



## WFP Senegal Country Brief

## Highlights

- The provisional results of the Zero Hunger Review were shared with key stakeholders in August. The Zero Hunger Review is a consultative process to map out the national context for food security, nutrition, social protection and resilience. It will identify gaps and propose actions for greater synergies between the Government of Senegal and its partners.
- A workshop was jointly organized by WFP and the Executive Secretariat of the National Security Council (SECNSA) to build stakeholders' capacities on analytical technics related to food and nutrition security.

## WFP Assistance

	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	6-Months Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
<b>Country Programme</b>			
CP 200249 (Jan 2012 – December 2017)	81 m	24.5 m (30%)	0.2 m (16%)
<b>Protecting lives and promoting resilience of food insecure communities including conflict affected Casamance.</b>			
PRRO 200681 (Jan 2015 – December 2017)	65 m	18 m (27%)	1.3 m (71%)

\*September 2017 - February 2018

### GENDER MARKER 2A PRRO 200681

WFP provides food and nutrition assistance in all 14 regions of Senegal, and is increasingly targeting the most vulnerable communities with an integrated assistance package for better results. WFP envisions a hunger free Senegal, in which food-insecure households have access to adequate nutritious food all year around; and vulnerable populations are resilient to shocks and are able to rely on integrated sustainable food systems.

Through the PRRO and Country Programme, WFP maintains a twin track response – responding to shocks and assisting populations in their early recovery, while continuing efforts to build resilience in anticipation of shocks. WFP adopts multi-annual planning for its resilience interventions (Rural Resilience Initiative, Food assistance for Assets and Village Security Stock), with a focus on the same vulnerable communities over two to three years.

WFP supports the Government leadership in food security and nutrition. WFP partners with national counterparts on food and nutrition analysis, early warning and the expansion of rural development and social safety nets programmes. WFP also invests in communities ownership and strengthening of

monitoring and evaluation activities to ensure the quality and performance of programmes.

Overall, activities include targeted food assistance, supplementary feeding, school meals and FFA. WFP is also prioritising local procurement – through the Purchase from Africans for Africa (PAA) partnership with FAO and Brazil – and cash-based transfers (CBT). Jointly with Oxfam, WFP is extending R4, a Rural Resilience Initiative, which mobilises rural communities to build agricultural assets with elements of insurance, credit and savings.

Senegal gender indicators reveal the disadvantaged position of girls and women. WFP is mainstreaming gender sensitivity as an integral part of every project. WFP implements tailored interventions across the agriculture, education and nutrition sectors to contribute towards gender equality and women's empowerment and access to food for people living with disability and the elderly. Moreover, efforts are made by WFP and local partners to facilitate "special distributions at home".

## In Numbers

**258,500** people in need of food assistance

38,817 people assisted  
August 2017



## Operational Updates

### Zero Hunger Review (ZHR):

During a restitution and validation workshop held on 29 August, the Lead Convener of the Zero Hunger Review, Pr. Ndioro Ndiaye, presented the results of several months of intensive consultations. The conclusions of the various thematic groups were shared with the Steering Committee of the ZHR, which includes Government officials, UN agencies, NGOs and CSOs. The evaluation process of the report is ongoing.

In September, a final validation workshop will be held, under the lead of the Prime Minister's Office. The final report of the Zero Hunger Review will be officially handed to the President of Senegal in October 2017. Key recommendations will be included in the evaluation of the first phase of the *Plan Sénégal Emergent* (PSE), the flagship for the Government's economic and social policy (2014–2035).

### Resilience and Rural Development (R4 initiative):

The first distribution of R4 vouchers was carried out in Tambacounda. Beneficiaries exchanged vouchers against various commodities (cereals, oil, sugar, soap). The second distribution will be held in September.

Subscriptions to the agricultural insurance index were completed for the year 2017. Through its partnership with the National Agricultural Insurance Company of Senegal (CNAAS), WFP has covered 6,033 producers against rainfall deficits.

