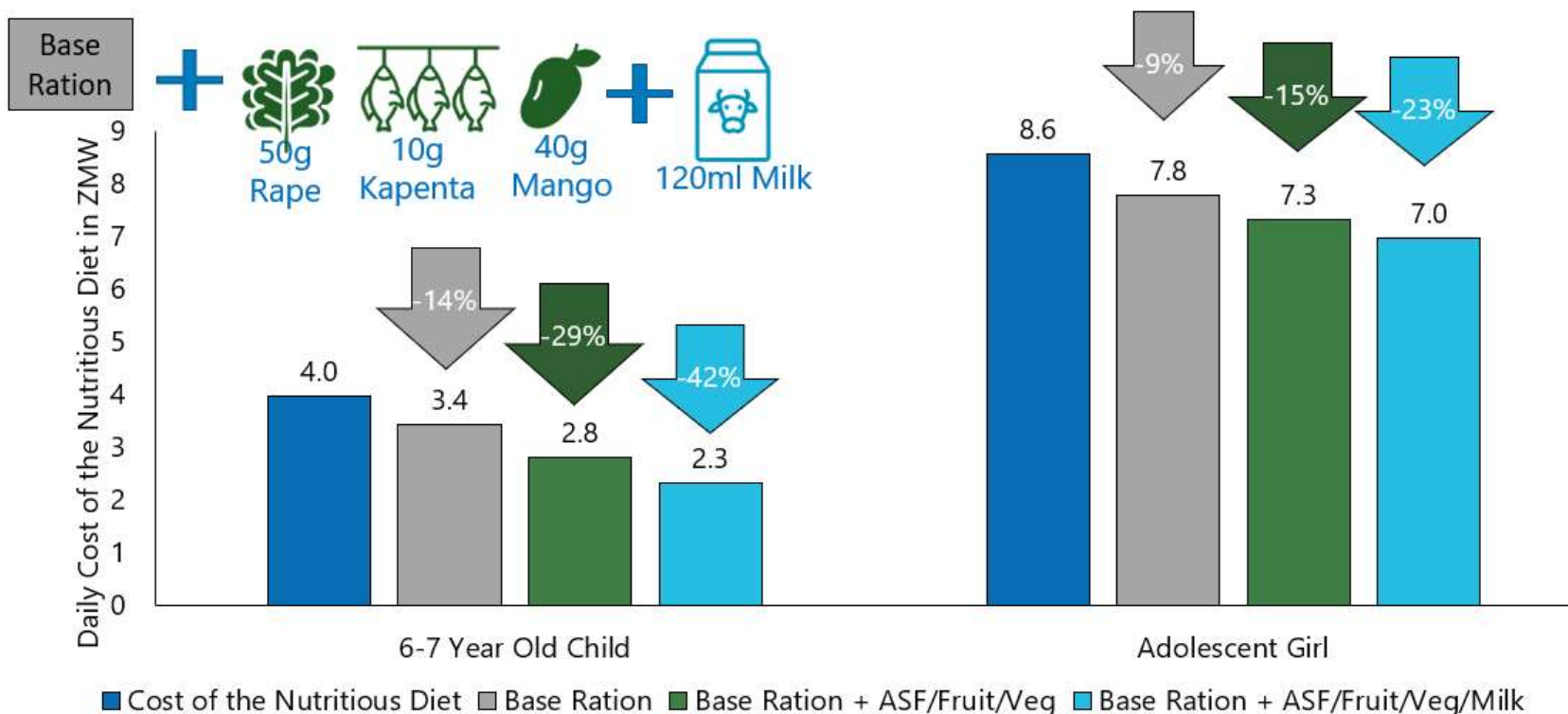


In person activities (9 Participants)






Recommendations & Evidence

Recommendation: Appropriate funding for the Home Grown School Meals strategy should support expansion to adolescents and promote production of nutritious horticulture crops at school level.



