

SAVING
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CHANGING
LIVES



GENDER, MARKETS & DATA CONFERENCE: Empowering West African Women through Market-based Food Assistance

August 2018



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List of acronyms

ACF	Action Contre la Faim
CBT	Cash Based Transfers
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OXFAM	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
RBD	Reginal Bureau Dakar
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	UN High Commissioner for Refugees
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAM	Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
WEAI	Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index
WEE	Women's Economic Empowerment
WEMI	Women's Empowerment in Markets Index
WFP	World Food Programme

Acknowledgements

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Thanks also to the moderators of the conference, in alphabetical order: Analee Pepper (Gender Specialist), Simon Renk (Regional Market Advisor) and Desiree Zwanck (Gender Specialist). Gratitude is also extended to Karen Diop, regional VAM Gender and Markets Consultant and Tijs Magagi Hoornaert, Communications Consultant, without whom the development of this report would not have been possible.

Finally, special thanks go to the teams and partners at country and regional levels; the participants to the Market Place and the professionals present at the conference; who contributed, either directly or indirectly to the successful completion of the Gender, Markets and Data Conference.

Foreword by Simon Renk

Regional Market Advisor WFP RBD VAM



Economies are more **resilient**, **productive** and **inclusive** when they reduce gender inequalities and actively support the equal participation of women and youth. Participation in markets is not only a means for women and youth to secure their livelihood, but it also enables them to **exercise agency**, maintain **dignity**, build **social** capital and increase empowerment.

It is increasingly recognized that gender equality is smart economics - but in order to engineer it, we need to understand the barriers and bottlenecks to achieving it.

To affect positive change through effective programming, it is essential to understand the complex social dynamics that govern food systems and the way they interlink with households, communities and markets. Better data can feed into better data-based solutions.

“ WFP undertakes food security analysis in close collaboration with partners worldwide. These partnerships ensure a shared understanding of food security problems and common priorities for action. ”

The role of women in ending hunger is well documented: women **feed** their families, produce and market **food**, and have essential roles in ending the intergenerational cycle of hunger. It is critical to understand how women can best be supported in this role and to choose an empowerment approach to build their agency and resilience. In Africa, 85.8% of employment is informal and agriculture is the sector with the highest level of informal employment. In the Sahel, women make up to 75% of the agricultural labor force while discrimination holds them back creating losses for up to 120 billion dollars per year in West Africa (OECD). Finally, agriculture is the sector where most of the women work, and are prone to risks directly linked to the poor decent conditions they are facing. Discriminatory family code, restricted physical integrity and restricted civil liberties all hinder women to develop their full **potential**.

Women and men generally face the same challenges and constraints in the agricultural value chain, though these tend to be more exacerbated for women than for men. Gender disparities are clearly observed through the comparative advantage men enjoy at most stages of the agricultural commodity value chain. This makes women farmers also more vulnerable to climate shocks.

However, large funding gaps persist especially in the public sector. It seems that we need a specific SDG just for data. This holds especially true in the Sahel and wider West Africa, where data availability, quality and management is among the biggest challenges across sectors. Gender statistics are rarely prioritized in data collection and resources remains inadequate. In the current Sahel crisis, we see data emerging as a crucial factor for a well-coordinated response.

At the government level and in line with the SDG 5 on Gender Equality, efforts are needed to work collaboratively towards developing government capacity to collect, analyse and report on key gender figures in markets and value chains. In helping countries develop the skills, know-how and policies to reach SDGs 2 and 5, WFP also contributes to SDG 17 (“Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.”)

Most importantly, there needs to be a deeper exchange between local civil society, local market actors and private sector actors for a truly participatory approach to market assessments and market-based interventions. Investments need to be made into innovation, fostering out-of-the-box thinking and identifying the best solutions for cost- and time-saving, gender-informed market analysis that leads into gender-informed response. Also, we need a better understanding of where to find women food retailers in markets, who they are, what they sell, and how to connect them to consumers.

Increasing conflicts combined with early pasture deficits and high food prices have had a strong negative impact on the food and nutrition situation in the Sahel. This also raises serious protection concerns. Population movement, price inflation and insecurity require collecting better data to understand who are the most food insecure population and what can be done to know them better and to support them better.

Foreword by Mrs. Oulimata Sarr

Deputy Regional Director UN Women



Gender equality in the 2030 agenda illustrates that in Sub-Saharan Africa for every 100 men 127 women (age 25-34) are living in food insecure conditions; that is more than half of the female population. Women in Mali spend 20% of their day on unpaid domestic and care work. These are facts that show that there is still a lot of work that needs to be done.