Field activities included the following: creation of 6,300 m of linear stony lanyards, consolidation of 10,000 m of stony lanyards, training of 29 technical relays on soils restoration and good agricultural practices, inputs implantation (rice seeds, NPK fertilizer and urea), protection of 142.5 ha of lowland, as well as nurseries setting up (vetiver, moringa and melifera).

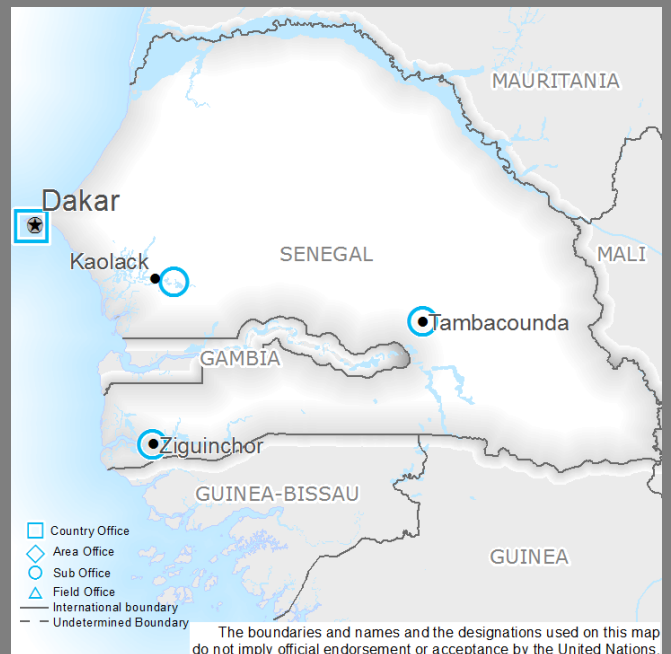
### Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM):

On 2-25 August, a capacity development workshop on food security analysis was jointly organized in Thiès by WFP and the Executive Secretariat of the National Security Council (SECNSA). The workshop's objective was to strengthen the knowledge of the members of the Early Warning System (SAP) group in information gathering and analytical technics related to food and nutrition security.

The program included: key concepts; defining, calculating and interpreting food security indicators (food consumption score, dietary diversity score, adaptation strategy index, livelihood assets changes, share of food expenditure); food insecurity classification through the CARI method; and STATA software.

### Challenges

WFP urgently needs USD 1.3 million for the next six months, from September 2017 to February 2018, under PRRO 200681. The lack of funding affects WFP planned activities such as school meals, rural development, capacity development and augmentation.



Senegal ranks 37<sup>th</sup> out of 76 countries in the Global Hunger Index. Over the past decade, inadequate and unstable household food production due to deficit harvests caused by recurrent drought, floods, desert encroachment and salinization of arable lands, high dependency on local markets, persistently high food prices and low resilience have compounded the food security of Senegalese households and communities. As a result, nearly half of its population continue to live in poverty and have difficulty meeting basic food, health, education and housing needs. Poverty and food insecurity are highest in the remote Casamance region, further burdened by continuing low level conflict.

The Government of Senegal is committed to boost national economic growth and reduce poverty through the *Plan Sénégal Emergent*. A National Programme is being rolled out for Family Social Security Transfer (*Programme National de Bourse Familiale*) to tackle chronic poverty and make poor citizens more resilient to shocks. This programme, however, only targets a quarter of a million people in need. Many Senegalese resort to internal or international migration for financial survival. The Government of Senegal is also committed to gender equality and has a legal framework to protect women's rights.

WFP has been present in Senegal since 1960.

Population: **14.6 million**

2015 Human Dev Index:  
**170 out of 188**

**46.7 percent live below the poverty line**

Chronic Malnutrition: **17.1 % of children (6 to 59 months)**

## Donors

**PRRO:** USA, United Kingdom, European Union, Japan, France, Finland

**CP:** Canada, Japan, Luxembourg, Private Donors

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