Recommendations & Evidence

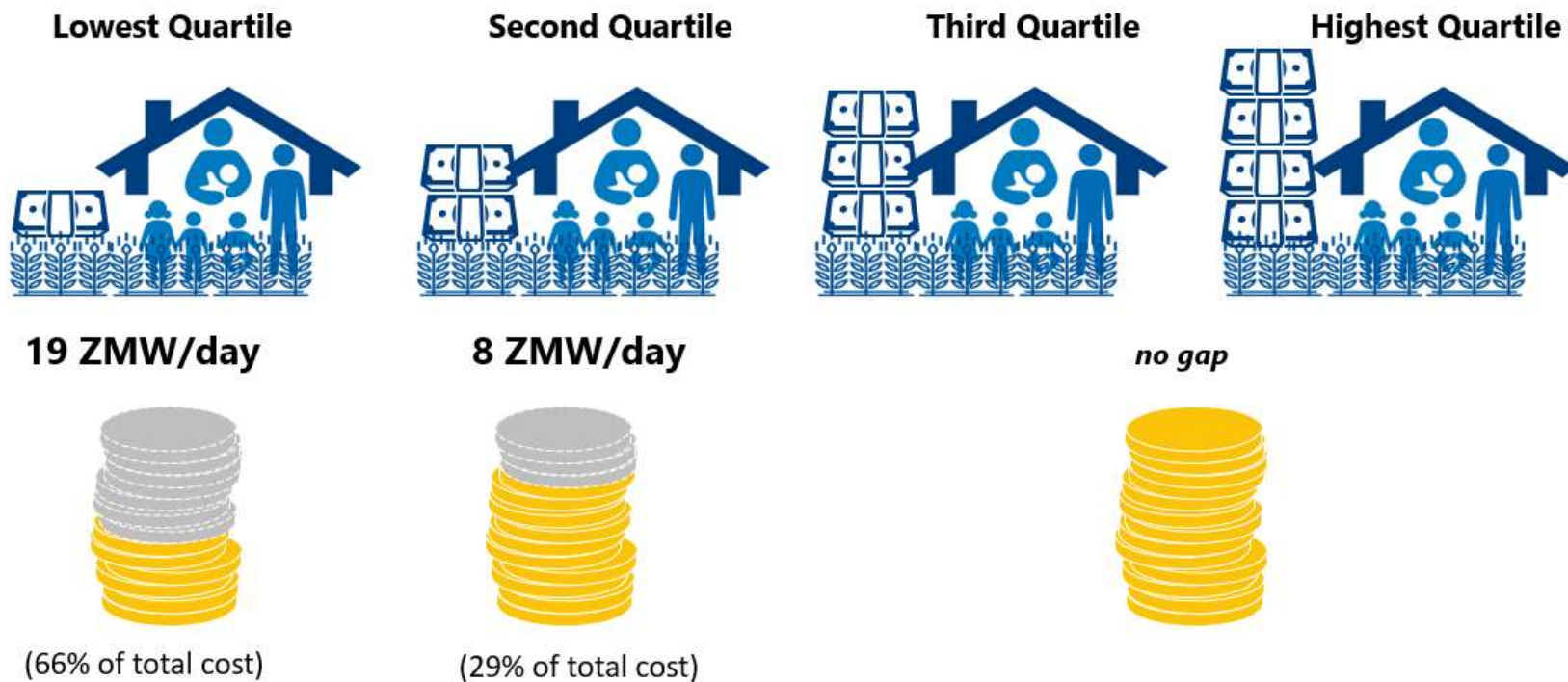
Recommendation: Homestead food production needs to be diversified through horticulture, livestock and/or fish. Improve linkages between producers and markets to increase availability and stabilize prices.

Model	Modelling Zones	Daily Cost of the Nutritious Diet	Reduction in the Cost through consumption	Percent of Cost covered by surplus sales	Cost of the Diet Gap Remaining
Staple Food + Diversification 	<u>Luapula</u>	14 ZMW	20%	80%	0% (0 ZMW)
Heifer Dairy 	Lusaka, Western, Southern, Eastern, Central	33 ZMW	20%	50%	30% (11 ZMW)
Dairy + Horticulture 	Lusaka	33 ZMW	40%	50%	10% (3 ZMW)

**For model details, please refer to the FNG Zambia summary.*

Recommendations & Evidence

A rural household in Zambia is missing....

