



WFP Senegal Country Brief April 2021

World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES



Operational Context

Senegal is a stable and democratic country. However, it is among the world's least developed countries, ranking 65th out of 107 countries in the 2020 Global Hunger Index and with 37 percent of its population living in poverty (ANSD 2018). Food insecurity and malnutrition stand at 7.2 percent and 8.2 percent respectively, with major regional disparities (ENSANR 2019). Senegal is frequently subject to climate hazards, especially in the semi-arid North. Insufficient food production, droughts, land degradation, high food prices and low resilience have further compounded food insecurity. According to March 2021 *Cadre Harmonisé*, the number of food insecure people is expected to increase to 488,048 people during the 2021 lean season (June-August).

The Government is committed to improve economic growth through its flagship Plan for an Emerging Senegal (2014–2035). All WFP programmes are in line with national priorities. WFP uses 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 strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities.

Despite mitigation measures put in place by the Government, rising COVID-19 cases are deteriorating food insecurity levels and the economy (GDP growth projections dropped from 6 to 1 percent in 2020). WFP is complementing national efforts by providing emergency cash assistance to vulnerable populations and technical support to the Government.



Population: 16.7 million

2020 Human Development Index ranking: 168 out of 189

Income Level: Lower middle

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

In Numbers

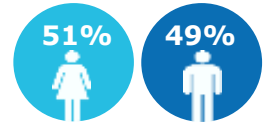
62 mt of food assistance distributed

343,000 USD cash-based transfers made

USD 6.2 m six months (May-October 2021) net funding requirements

182,933 people assisted

In April 2021



Operational Updates

- Food security situation and lean season response:** To mitigate the hardship of the lean season on vulnerable populations, together with the impact of COVID-19 on food security, WFP is working tightly with the Government and the humanitarian actors to address food insecurity and malnutrition-related issues. In support to the Senegalese Government's National Response Plan (Plan National de Riposte), WFP plans to assist some 93,000 vulnerable persons located in Ranérou, Salimata, Matam, Podor and Saraya. To achieve this, a cash-based transfer feasibility study has been conducted, which includes: (i) a food security component, (ii) a community component, (iii) a cooperative and potential partners component, and (v) a market evaluation component. The results will allow the selection of the most appropriate transfer modality for each intervention area, out of the three options available: electronic money transfer or electronic transfer of food stamps or direct distribution of cash.
- In parallel, the beneficiary targeting exercise also started in the departments of Ranerou and Salemata, which are prioritized based on the results of the *Cadre Harmonisé* (CH) exercise conducted in March 2021, that classified them in the crisis phase. An emergency response is planned to start from June at the latest.
- School feeding:** WFP assisted 234,533 schoolchildren, including 106,925 through the Global Partnership for Education in response to the COVID-19. As part of the scale-up of the "model canteens" pilot, 15 schools continue to benefit from school meals and the assistance package provided by WFP, composed of poultry, vegetable garden, biodigester, etc. In addition, as the main implementer of the Presidential School Feeding Programme, WFP continues to work closely with the Ministry of Education.
- A joint mission between WFP and the Ministry of Education was organized to follow up the COVID-19 response.
- Resilience:** WFP has organized from 20-30 April a boot camp on the main relevant technologies to rehabilitate the degraded lands in Ogo (Matam) and learn from good practices. This capacity-building workshop gathered relevant local technical services from the Ministry of Agriculture and Hydraulic, that of Waters and Forests, the Ministry of Livestock, the Executive Secretariat of the National Food Security Council (SECNSA), and staff from WFP and other implementing partners.

Contact info: Coumba Ndiaye, coumba.ndiaye@wfp.org

Country Director: Fatiha Terki

Further information: www.wfp.org/countries/Senegal

Main photo: Credit: WFP/Senegal

Caption: Community works in Thiambé



Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)*		
2021 Total Requirement (in USD)	2021 Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
21 m	19.1 m	6.2 m

*Following the COVID-19 outbreak, a budget revision was carried out in 2020.

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 1: Food insecure populations in targeted areas have access to adequate food during the lean season.
Focus area: Resilience building

Activities:

- Provide seasonal food/cash assistance and complement the Government’s social transfers to food insecure populations.

Strategic Outcome 5: Crisis-affected households and communities in targeted areas can meet their basic food and nutrition needs both during and in the aftermath of crises
Focus area: Crisis response

Activities:

- Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash transfers to crisis-affected beneficiaries.
- Provide specialized nutritious food to crisis-affected households to prevent acute malnutrition.

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.
Focus area: Resilience building

Activities:

- Provide beneficiaries with specialized nutritious foods and programs to prevent and treat acute and chronic malnutrition.
- Support the Government in addressing micronutrient deficiencies and enhance the availability of diverse, safe and healthy foods.
- Provide home-grown school meals to vulnerable Senegalese children in targeted departments during the school year.

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

Activities:

- Provide livelihood and climate adaptation support to targeted groups through integrated risk management and market opportunities.

Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacities

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

Activities:

- 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.

Strategic Result 8: Enhance global partnerships

Strategic Outcome 6: Humanitarian and development partners have access to common services throughout the year
Focus area: Crisis response

Activities:

- Provide supply chain services to partners

- In the South of the country, a total of 3,969 beneficiaries living in Kedougou were assisted under the Food assistance For Assets (FFA) programme and have received cash-based transfers amounting to USD 24,000.
- **Nutrition:** The moderate acute malnutrition treatment activities had started in April for 1,755 children (1,022 girls) aged 6-59 months old. The operations took place in collaboration with the National Council of Nutrition Development (NCND) in the departments of Matam, Ranerou, Saraya and Salemata, where nearly 5 mt of specialized nutritious foods (plumpy sup) were distributed.
- Simultaneously, to support the Government in the prevention of moderate acute malnutrition during the lean season, 17,120 children aged 6-23 months (including 8,849 girls) received a supply of 50.568 mt of Super Cereal Plus (CSB++). At the same time, 7 mt of vegetable oil and CSB+ were distributed to 9,343 pregnant and lactating women.

Challenges

- During the preparatory phase prior to the launch of lean season response cash-based transfers, WFP is still seeking for funding to cover a deficit of 40 percent, by organizing fundraising activities, courtesy visits and online meetings.

Partnerships

- Panafricare, World Vision and Action Contre la Faim (ACF) were identified as the main implementing partners for the lean season response.

Donors

Top five donors to WFP Senegal Country Strategic Plan 2019-2023 include Canada, France, Green Climate Fund, Luxembourg and Global Partnership for Education (via the Government of Senegal). Additional support has been provided by UNOPS.

The Senegal 2020 Annual Country Report is available [here](#).