Women in the Sahel region are the backbone of the agricultural sector, where they represent between 50% and 80% of the workforce. However, women's participation in agriculture is marked by a lack of access to market information, lack of ability to identify profitable value chains, limited entrepreneurial capacity, lack of skills in establishing strong linkages between cooperatives with commodity traders and markets export, lack of a place in public food supply markets, problems of processing and transport of crops, lack of storage facilities, of processing units, lack of packaging materials, labeling, etc.

A UNDP finding underscores important economic losses and missed opportunities related to gender inequality. Gender inequality in the labor market alone is costing Sub-Sahara Africa about **US\$95** billion annually, between 2010-2014, peaking at **US\$105**. That is 6% of region's **GDP**.

Furthermore, a recent report by McKinsey Global Institute estimates that "achieving equality in economic opportunities between women and men could spur US\$28 trillion in world GDP growth by 2025, about the equivalent of the size of the Chinese and US economies combined".

In order to achieve **women's economic empowerment**, UN Women supports programmes which have as a goal to contribute to women's income security, decent work opportunities, and economic autonomy. Among others, UN Women provides assistance for the implementation of several Flagships programmes on Climate Smart Agriculture in Cote d'Ivoire, Cameroun, Niger, Mali and Senegal. More precisely, UN Women supports the agricultural value chains in West and Central Africa, to empower women producers and transformers to achieve secure and sustainable livelihoods (assist technically women in e.g. enhancing their skills in marketing, labelling and certification processes).

UN Women's AgriFeD programme, in Mali funded by the Governments of Denmark, Luxemburg and Sweden, is empowering rural women through a combination of skills

" We need men to become our 'he for she'. Stand up and say: I support my wife, I support my sister, I support my daughter. "

training and access to modern technology. The AgriFed programme is going to deploy innovative technological tools, such as the **BuyfromWomen** platform. The platform will be deployed as a One Stop Shop for farmers linking farmers' groups to seed producers, input suppliers, technology providers and reliable extension services to enable them to increase productivity of their crops.

Empowering women and girls, and gender equality are central in attaining the Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2030. Women and girls are critical to finding sustainable solutions to the challenges of poverty, inequality and insecurities. The participation of women at all levels has never been so essential, working together with boys and men, to empower nations, build stronger economies and healthier societies. It is the key to making Agenda 2030 transformational and inclusive. Gender equality is not only about women, in order to achieve development, peace and security, we have to galvanize as many men and boys as possible to be advocates for gender equality, step up for their mothers, their sisters, aunts and wives. And we don't just want to talk about it, but make sure it is tangible.



The Gender and Markets Initiative

Empowering West African Women through Market-based Food Assistance

In September 2015, the WFP Regional Bureau for West Africa (RBD) Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping (VAM) team, with support from USAID, launched the Gender and Markets Initiative with the objective to strengthen the collection and analysis of gender-informed data on the different roles of women and men in markets in the region, their challenges, and their empowerment. WFP works from the assumption that gender analysis is an essential aspect of any humanitarian assessment intended to inform programmatic action. Gender analysis is needed to achieve the Agenda 2030's objective of achieving Zero Hunger (SDG2) and leaving no one behind. The Initiative is being implemented in 3 phases.

“ The role of women in ending hunger is well documented: women feed their families, produce and market food, and hold essential roles in ending the intergenerational cycle of hunger. ”

The first phase (2015-2016) defined criteria for a better understanding of the regional challenges faced by women in markets. Results of this phase included: The main objectives of the second phase (2016—2017) were to make key findings, results, tools best practices and documentation about women's participation in West African markets accessible to WFP offices and their partners, to strengthen accountability for gender-sensitive food security and nutrition analysis within WFP and establish synergies with other Regional Offices and with Headquarters to sustainably improve the integration of gender, protection and empowerment into food security and nutrition assessments across Africa.

Finally, the **current third phase** of the Initiative focuses on the production of high-quality documentation and technical guidance on how to approach and support women's empowerment/integration of gender through analysis and programming in West African markets.

The culminating event of the “Gender, Markets and Data” conference took place from June 29th to 30th in Dakar, Senegal (location: Terrou Bi). It offered a platform for actors from different sectors to share and discuss findings, results and lessons learned on integrating gender into food security, nutrition and especially market analysis and informing policy and program design that supports men, women, boys and girls in realizing their potential for food security and greater resilience.