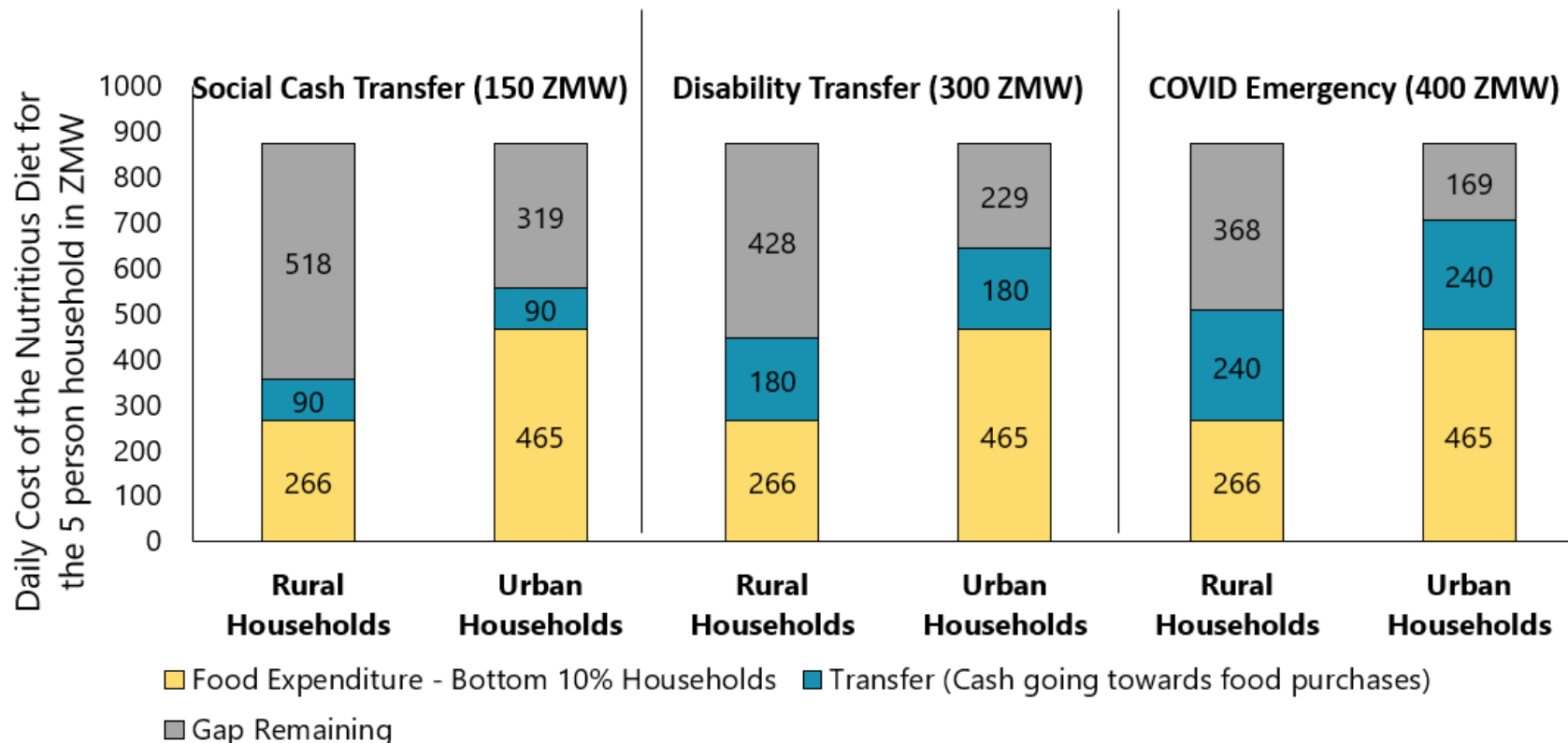


...to buy a minimum cost nutritious diet

RALS 2019, CotD 2021, own calculations



Recommendations & Evidence

Recommendation: Coverage of current social safety nets should be expanded, specifically scaling up cash transfers to households with children under 2.



