



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

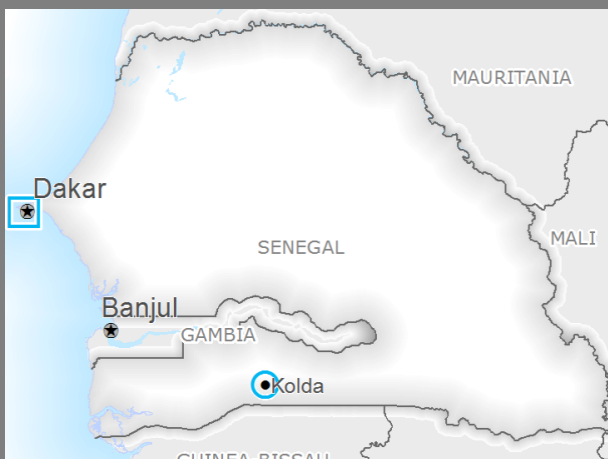
WFP Senegal Country Brief June 2019



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**

2015 Human Development Index: **164 out of 189**

Income Level: **Lower middle**

Chronic malnutrition: **19% of children between 6-59 months**

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Main photo

Credit: WFP

Caption: WFP and the Directorate of Agriculture had a working session to share the integrated resilience approach in Senegal

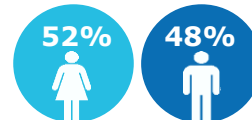
In Numbers

22,520 mt of food assistance distributed

US\$0 m cash based transfers made

US\$ 5.5 m six months (July 2019 -December 2019) net funding requirements.

81,000 people assisted
in June 2019



Operational Updates

- Implementation of the Rural Resilience initiative, R4 activities commenced in June. A total of 6,000 households in the Tambacounda region and 3,000 households in Kolda region will benefit from the comprehensive risk management approach of R4 in 2019 to become more resilient to climate variability and shocks. As part of efforts to strengthen climate services under the R4 Initiative, WFP has continued working with the national weather agency, *Agence Nationale de l'Aviation Civile et de la Météorologie* (ANACIM), to support the conception of the triennial National Framework for Climate Services and to finalize a climate services database for Africa.
- WFP elaborated an operational plan for targeted food assistance during the lean season in support of the National Response Plan and in complement of the Government's social safety nets. Distributions in the form of digitalized cash transfers will start in July for three months targeting 31,000 people with currently available resources.
- WFP participated in the national consultative group in support of the Government's efforts to implement the roadmap for the school feeding transition plan. The roadmap foresees an update of the Senegal school feeding policy document, the establishment of a multi-sectoral school feeding group, the development of a law on school feeding and the co-hosting of a national school feeding forum.
- WFP prepared the terms of reference for a study on the acceptability of fortified rice and on micronutrient retention in rice with a local research institute. The results of these studies will help inform the decision-making process of the Senegal Committee for Food Fortification with Micronutrients, *Comité Sénégalais Pour la Fortification des Aliments en Micronutriments* (COSFAM), on rice fortification in Senegal.

WFP signed an agreement with its national counterpart on nutrition, *Cellule pour la Lutte Contre la Malnutrition* (CLM) for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in 1,411 children aged 6 to 59 months in Diourbel, Mbacké, Linguère departments and to ensure continuous care with UNICEF's treatment of severe acute malnutrition activities.

Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)

Total Requirement 2019 (in USD)	Allocated Contributions 2019 (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
19.3 m	5.6 m	5.5 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.

- WFP Senegal attended a training on Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) from 24-28 June organized by the West Africa Regional Office and HQ. In the future, these learnings will be used in designing programmes with a value chain orientation that better integrate the different components of WFP’s pro-smallholder portfolio.
- Following its participation in a WFP [Innovation Accelerator](#) Bootcamp, WFP worked on developing a SPRINT application with the social business innovator team “MyAgro”.

Monitoring

- WFP organized the end-line survey for the Nutrifami application project. Data collection was finalized, and analysis is underway.
- WFP also reviewed the report of the WFP-Heifer project to introduce animal proteins in the school feeding programme.

Partnerships

- WFP met with the Directorate of Agriculture for a strategic session aimed at improving and reinforcing collaboration under WFP new Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023). WFP explained its integrated resilience approach and identified future areas of collaboration around village cereal banks and gender equality.
- The WFP and FAO signed a Memorandum of Understanding related to the government-led pilot project in support of public food procurement for school feeding in Sedhiou region. The collaboration follows the “Purchase from Africans for Africa (PAA)” project implemented by WFP and FAO in 2012-2016 in conjunction with the Government. The PAA project strengthens the capacity of small-scale rice producers by supplying rice to school canteens supported by WFP.
- The partnership between WFP Senegal and UNCDF is underway to start the implementation of financial inclusion activities in July. A technical committee meeting was held on 18 June to discuss the next steps of implementation.

Donors

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