



The 65 SUN Countries, 4 Indian States, +4,000 civil society organizations, +1,400 businesses, 16 UN agencies, and donor network of the **Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement** are now working together to mobilize as one movement in response to the global food and nutrition crisis.

As part of this multisectoral and multistakeholder country-led response, the SUN Movement organized on 5-6 July 2022 a series of four regional member dialogues with member country SUN Political and Technical Focal Points and their teams to:

- Highlight the current and anticipated effects of the crisis on food and nutrition actions at the country-level.
- Understand how SUN Movement members and stakeholders are ensuring that food and nutrition are being integrated into response and preparedness planning and coordination mechanisms at the country-level.
- Identify the challenges encountered by countries in addressing the food and nutrition crisis at the national and sub-national level.
- Share country short- and long-term solutions, including investing in the national food systems pathway, which have been applied to address the challenges identified.
- Outline potential gaps needing global support and action.

The regions included: Anglophone Africa, Francophone Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean. This brief presents the outputs of the Anglophone Africa regional dialogue, which included representatives from 14 SUN member countries: Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

## Regional Situation Analysis

All countries across the **Anglophone Africa region** are experiencing rising costs for food, energy and fertilizer, even those countries not sourcing these products from Russia and/or Ukraine are impacted. This is causing reductions in both the diversity of food consumption and the number of meals consumed. Conversely, nutrition is well represented in the crisis response across the region and builds on countries' pandemic experience to develop resilience. Countries are also establishing food systems pathways to transform food production.

Country level response mechanisms cross the region include the expansion of social protection programmes, including cash transfers, safety nets and school feeding

programmes; as well as tax abatements to encourage domestic food production to meet local demands.

SUN member countries across the region are experiencing limited access to data on the current context of the crisis to determine data-based perceptions and practices.

Multisectoral approaches linking nutrition, food systems and climate change systems are emerging.

SUN member countries are seeking support for advocacy to safeguard nutrition gains amid the food and nutrition crisis; additional funding to scale up programmes; capacity enhancement support to mitigate the impact of the crisis; private sector engagement and establishment and implementation of national SUN Business Networks.

## Detailed country-level and regional feedback on challenges and solutions

### COST OF LIVING

- **Challenges being faced:** Food and commodity prices are rising (Sierra Leone, Kenya, Lesotho, Zimbabwe, Gambia, Ethiopia, Zambia, Ghana, Sudan, Nigeria, Uganda, Eswatini); cost of fuel rising to 22,000 Leone (\$1.50) per liter (Sierra Leone); protests are taking place against rising costs (Sierra Leone); selling assets as coping strategy (Gambia, Ethiopia).
- **Solutions being implemented:** Food subsidies (Ghana); fuel subsidies (Lesotho).

### FOOD SYSTEMS

- **Challenges being faced:** Increase in cost of fertilizer (Kenya, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia). Climate variability also affecting production in several countries.
- **Solutions being implemented:** Tax abatement and subsidies (Ethiopia, Eswatini) on staples (Kenya), on fertilizers (Gambia); production of indigenous, traditional, local foods (Lesotho, Zimbabwe, Gambia, Zambia, Eswatini); improved post-harvest management (Zimbabwe, Zambia, Eswatini); expanded domestic fertilizer production (Ghana, Nigeria); training of farmers and vulnerable families on homestead food production of biofortified foods (Nigeria); increased production of palm, sunflower, sesame oils (Uganda); agro-industrialization (Uganda); increased production of staples, including rice (Liberia); monitoring of food markets (Liberia). Scaled-up climate-smart agriculture with climate proof production (Zimbabwe, Eswatini).

### NUTRITION

- **Challenges being faced:** Households reducing the number of meals consumed daily (Kenya); funding

challenges (Yemen, Ethiopia); low consumption of fortified or biofortified foods (Zambia); nutrition not prioritized in national response (Sudan). Lack of reliable data to inform policy and programmes (Lesotho, Sierra Leone).

- **Solutions being implemented:** Ministry of Health Nutrition Division mapped areas affected and needs required to respond effectively (Kenya); nutrition policies are being developed, implemented and costed, and resources mobilized (Gambia); nutrition programmes are receiving increasing funding (Ethiopia); transportation stakeholders are being engaged to prioritize transport of nutrition commodities (Liberia).

### NUTRITIOUS FOOD AVAILABILITY AND COST

- **Challenges being faced:** Decreased food reserves (Lesotho, Gambia).
- **Solutions being implemented:** Food systems dialogues have been taking place to highlight the challenges and identify solutions (Sierra Leone, Yemen, Lesotho, Ethiopia, Zambia, Uganda, Eswatini); consumer awareness raised on managing food losses and waste (Yemen); monitoring of food availability and prices (Kenya).

### GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL NEEDS

- **Challenges being faced:** Highly dependent on aid from external resources for food and nutrition programmes (Yemen); influx of refugees resulting in increased food and nutrition insecurity (Uganda).
- **Solutions being implemented:** Expanded social protection (Zimbabwe, Gambia, Ethiopia, Zambia, Ghana, Nigeria, Uganda, Eswatini).

## Potential support to SUN Countries



- High-level advocacy to increase political and financial commitment to nutrition in the country (Eswatini, Yemen, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Zambia).
- Financial and technical support for nutrition funding (Gambia, Zambia, Nigeria).
- Sharing regional experiences (SUN Countries) on innovations in addressing the effects of international food crises including through national food systems transformation (Kenya, Zambia).
- Mobilize support for the implementation of Food Systems commitments (Lesotho, Yemen).
- Support for expanded production of nutrient dense local foods.
- Advocate for more reliable nutrition data systems and the national level.