



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

WFP Senegal Country Brief April 2019



Operational Context

Senegal ranks 66 out of 119 countries in the 2018 Global Hunger Index. Although stable and democratic, Senegal is one of the world's least developed countries. The economy relies heavily on cash crops and fishing, both of which are vulnerable to climate change. Over the past decade, inadequate 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 the population continues to live in poverty and have difficulty in 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 improve 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. However, this programme only targets a quarter of a million people in need. Many Senegalese resort to migration for financial survival. The Government is also committed to gender equality and has a legal framework to protect women's rights. WFP is in Senegal since 1963.



Population: **15.9 million**

2017 Human Development Index: **164 out of 189**

Income Level: **Lower middle**

Chronic malnutrition: **17.1 % of children between 6-59 months**

In Numbers

22,520 mt of food assistance distributed

US\$0 m cash-based transfers made

US\$5.9 m six months (May-October 2019) net funding requirements.

81,000 people assisted
in April 2019



Operational Updates

- Following the March *Cadre Harmonisé*, which identified 341,260 persons in need of food assistance during the lean season (June-August), the *Secrétariat Exécutif du Conseil National à la Sécurité Alimentaire* (SECNSA) announced the elaboration of a response plan, which integrates food security, nutrition and resilience activities. Modeled on WFP's integrated approach in Matam region during the 2018 Sahel Shock Response, this plan presents a new way to address both urgent food needs and resilience building in the most affected departments. WFP participated in the first meeting to develop the response plan together with other stakeholders from government, civil society, NGOs and UN agencies. The first draft of the response plan will be discussed within the food security sector group and the nutrition cluster before being finalized by mid-May.
- WFP intensified engagement with the Ministry of National Education to prepare for the launch of a national school feeding programme prioritizing rural and peri-urban areas by 2020, as announced by the President of the Republic of Senegal. For this purpose, WFP held a technical meeting with the Ministry on 29-30 April to discuss the formulation and budget for the national school feeding programme.
- The terms of reference for the 2019 season were developed for ANCAR as well as for other resilience partners. (La Lumière, P2RS and CNAAS). WFP evaluated its new partner for climate-smart agricultural asset creation in Tambacounda, *Agence nationale du conseil agricole et rural* (ANCAR).
- WFP received an evaluation mission from the Green Climate Fund - a donor for resilience activities. The resilience team also participated in consultations with the SECNSA, UN Women, BRACED, the African Development Bank, SOFRECOM, UNCDF, IFAD and FAO.
- WFP worked with the *Directions Régionales de Développement Rural* (DRDR) in the Matam region to assess the level of cereal stocks in Village Cereal Banks (VCBs) and to link these banks to retailers in the home-grown school feeding programme.
- As part of the implementation of the VCBs, WFP contributed to the holding of five regional workshops with the DRDR and the Service *Départemental du Développement Rural* to develop tools and strengthen the implementation of the VCBs.
- WFP participated in a workshop organized by the *Délégation Générale à la Protection Sociale et à la Solidarité Nationale* and the World Bank to share experiences on social protection and safety net programmes in Senegal and Mauritania.

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Main photo

Credit: WFP Partner

Caption: WFP Senegal Country Director participated in a meeting with the *Secrétaire Exécutif du SECNSA* (Jean Pierre Senghor) for the elaboration of a response plan.

Country Strategic Plan (January - December 2019)

2019 Total Requirement (in USD)	2019 Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
19.3 m	0.3 m	5.9 m

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 1: Food-insecure populations in targeted areas, including school-age children, have access to adequate and nutritious food all year.

Focus area: Resilience Building

- **Activity 1:** Provide seasonal food or CBT assistance to complement the Government's social transfers to food-insecure populations.
- **Activity 2:** Provide nutritious school meals to vulnerable children in targeted departments during the school year in a way that relies on and stimulates local production (home-grown school feeding).

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

Strategic Outcome 2: Vulnerable populations in targeted departments, including children, pregnant and lactating women and girls and other nutritionally vulnerable individuals, have improved nutritional status all year.

Focus area: Resilience Building

- **Activity 3:** Provide beneficiaries with specialized nutritious foods and programmes such as SBCC to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition.
- **Activity 4:** Support the Government in addressing micronutrient deficiencies and enhance the availability of diverse, safe and healthy foods.

Strategic Result 4: Sustainable Food Systems

Strategic Outcome 3: Food-insecure populations and communities exposed to climatic shocks and other risks in targeted areas have resilient livelihoods and sustainable food systems all year.

Focus area: Resilience Building

- **Activity 5:** Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through integrated risk management and links to market opportunities.

Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacities to implement the SDGs

Strategic Outcome 4: National and local institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food and nutrition security, social protection and resilience-building programmes by 2023.

Focus area: Resilience Building

- **Activity 6:** Build and enhance the capacity of central and local government in food and nutrition security analysis, emergency preparedness and response, supply chain management, and gender transformative safety-net programme design and management.

Monitoring

- A cash working group meeting was held to finalize standard operating procedures for electronic cash and voucher transfer mechanisms. Contracts with financial service providers are almost finalized and will be signed in May. WFP's collaboration with UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) related to financial inclusion will start once contracts have been signed with financial service providers.
- WFP monitored the school feeding programme in the departments of Tambacounda and Koumpentoum. Twenty-three schools located in five municipalities were visited. Storage conditions, the effectiveness of the use of vouchers with retailers, record keeping and the existence of sustainability activities were also verified.
- Analysis of data collected during the baseline Nutrifami survey is underway and the report is being finalized.

Partnerships

- WFP held a strategic meeting with the SECNSA to discuss how to strengthen and explore new areas of collaboration. This was the second such strategic meeting held with a key government partner to facilitate implementation of the new CSP. Further meetings with different line ministries and key UN partners will take place in May and June.
- WFP administered a survey to map out capacity-strengthening needs of the government and NGO partners. The results of the survey will form the basis for the preparation of a capacity-strengthening strategy for the CSP.
- WFP is in discussion with World Vision to develop a new partnership in Tambacounda and Matam regions. An introductory meeting took place and will be followed by technical discussions to map out activities for potential future collaboration.
- WFP is negotiating a protocol with its national counterpart on nutrition *Cellule de lutte contre la malnutrition* (CLM) for the treatment and prevention of malnutrition in small children and pregnant and lactating women.
- WFP participated in an international conference in Burkina Faso on resilience and university partnerships. During the workshop, the existing partnership between WFP Senegal and the University of Gaston Berger in Saint-Louis was evaluated and strengthened.

Donors

Canada, France, Japan, Luxembourg, UN Funds, USA, and Multilateral