By bringing together actors from the humanitarian and development sector, governments, academia, the private sector and civil society, the conference goal was to foster partnerships that can positively influence women's empowerment and food insecure populations. WFP case studies, analysis and partners' expertise will be shared with a broader audience with the aim to positively influence knowledge, awareness, accountability, ownership and capacities of partners and actors influencing food insecure populations empowerment. This conference was also the occasion to discuss data innovation and its potential towards ending Zero Hunger and empowering food insecure populations.

At the end of the conference, participants and speakers were invited to exchange during a Market Place where entrepreneurs and women's organizations from the Senegalese ecosystem presented their work and products.





SAHARAN



AVAILABLE AT:
MONDAY MARKET MAIDUGURI
BORNO STATE
NIGERIA

ERAGOP

Gender, Food Security and Nutrition

How to include gender in market analyses

SPEAKERS

Federica Marzo (IFC) - Miranda Morgan (Oxfam) - Tharcisse Nkunzimana (EU) - Boubacar Seydi (FAO) - Fanta Touré (ACF)

The participation of women in food production is critical for the development of communities affected by food insecurity. We must try to understand why and how food security and nutrition assessments can take into account the gender component.

KEY MESSAGES:

Tharcisse Nkunzimana: Equality of opportunity is a fundamental human right that should be promoted and defended around the world. It has a proven macroeconomic impact and contributes to reducing poverty through increased productivity and household income and the improvement of other human development outcomes such as education and labor earnings.

"If women and men were paid equally for the same job, we would benefit from US\$160 trillion more revenue."*

Tharcisse Nkunzimana - EU

Fanta Touré: It is increasingly accepted that women in Africa take on paid work, but they are still limited by a severe lack of agency. One reason is that care of the sick and disabled household members is the responsibility of the women. This affects their work outside of home, and limit their participation in networks with neighbors and family. However, social networks greatly enhance women's economic opportunities and are a stable factor for solidarity and insurance.

"As women are in charge of the household, they are in charge of the household's food security."

Fanta Touré - Action Contre la Faim

Miranda Morgan: Women's economic empowerment often refers to increasing women's participation in the labour market, increased income and access and control over productive assets. However, in order to enable sustainable and meaningful women's empowerment, we need to go beyond the economic dimension. We need to address the structural barriers, go beyond the individual to initiate systemic changes; and address and measure both intended and unintended outcomes.

"Addressing structural barriers is key to obtaining meaningful women's economic empowerment."

Miranda Morgan - Oxfam

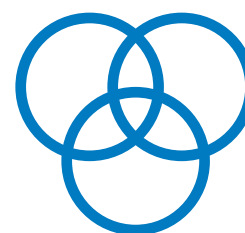
Federica Marzo: There are many challenges to achieving and sustaining change – particularly when it comes to influencing key government or private sector actors to address structural barriers restricting women from participating or benefitting from new opportunities. Governments should, in future analyses, include **a gender component**. In order to fight food insecurity, governments and their partners need to develop policies with an integrated approach.

"Social obligations weigh heavy on women's financial and time resources."

Federica Marzo - IFC

Key elements for policies with an integrated approach

Improve access to productive inputs



Act on discriminatory norms and laws

Eliminate market imperfections to improve the transition to productive employment

(IFC, 2018)

Boubacar Seydi: The gender approach needs to be integrated into food security and nutrition analyses because women and children tend to be more food insecure. The gender analytical approach prevents an increase in malnutrition and secures the livestock and livelihoods of food insecure populations .

(* Source: IFC, 2014)

Empowering Women

Women's employment in West Africa

SPEAKERS:

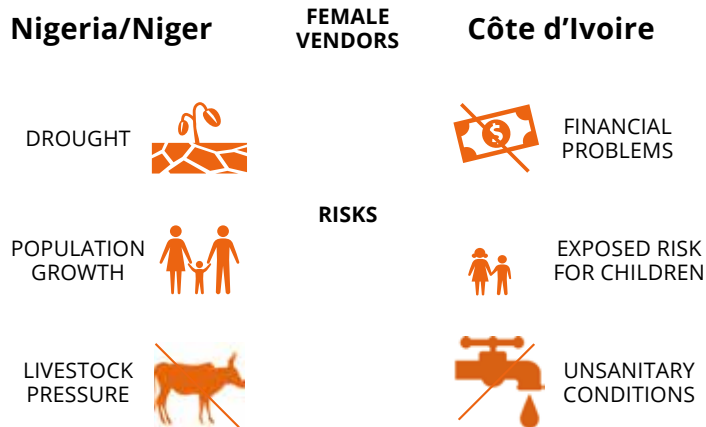
Thomas Allen (OECD) - Paul Melly (University of Denmark) - Georgette Pokou (Mercy Corps) - Johana Simao (WFP)

