



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES



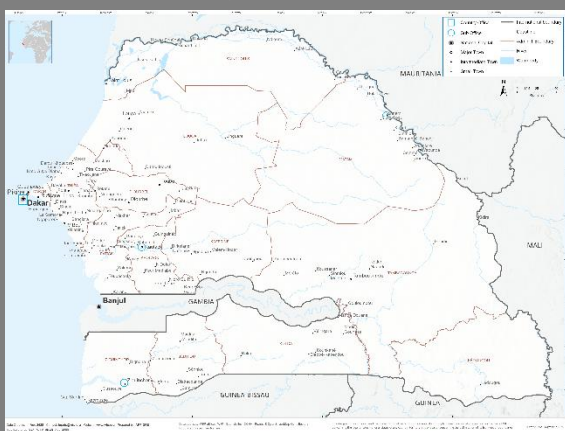
WFP Senegal Country Brief April - June 2025

Operational Context

Senegal is a stable and democratic country, providing a conducive environment for development efforts. However, it continues to face significant climate-related challenges, particularly in its semi-arid northern regions. Insufficient food production, unprecedented flooding in 2024, recurrent droughts, land degradation, high food prices, and low resilience to climate shocks and economic stressors all contribute to persistent food insecurity. According to the March 2025 Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analysis, some 1.3 million people are projected to experience severe food insecurity (CH Phase 3 and above) during the June–August lean season, more than doubling the figure recorded in 2024 (518,509 people). Further, the number of departments in Crisis is expected to rise from two to ten.

Senegal's new government, that took office in April 2024, is committed to promoting a robust, diversified economy benefitting all citizens, through the National Transformation Agenda Senegal 2050 (*Jubbanti*), which aligns with WFP's strategic objectives.

Throughout its new Country Strategic Plan (2025-2029), WFP leverages school meals to enhance nutrition, foster rural development, and build resilience, while supporting Senegal's social protection efforts. WFP is shifting from direct assistance to strengthening national systems and promoting climate-smart agriculture. Completed in 2024, the 4R Rural Resilience Initiative, funded by the Green Climate Fund, will be promoted as a model for sustainable, climate-smart agriculture to reduce food insecurity across rural Senegal.



Population: **18.2 million**

2023/2024 Human Development Report: **169 out of 193**

Income Level: **Lower middle**

Chronic malnutrition: **19 percent of children aged 6-59 months**

In Numbers

86,983 people assisted



146,156 US\$ cash-based transfers made
63 metric tons of food distributed

US\$ 10.7 million six-month (July – December 2025)
net funding requirement

Operational Updates

- **School meals: WFP supported the provision of school meals for 65,000 children across 247 public primary schools in Kolda and Matam Regions.** In June, WFP school-meal supporter, Amy Sarr Fall, visited two WFP-supported homegrown school feeding sites in Kolda, where she witnessed strong community ownership, improved enrolment, and the effective use of school gardens and local food production.
- In collaboration with the Ministry of Education and the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), **WFP finalized the design of a joint project aimed at expanding national school feeding coverage across five regions;** the proposal is scheduled to be presented to the IsDB's board in September 2025. WFP also participated in a high-level roundtable on education financing and coordination, chaired by the Ministry of Education and facilitated by UNICEF, where partners agreed to institutionalize the mechanism as an annual platform.
- **Nutrition: WFP supported the supplementation of 21,434 children aged 6–59 months** suffering from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) (53 percent of whom were girls) across 15 departments through the distribution of specialized nutritious foods. In Matam, 12 radio spots and two broadcasts raised awareness about the benefits of fortified rice – enriched with essential micronutrients and introduced in Matam WFP supported-school canteens.
- **To extend rice fortification efforts to the South, WFP signed agreements with Agritech and the Senegalese Association for Standardization (ASN)** to support Kougné rice mill in Sédhiou Region. Planned activities include the design of a customized mixer and technical assistance to address non-conformities and ensure compliance with Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) standards. In parallel, WFP also signed an agreement with Agritech to upgrade the blender used by the *Sénégalaise des Filières Alimentaires* (SFA) for rice fortification efforts in the North.