Recommendations & Evidence

Recommendation: Coverage of current social safety nets should be expanded and include support to produce fresh, nutritious foods in Food Security Packs.

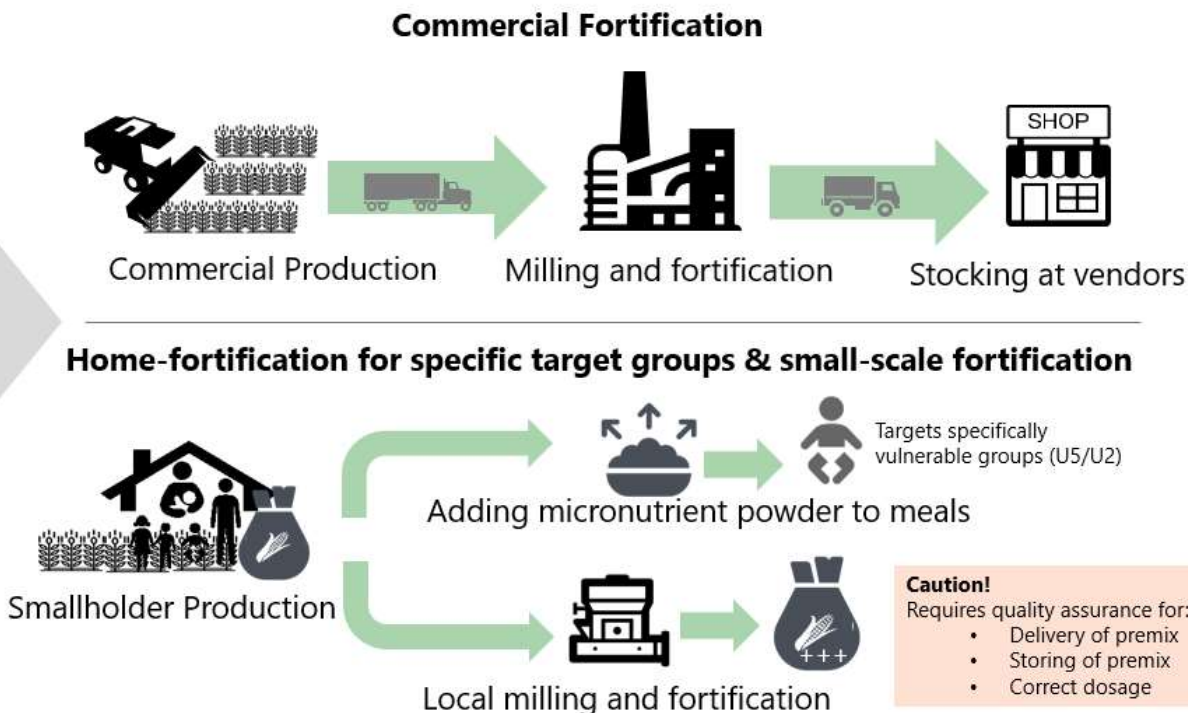
Model	Modelling Zones	Daily Cost of the Nutritious Diet	Reduction in the Cost through consumption	Percent of Cost covered by surplus sales	Cost of the Diet Gap Remaining
FSP - Rainfed Agriculture 	Eastern	28 ZMW	20%	30%	50% (14 ZMW)
FSP – Irrigated Agriculture 	Northern	23 ZMW	10%	60%	30% (7 ZMW)