The current working conditions for women in the region often don't match basic standards such as a secure workplace and healthy sanitary installations. Therefore, creating an environment where women and men feel safe to work without the constant pressure of losing income due to social norms is paramount.

KEY MESSAGES:

Paul Melly: Women's employment in West Africa is still influenced by strong social norms and traditions. These traditions shape the role of the women in the economy. These norms are about to be challenged as there are more and more female vendors. As they face many challenges, we need to better understand the role of women in the food value chain and to what extent it can contribute to food security.

Risks for female vendors in West Africa



(WFP, 2017)

“Social traditions put the women in a vulnerable position: men have family land plot; women have a small land and therefore their production capacity is limited.”

Paul Melly - University of Denmark

Thomas Allen: In West Africa the food industry employs 85 million people (OECD, 2015) which is 63 per cent of the overall economic activities in the region. Agriculture is the largest activity in the food production industry and makes up to 75 per cent (OECD, 2015) of total food production in West Africa. 51 per cent of the contributors are women.

“Women are the major actors of the urban street food sector, which is hardly profitable and physically challenging.”

Johana Simao - Researcher & Consultant

Johana Simao: Female street vendors are crucial for ensuring food and nutrition security in urban centers, especially for young men and migrant workers. However, they work under precarious and risky conditions and are often overlooked. We need to reevaluate our understanding of market systems to better support these marginalized food entrepreneurs.



“Women have opportunities that should be seized. Let them decide on their turnover. Give them the same conditions as men have.”

Georgette Pokou - Mercy Corps

Georgette Pokou: When society is undergoing change, new opportunities and challenges present themselves. If women are included in the decision making on their economic activities, if they are connected as producers/consumers to the market, real empowerment can take place. These changes are an opportunity for local authorities, such as local politicians, to acknowledge this fast growing group with an increasing potential and voice.



Protection in Food Security and Nutrition

Protection risks associated with income

SPEAKERS:

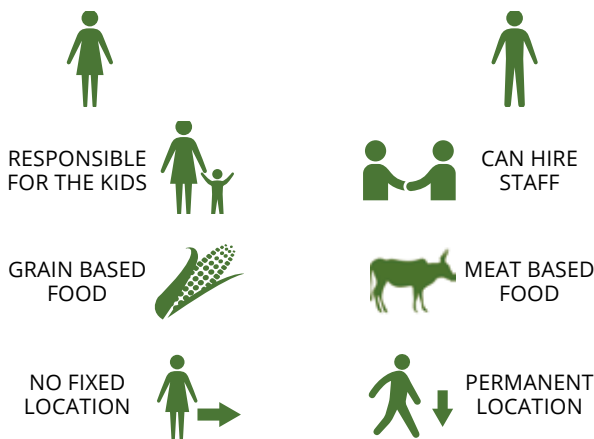
Melissa Hidrobo (IFPRI) - Silvia Moreira (WFP) - Ifeoma Omesiete (WFP) - Ali Abdou Salami (WFP) - Greg Sclama (WFP) - Harouna Tamboura (OXFAM)

In West Africa, as elsewhere, women play a vital role in the production, processing, purchase, sale, exchange and diversification of food. As such, women are often targeted to be recipients of assistance or offered activities that aim to strengthen and empower them, but which sometimes lose sight of their specific protection needs.

KEY MESSAGES

Silvia Moreira: As women are the cornerstones of food and nutritional security, protection is fundamental for supporting livelihoods in economic contexts strongly affected by conflict or shocks. A thorough understanding of context-specific gender roles is key for ensuring women's protection and empowerment.

Gender roles in street food vendors in Nigeria



(WFP, 2018)

Ifeoma Omesiete & Greg Sclama: Women that are living in areas affected by conflict, such as internally displaced female street food vendors in Maiduguri, have different motivations to enter the food market: they have to compensate for a loss of income, they have a basic knowledge of cooking and a low entry barrier. However, street food doesn't guarantee them constant revenue.

