

## WFP Senegal Country Brief

## Highlights

- In response to the needs of the 2017 lean season, WFP began its assistance activities, in line with the national Emergency Plan (PUSA 2017) validated by the Government in order to mitigate the adverse effects of food insecurity and malnutrition.
- From 29 to 30 June, a national consultation workshop jointly organised by WFP, the Government of Senegal and other partners, was held with focus on the extension of the Purchase from Africans for Africa (PAA) initiative. The PAA's objective is to improve agricultural production and enhance school feeding in intervention areas.

### WFP Assistance

	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	6-Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
<b>Country Programme</b>			
CP 200249 (Jan 2012 – June 2017)	81 m	24.5 m (30%)	-
<b>Protecting lives and promoting resilience of food insecure communities including conflict affected Casamance.</b>			
PRRO 200681 (Jan 2015 – June 2017)	58.5 m	17 m (30%)	4.7 m 86%

\*July - December 2017

### 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.

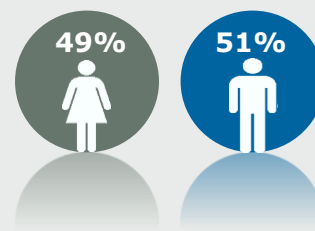
Overall, activities include targeted food assistance, supplementary feeding, school meals and FFA. WFP is also prioritising local procurement – through the Purchase from Africans for Africa (PAA) partnership with FAO and Brazil – and cash-based transfers (CBT). Jointly with Oxfam, WFP is extending R4, 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

**210,000** people in need of food assistance

**115,081**  
People Assisted  
June 2017



## Operational Updates

**Lean Season Assistance:** WFP provided food assistance to vulnerable households in the department of Matam. A contract was signed with Africare to carry out the distribution of USD 120,000 in food vouchers to 14,000 vulnerable beneficiaries. This TFA distribution was combined with complementary nutritional supplements targeting households with children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women.

**Purchase from Africans for Africa (PAA):** From 29 to 30 June, a national workshop was held about the PAA's expansion. It was jointly organized by WFP, FAO, DFID and the Governments of Senegal (Ministries of Education and Agriculture) and Brazil (funding partner). The workshop is a follow up to the PAA's pilot (2012-2013) and consolidation phases (2013-2016), implemented in Kédougou region, in partnership with NGOs and producer groups. Over 1,000 vulnerable households and 23,000 schoolchildren were assisted during this time. Given these conclusive results, the PAA will be extended to five other regions (Saint-Louis, Matam, Kolda, Sédhiou and Ziguinchor). It will be included in the Government's public investment program (PTIP) for 2018-2020, under the technical lead of the Minister of Agriculture. Prior to the workshop, consultations were carried out in Kédougou, Kolda and Sédhiou regions.

**Resilience and Rural Development:** An audit was carried out for the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) initiative: following the preliminary risk assessment carried out in May by WFP Headquarters, Senegal was selected among the country offices chosen to inform the audit. Auditors visited Senegal and other country offices to assess FFA processes and operations. Auditors met with key staff overseeing FFA implementation, reviewed control mechanisms and documents, visited FFA activities in Tambacounda and held meetings with stakeholders (including beneficiaries). The audit's final results will highlight relevant issues at the country office level and will be submitted to HQ (OSZ and relevant units).

**Partnerships:** A regional workshop was held in Dakar from 20 to 23 June to update Country Offices on WFP new strategy regarding partnership engagement, advocacy and resource mobilization. Within the context of the new Strategic Plan and Integrated Roadmap (2017-2021), WFP Senegal will ensure that all partnership actions are in line with this corporate orientation.

## Challenges

WFP urgently needs USD 3.1 million for the next six months under PRRO 200681. The lack of funding affects WFP planned activities such as school meals, rural development, and capacity development and augmentation.

## Country Background and Strategy



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)**

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

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

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