



WFP Senegal Country Brief

April 2018

Operational Context

Senegal ranks 37 out of 76 countries in the Global Hunger Index. Over the past decade, inadequate and unstable household food production due to deficit harvests caused by recurrent drought, floods, desert encroachment and salinization of arable lands, persistently high food prices and low resilience have compounded the food security of households and communities. As a result, nearly half of its population continues to live in poverty and have difficulty meeting basic food, health, education and housing needs. Poverty and food insecurity are highest in the southern Casamance region, further burdened by continuing low level conflict.

The Government is committed to boost national economic growth and reduce poverty through the Plan Sénégal Emergent. A National Programme is being rolled out for *Family Social Security Transfers* to tackle chronic poverty and make poor citizens more resilient to shocks. This programme, however, only targets a quarter of a million people in need. Many Senegalese resort to migration for financial survival. The Government of Senegal is also committed to gender equality and has a legal framework to protect women's rights. WFP has been present in Senegal since 1960.



Population: 14.6 million	2015 Human Development Index: 170 out of 188
Income Level: Lower middle	Chronic malnutrition: 17.1 % of children between 6-59 months

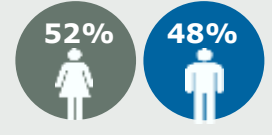
In Numbers

0 mt of food assistance distributed

US\$ 284,560 cash based transfers made

US\$ 7.4 million six months (May-October 2018) net funding requirements, representing 49% of total budget needs

112,475 people assisted in April 2018



Operational Updates

- Sahel Shock Response (SSR):** Poor rainfalls in 2017 ruined livestock and harvest in pastoralist areas of northern Senegal and affected livelihoods, leading to an early onset of the hunger season. The situation has been deteriorating since the beginning of 2018. According to the latest food security analysis, the March 2018 *Cadre Harmonisé*, 750,000 people will require assistance during the lean season, which is expected to last longer this year. Various assessments by WFP and partners show that many families would have exhausted their food reserves in April. Food insecurity, inadequate dietary practices, and lack of access to safe water and sanitation, also caused high levels of malnutrition.
- SSR preparedness:** To address the deteriorating situation, the Government of Senegal prepared an emergency response plan (PUSA 2018) targeting 375,000 people in six northern departments. WFP will contribute to the PUSA in Matam and Podor departments by assisting 139,500 people identified as acutely food insecure through targeted food assistance (TFA) and nutritional interventions. Distributions will start in May 2018. On 13 April, the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Senegal hosted a high-level roundtable to brief partners on the humanitarian situation in Senegal. WFP Senegal pledged for increased donor support to adequately address food needs during the lean season. On 27 April, a media conference jointly led by the National Secretariat for Food Security (SECNSA), WFP, FAO and UNICEF, was held to raise awareness of the situation.
- Rural Development (R4 Initiative):** In Kolda and Tambacounda regions 64,566 participants of the R4 Initiative received a total of USD 201,000 in insurance pay-out from the National Company for Agricultural Insurance (CNAAS). Ceremonies were held to hand over cheques to the local Associations of Savings Groups. The pay-out relates to the 2017 agricultural campaign and is the largest insurance reimbursement since the start of R4 in 2012. It will enable vulnerable households to prepare for the lean season and make investments for the agricultural campaign. In April, the R4 launched 2018 activities during a coordination meeting with partners held in Kolda. In 2018, the R4 will reach 27,000 people in Kolda and 63,000 beneficiaries in Tambacounda. For the first time, WFP will extend its resilience activities to the Matam region, where 22,500 people will benefit from assets creation activities.

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WFP Senegal Strategy

Total Requirement (in USD)	Confirmed Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
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Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (January - December 2018)

15.1 m	5.5 m (36.4%)	9.6 m (63.6%)
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Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 1: Food-insecure households and vulnerable populations, (including school-aged children), are able to meet basic food and nutrition needs all year-round.

7.8 m	1.6 m (20.5%)	6.2 m (79.5%)
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Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

Strategic Outcome 2: Targeted populations, including children 6-59 months and pregnant lactating women in targeted districts, have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2025

2.2 m	1.1 m (50%)	1.1 m (50%)
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Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition

Strategic Outcome 3: Food-insecure smallholders and communities in targeted areas have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to better support food security and nutrition needs by 2023.

4.4 m	2.3 m (52.3%)	2.1 m (47.4%)
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Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacities to implement the SDGs

Strategic Outcome 4: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2023.

0.7 m	0.5 m (71.4%)	0.2 m (28.6%)
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WFP Senegal Activities

SO 1 Food-insecure households and vulnerable populations, (including school-aged children), are able to meet basic food and nutrition needs all year-round.

SO 2 Targeted populations, including children aged 6-59 months and pregnant lactating women in targeted districts, have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2025.

SO 3 Food-insecure smallholders and communities in targeted areas have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to better support food security and nutrition needs by 2023.

SO 4 National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2023.

Monitoring

- **Monitoring coverage:** Only school meals operations were monitored in April, due to the activity's limited resources and persistent strikes in the education sector. Only 29 percent of the primary schools initially targeted (25/86) were visited.
- **M&E training:** The M&E team trained 19 canteen monitors in 5 southern departments, on using smartphones and the Open Data Collect approach for monitoring. They were also trained on the Nutrifami application to improve good culinary and hygiene practices among cooks.
- **Monitoring assessments:** An external mission carried out an evaluation of the implementation of the vouchers modality from 2014 to 2017, in school meals activities in Tambacounda, Matam, Kedougou and Kolda regions.
- **Complaints and feedback mechanism:** A toll-free number (800 800 802) is in place as a complaints and feedback mechanism. In April, few calls were registered and were mostly from retailers with inquiries about vouchers reimbursements.

Challenges

WFP needs USD 9.6 million to implement planned activities under the T-ICSP. If the underfunding is not addressed, the lack of resources will negatively affect WFP planned activities in 2018 such as school meals, rural development and capacity development.

Gender Commitment

- WFP mainstreams gender sensitivity as an integral part of every project to address Senegal's gender indicators, which reveal the disadvantaged position of girls and women.
- WFP implements tailored interventions across the agriculture, education and nutrition sectors to contribute towards gender equality and women's empowerment and access to food for people living with disability and the elderly.

Donors

USA, United Kingdom, European Union, Japan, France, Finland, Green Climate Fund, Canada, Japan, Luxembourg, Private Donors