“Some women are not even allowed to sell outside their house by their husband, but if you are a man no one will stop you.”

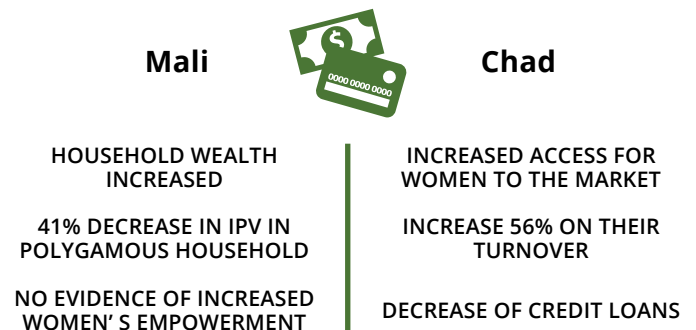
Ifeoma Omesiete - WFP

Melissa Hidrobo: Cash Based Transfers (CBT) programs can boost women's access and sustainable participation in markets. However, positive and negative effects on women's well-being must be taken into account. A study from Mali showed that 1 in 3 women are victims of intimate partner violence (IPV). IPV is the most pervasive form of violence globally (IFPRI, 2019). CBT has been shown to reduce IPV in certain contexts.

“Results showed that in polygamous household, physical violence decreased by 41%. In monogamous household there was no impact.”

Melissa Hidrobo - IFPRI

Effects of CBT at households



(IFPRI & WFP, 2017)

Ali Abdou Salami: Cash Based Transfer programs are not generalizable. When designing them we should take the following into consideration: what if the CBT were targeted primarily to men or women? What would be the impact on IPV? What would be the effect of CBT on women's access to local markets and their economic empowerment?

Harouna Tamboura: When women receive economic incentives, empowerment can take place: gaining autonomy in most decisions, building positive relationships, ability to provide for children.

Gender, Data and Innovation

The potential of transformative data

SPEAKERS:

Pulikesh Naidu (PGS India) - AlisonThurston (VIAMO) - Pauline Vidal (Samuel Hall) - Desiree Zwanck (WFP)

Gender statistics are rarely prioritized in data collection and resources remains inadequate. Data collectors need adequate tools and mechanisms that can be adapted to different contexts and population groups (men, women, employers, employees, youths, seniors...).

KEY MESSAGES:

Alison Thurston: Women **have less time to participate**. By using yes or no questions (and more broadly, data collection that takes less time), and shorter questions, we can boost women's participation and representation in our data.

Challenges in market analyses



Ghana



WOMEN MAY HAVE DIFFERENT WORKLOADS AND RESPONSIBILITIES (CHILDREN)



DIFFERING LEVELS OF ACCESS TO EDUCATION CAN MAKE IT DIFFICULT TO INCREASE WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION



WOMEN ARE LESS LIKELY TO OWN A PHONE OR BE THE PRIMARY POSSESSOR OF A PHONE

(VIAMO, 2017)

“We increasingly add women’s data when it comes to food market analyses but we also need women’s data when it comes to health, energy and GBV analyses.”

Alison Thurston - VIAMO

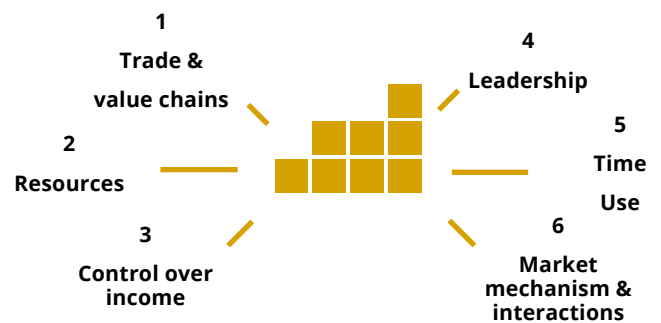
Pauline Vidal: Drawing from fieldwork observations, there is a need for a quantitative effort to understand perception gaps in youth job markets. These gaps are caused by societal and cultural factors, and lead to blurred understandings and expectations of key sectors and skills among youths, men and women. When designing a market analysis, we must integrate the distinct roles of men and women in business activities – and thus their distinct sets of skills.

“A better understanding of the ethical, conceptual, and linguistic “values” that dominate job markets can create a more refined understanding of youth's motivations and skills.”

