



WFP Senegal Country Brief February 2020

World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES



Operational Context

Although stable and democratic, Senegal is one of the world's least developed countries: it ranks 67 out of 117 countries in the 2019 Global Hunger Index). Food insecurity stands at 7.2 percent while malnutrition is at 8.2 percent, with major regional disparities within the country (ENSANR 2019). During the 2019 lean season 342,000 people fell into food insecurity.

Senegal is frequently subject to climate hazards, especially in the North. Insufficient food production, droughts, land degradation, high food prices and low resilience have compounded the food security of vulnerable communities. As a result, 47 percent of the population lives in poverty and have difficulty in meeting basic food, health, and education needs. Moreover, many Senegalese resort to migration for survival.

The Government is committed to improve economic growth and reduce poverty through its flagship Plan for an Emerging Senegal (2014 – 2035). All WFP programmes are in line with national policies. WFP uses homegrown school feeding as an entry point in communities for a series of integrated and gender transformative activities: nutrition, resilience, capacity-strengthening and emergency operations. WFP also contributes to the national Social Security programme meant to tackle chronic poverty and make poor households more resilient to shocks. WFP operates in Senegal since 1963 and targets the most vulnerable rural populations.



Population: **16.7 million**

2018 Human Development Index: **166 out of 189**

Income Level: **Lower middle**

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

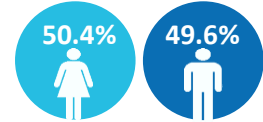
In Numbers

18 mt of food assistance distributed

USD 0.14 m cash-based transfers

USD 10.6 m six months (March 2020 - August 2020) net funding requirements.

87,328 people assisted
in February 2020



Operational Updates

- School feeding:** WFP provided school feeding to 106,765 children in 515 primary rural schools. In addition, implementation continued for the Model Canteens project launched in 2019: fifteen model canteens are being established to strengthen the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) approach through complementary services such as poultry rearing, school gardens, bio digesters, and capacity-building for canteens' cooks. Three field missions took place in the Departments of Matam, Kanel and Kounghoul to present this innovative project to local authorities, six new schools, as well as to collect information on schools' current capacities and needs.
- Nutrition:** Treatment against moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) of children aged 0-59 month continued in four departments (Matam, Kanel, Ranérou and Podor). WFP supports the government's Nutrition Enhancement Programme. Furthermore, to prepare for its upcoming rice fortification pilot, WFP carried out a research on the integration of enriched rice in school feeding. The Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Business Network (SBN) coordinator, who leads the establishment of the SUN private sector platform and the elaboration of a country private sector strategy, prepared an action plan with the Government counterpart, *Cellule de Lutte Contre la Malnutrition* (CLM) and participated in various stakeholders meetings.
- Resilience:** Resilience-building activities (such as "food assistance for assets") continued in the Southern departments of Tambacounda and Kolda and were extended to Matam and Podor in the North. To compensate community work, electronic cash transfers reached 1,656 beneficiaries (in 184 households) in Kolda. In the North (Matam and Podor departments), 30,500 beneficiaries (in 3,389 households) received electronic cash transfers. Moreover, on 10-12 February WFP participated in IFAD's Designated National Authorities (DNA) partnership workshop on Climate Finance for Agriculture. The objective was to discuss climate finance programming in Western and Central Africa. This participation allowed WFP to share its experiences with the Green Climate Fund.

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Main photo credit: WFP

Caption: Japanese partner visiting a school-canteen in Kounghoul

Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)		
Total Requirement 2020 (in USD)	Allocated Contributions 2020 (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
16.9 m	0.5 m	10.6 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.

- **Cash-based transfers (CBT):** WFP continue to expand the digitalisation (launched in 2019) of its school feeding and resilience operations through e-cash and e-vouchers. In partnership with the Government and the World Bank, WFP finalized an analysis on households’ essential needs and cash-based transfers (CBT) feasibility. The results will enable WFP to confirm CBT effectiveness in intervention areas and will facilitate its diffusion. It is proven that digital money transfers enhance food security and are well received by local authorities and beneficiaries. WFP and UNCDF continued partnering for the financial inclusion of the most vulnerable households. To prepare the upcoming lean season’s operations (Targeted Food Assistance), WFP reiterated its technical and financial support to the Government. WFP is ready to support the 2020 National Response Plan (PNR) for the lean season.

Partnerships

- **WFP and Japan Suisankanzume field trip:** On 26-27 February, WFP Senegal and the Japanese private sector partner Suisankanzume, visited one of the fifteen model school canteens in Ngouye Diaraf (department of Kounghoul). The mission’s purpose was to observe how canned fish donated by Suisankanzume since 2015, in partnership with the Japanese Government, is used and to assess its added value to the WFP school feeding programme. During the mission, the delegation met with the local authorities, pupils and school director who all emphasised their appreciation of the canned fish and expressed their hopes for a continuation of the partnership (<https://bit.ly/2ledu7X>).
- **Nutrition:** WFP participated in the “non-traditional funding mechanisms” workshop organised by the Islamic Development Bank and the Government of Senegal to discuss alternative re-sourcing opportunities to achieve the SDGs.

Monitoring & Evaluation

- In collaboration with the Government, through the Executive Secretary of the National Food Security Council (SECNSA), WFP finalised the bi-annual *Cadre Harmonisé* exercise which analyses food security levels and projections in Senegal;
- As part of the Model Canteens pilot, a baseline study was carried out in five regions to assess school feeding situation before WFP’s intervention.
- A qualitative data analysis report is underway for the Rural Resilience Initiative (R4);
- On 11-13 February, the M&E participated in Dakar to a regional workshop on qualitative data analysis.

Donors

France, Green Climate Fund, Japan, Luxembourg, City Hall of Madrid, UN Funds and Multilateral