Country Strategic Plan (2025-2029)

Total Requirements (US\$)	Total Received (US\$)
150 million	9 million
2025 Requirements (US\$)	Six-Month Net Funding Requirement (US\$) (Jul – Dec 2025)
39 million	10.7 million

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 1: Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas meet their urgent food and nutrition needs before, during, and after shocks.

Focus area: *Crisis Response*

Activities: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and at-risk groups, including through national shock-responsive social protection.

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

Strategic Outcome 2: Populations at risk of malnutrition and school-aged children in targeted areas have improved nutrition status contributing to strengthened human capital by 2029.

Focus area: *Resilience Building*

Activities:

- Provide integrated nutrition package to vulnerable and marginalized groups at risk of malnutrition, including by strengthening community-level nutrition knowledge and services.
- Provide diverse, locally source school meals to children in schools.

Strategic Result 3: Smallholder Productivity

Strategic Outcome 3: Communities, individuals and food system actors in targeted areas vulnerable to shocks and stressors benefit from climate smart agriculture enabling resilient livelihoods, improved diets and more sustainable food systems by 2029.

Focus area: *Resilience Building*

Activities: Provide nutrition-sensitive livelihoods support and climate adaptation services to individuals, communities, and food value chain actors, especially youth and women.

Strategic Result 4: Countries have strengthened capacities

Strategic Outcome 4: National systems and institutions have strengthened capacity to integrate food security, nutrition, and resilience in national policies and achieve Zero Hunger, reduce climate vulnerability, and further develop Senegal's human capital by 2029.

Focus area: *Resilience-Building*

Activities: Provide technical assistance, capacity strengthening, and evidence-based policy and programmatic support to nutrition-sensitive social protection, and EPR institutional partners and stakeholders.

- **Resilience:** As part of its Ireland-funded project to strengthen the resilience of agro-pastoralist communities in the Ferlo zone of northern Senegal, WFP organized participatory planning sessions in the municipalities of Mboula (Linguère Department) and Lougré Thioly (Ranérrou-Ferlo Department), followed by an official launch with local authorities and partners. The project aims to rehabilitate 100 hectares of degraded land and develop 5 hectares for fodder production and 3 hectares for vegetable gardening.
- **Mastercard Foundation-funded Salouma Project:** WFP supported 5,088 young people – 94 percent of whom were youth and 69 percent women – through tailored service packages aimed at boosting economic opportunities. Input kits were distributed ahead of the rainy season. An outcome evaluation revealed that 83 percent of participants reported increased income. To reduce post-harvest losses, cold storage containers were installed in Ziguinchor. Missions were conducted to scale up youth-led processing units (UGPP) and map financial inclusion actors in Saint-Louis, Matam, Kolda and Ziguinchor Regions.
- As part of the **African Integrated Climate Risk Management (AICRM)** Programme's inception phase, a field mission was conducted to assess the conditions for implementing microinsurance, following an integrated climate risk management approach. Regional launch events were held with local authorities in five regions (Matam, Louga, Kaolack, Ziguinchor, and Tambacounda) to strengthen stakeholder engagement and present the 2025 Annual Work Plan. In parallel, a pilot campaign was launched in Goudiry Department, targeting 2,400 farmers and pastoralists for agricultural insurance coverage against drought and yield losses through the National Agricultural Insurance Company of Senegal (CNAAS).

Monitoring and Evaluation

WFP trained data collection teams from the Committee for Food Security and Resilience (CSAR) and the National Council for Nutrition Development (CNDN) to survey 8,372 food items across 90 markets nationwide, as part of the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) study. In parallel, WFP continued preparations for a decentralized multi-country evaluation (Benin, Cameroon, Senegal) of its support to school feeding programmes.

Challenges

Funding shortfalls remain critical, especially for school meals, leaving 84,000 children temporarily out of the programme.

Donors

WFP Senegal for the 2025-2029 Country Strategic Plan: DSM-Firmenich, France, IFAD, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, the Mastercard Foundation, Monaco, UBRAF, UNFCU.