**For model details, please refer to the FNG Zambia summary.*

Recommendations & Evidence

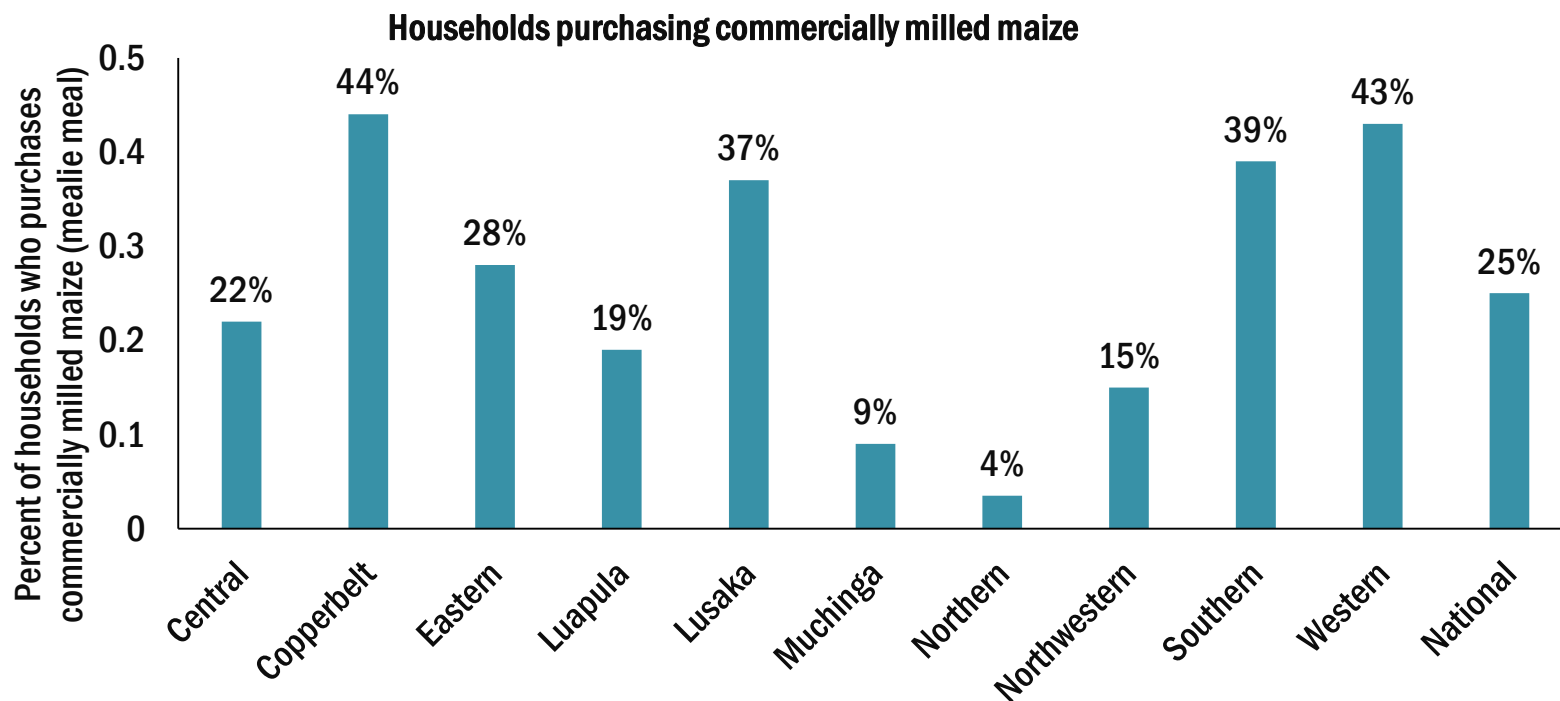
Recommendation: Policy discussion to support commercial fortification of maize and other products needs to be strengthened.

Fortification can improve nutrient intake through medium-large commercial and small localized entry points