Pauline Vidal - Samuel Hall

Desiree Zwanck: WFP integrates women's empowerment and other associated social dynamics into quantitative and qualitative data collection. The goal of the Women's Empowerment in Markets Index (WEMI) is to capture the determining factors that increase gender equality, women's empowerment, as well as overall households and communities' empowerment through market-based approaches. The WEMI measures empowerment through 6 domains:

6 domains of the WEMI



(WFP, 2017)

Pulikesh Naidu: In our study we find that strengthening small farmer holders' market access combined with consumer education at local levels contributes to sustainable market development. Generally the urban rural divide is a barrier to smallholder farmers where service providers are needed to fill in the gaps. Whereas local niche market development includes producers as consumers, and thus creates a rural to rural and rural to urban value chain.

“If women are given the same level of access to productive resources as men are, they could increase yields on their farms by 20 to 30 %, with potential rise in agricultural outputs up to 4 % (FAO).”

Pulikesh Naidu - PGS India

Women's Entrepreneurship

Partnerships with the private sector

SPEAKERS:

Awa Caba (Sooretul) - Sebastien Gregarek (IFC) - Victoria Peter (MakeSense) - Roisin Staunton & Odile De Brabanter (WYG)

Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE) is critical to poverty reduction. Yet, the barriers to women's economic empowerment are historical and sustained by social norms. Worldwide, men are five times more likely to own land, are often excused from household duties and paid more than women.

KEY MESSAGES:

Roisin Staunton & Odile De Brabanter: Evidence shows that early integration of specific strategies to secure women's participation in mainstream approaches can enable programmes to empower a larger number of women. Creating synergies between implementing partners and private sector partners can lead to a better recognition of women as consumers or beneficiaries. Identifying a gender sensitive approach is key to open up private sector opportunities to women:

Type of approaches



(WYG International, 2017)

Sebastien Gregarek: Everybody plays a role in enhancing women's empowerment. Not only is there a need of engagement, it demands a mindset shift that promotes an entrepreneurial culture. Pilot women-friendly banking programs have shown that African women have better reimbursement rates than men so the no-warranty-argument doesn't hold.

“Sooretul really intends to end poverty and to equal access and opportunities to women.”

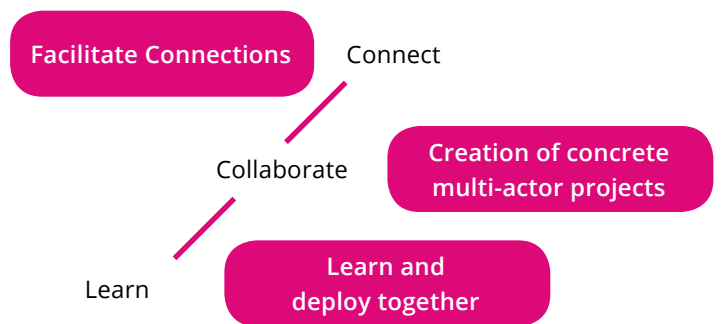
Awa Caba - Sooretul

“Almost a billion women are going to enter the economy in this century and more and more of them are excited to start businesses.”

Sebastien Gregarek - IFC

Victoria Peter: Empowerment can be a process of becoming stronger and more confident, especially in controlling one's life and claiming one's right. We need a fresh outlook on innovation and co-creation.

3 phases of design thinking



(Make Sense, 2018)

Awa Caba: We acknowledge that there is a barrier for many female entrepreneurs in Senegal: lack of digital access, knowledge or training. We are offering our producers tailored training with the aim to give them more control over their stock and production process; and at the same time gaining access to new markets.

The work of WFP is guided by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set forth in the 2030 Agenda, in particular **SDG 2** on ending hunger and **SDG 17** on revitalizing global partnerships for implementation of the SDGs.

Sustainable Development Goals



SUPPORT COUNTRIES TO ACHIEVE ZERO HUNGER



PARTNER TO SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SDGS

(WFP, 2018)

Conclusions and recommendations

In order to achieve women's economic empowerment we must acknowledge that we are the initiators. We need to be actively looking for and creating new business opportunities for women that are living in food insecure regions.

The discussions based on the presentations of **Panel 1 (Gender, Food Security and Nutrition)** made us aware of the need to ensure that newly designed policies are first integrated on local and regional level, before we scale up to the global level. We must first try to understand the local context's social norms and structures. Gender should not be an obstacle when striving for women's empowerment. We need to ensure the participation of the whole community with men's engagement.