Recommendations & Evidence

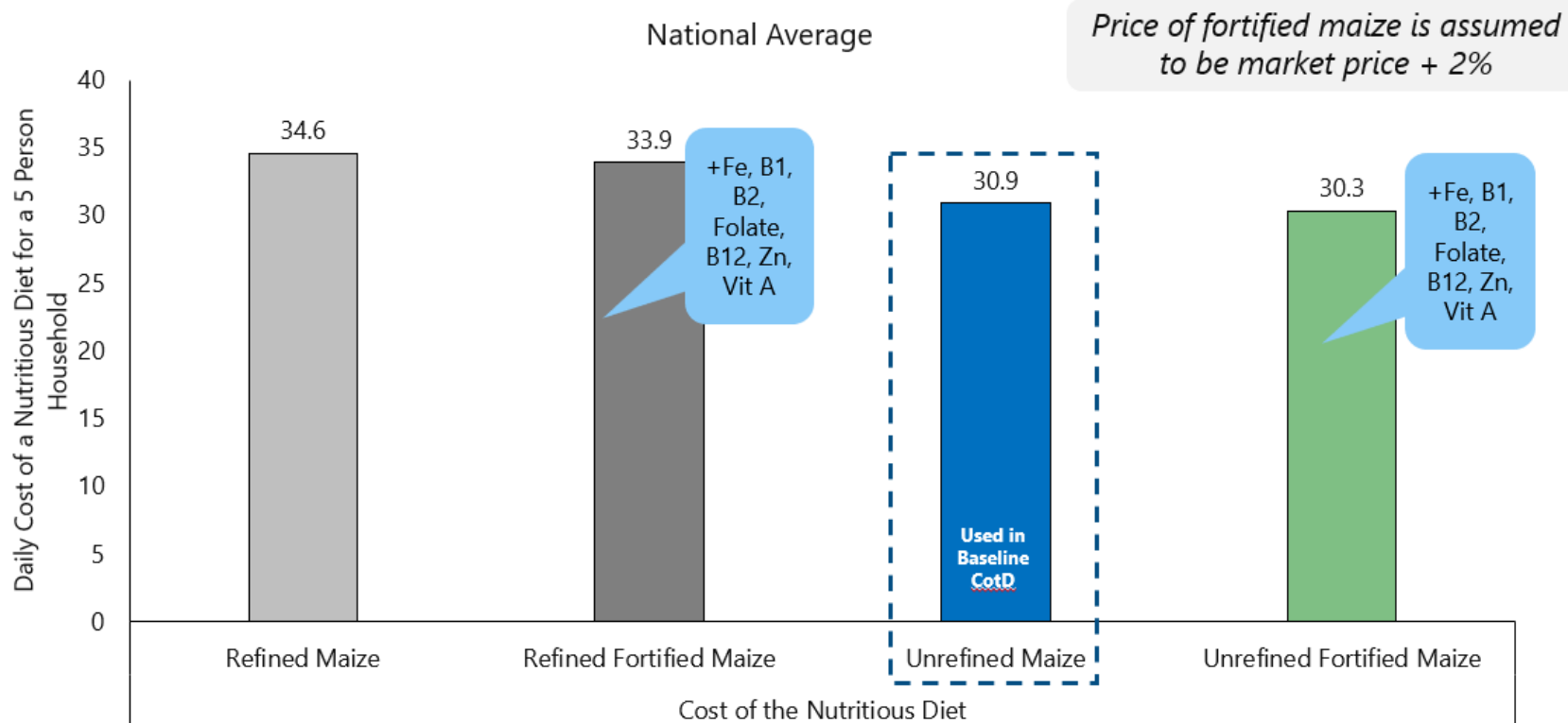
Zambia's primary staple is maize; close to 5 million Zambians consume commercially milled maize, making it a good choice for industrial fortification.



RALS 2019.

Recommendations & Evidence

Despite a higher market price, consuming fortified maize meal will reduce the cost of a nutritious diet.

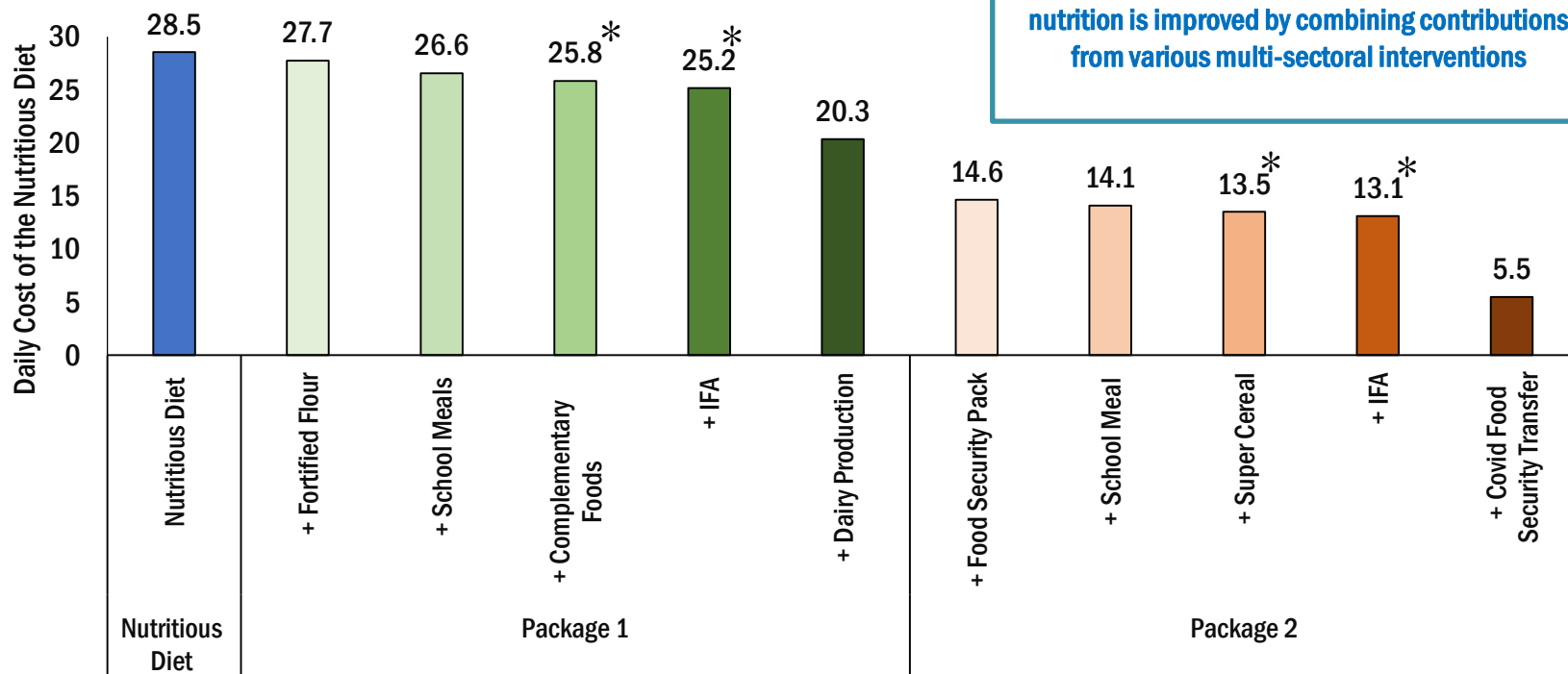


Recommendations & Evidence

Recommendation: Prioritize sectoral coordination through common platforms at national and subnational levels to guide integrated nutrition programming.

*interventions specific to first 1000 days.

There is no silver bullet for ending malnutrition; nutrition is improved by combining contributions from various multi-sectoral interventions



Average of Selected Modelling Zones



Contact

For questions and comments:

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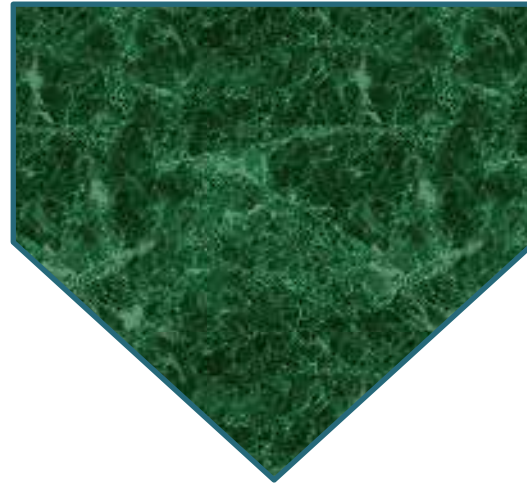
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Thank you



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