Panel 2 (Empowering Women) made us reflect on our perception of women's paid work. We need to question gender specific roles among food insecure populations and organise tailored trainings to improve women's economic empowerment.

Panel 3 (Protection in Food Security and Nutrition) highlighted the effects of CBT on the IPV of women in food insecure regions. Actively reaching out to those women and giving them market access is a first step. The next step is to ensure their security. This cannot be done with a top-to-bottom approach but through actively engaging the whole community.

Panel 4 (Gender, Data and Innovation) showed us the importance of collecting data in our strive to develop tools that engage women's economic empowerment. We need to increase accountability for data quality and we have a responsibility to build partner capacities. The design of different strategies can offer new insights, which leads to different approaches in achieving women's economic empowerment.

Panel 5 (Women's Entrepreneurship) discussed our common objective: stimulating women's entrepreneurship. We must take into account that there are different approaches when designing new private sector opportunities while not forgetting the two main principles of empowerment: creating an entrepreneurial culture and respecting the organizational structure of the community.

As discussions with government, entrepreneurs, academia and humanitarian actors during the conference have shown, the dialogue around women's empowerment needs to continue, especially when it comes to strategies that foster self-directed and innovative strategies for fundraising and participation, and that create enabling environments that help all market participants thrive.



Market Place

Enhancing Collaborations



Market Place

Our “social entrepreneurs”



Agroproduct Consulting Group is a local organization specialized in Moringa transformation.

Françoise Marie Sène - francoismariasene@yahoo.fr



Fruitech is a local agribusiness start up.

Pape Ousmane Ndiaye - papouzugb@gmail.com



Le Lionceau is a baby food Senegalese company created by a Senegalese-French team of engineers in ag-ribusiness. Carrying strong values, it places the valorization of raw materials and in particular surpluses of cul-ture, the creation of jobs and the control of its environmental impact at the heart of its values.

Siny Samba - siny.samba@le-lionceau.com



MakeSense is a worldwide community of engaged citizens, passionate entrepreneurs and forward-looking organizations to solve social issues.

Mamba Souaré - mamba@makesense.org



La Lumière is a local NGO that aims to develop agriculture in local collectivities while promoting human rights.

Kadia Camara - kadia.camara@onglumiere.org

The Women Farmers Network



The Women Farmers Network of the North is an association of women with more than 10,000 members working in the local rice market customers.

Korka Diaw - korkadiaw@yahoo.fr



Sooretul is the first digital platform for the promotion of agricultural products processed by women in Senegal.

Awa Caba - awa.caba@sooretul.com

SOS Agri is a digital solution offering technical assistance to agricultural actors.

Dicko Sy - dicko.sy@seysoo.com



The Union aims to improve women cooks working conditions and to modernize their work environment.

Maimouna Diouf - unafres@gmail.com



USOFORAL's mission is to support the leadership of women and women's organizations to participate effectively in the realization of lasting peace in the Casamance region.

Seynabou Male - naboumale@gmail.com



Wàtu Digital Lab is a leading strategic and operational communication consulting firm specialized in design-ing and implementing ICT projects with strong added value for digital inclusion in agriculture and sustainable development in Africa.

Mikaïlla Issa - info@watudigital.com

Participants

- Action Contre la Faim
- Arcolab
- Bank of Africa
- CARE
- Cash Learning
- Dalberg
- Délégation Générale à la Protection Sociale et la Solidarité Nationale
- GenCap
- Grow Africa
- HDX Data Lab
- Mercy Corps
- Norwegian Refugee Council
- OCHA
- OXFAM
- SEDIMA
- Save The Children
- Université Gaston Berger
- UNHCR
- WFP

We were honoured to take part in this open meeting. We reconnected with 'lost contacts' and made new ones. No other meeting would have been so beneficial for us. Thank you!

Seynabou Male Cissé - USOFORAL

I very much appreciated the diversity of the participants, in particular the women that represented the civil society. Congratulations to the team.

Brun Delphine - GenCap

A very stimulating network event!

Sadio Ba Gning - Université Gaston Berger



Thank you! Merci à vous!

World Food Programme Regional Bureau Dakar

10 Avenue Pasteur x Gallieni, Plateau
BP 6288 11524 Dakar Etoile, Senegal
T +221 33 859 75 50 - eric.branckaert@wfp.org

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