



# Highlights

- On 27 April, the Government of Senegal launched the review of its national strategy for the total elimination of hunger by 2030, in partnership with WFP. The Government is committed to achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Objectives (SDGs) by 2030, the Government of Senegal.
- In response to the 2017 lean season projected needs, WFP is working to mobilize resources to support the Government's national response and provide Targeted Food Assistance (TFA) to severely food-insecure populations (over 800,000 beneficiaries) during the upcoming lean season (July-September).

## WFP Senegal Country Brief

### 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)	79.7 m	24.5 m (31%)	0.3 m (98%)
<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 (29%)	4.5 m (79%)

\*May - October 2017

#### GENDER MARKER 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

**89,175** People  
Assisted  
April 2017



## Operational Updates

**Zero Hunger Strategic Review:** The opening ceremony held on 27 April was presided by the Minister of Fishing and Maritime Economy, H.E Oumar Guèye. The Zero Hunger Review is an independent and consultative process to map out the national context for food security, nutrition, social protection and resilience. It will highlight achievements and gaps and propose actions for a greater synergy between the Government of Senegal and its partners. The final recommendations will contribute to the planning of the second phase of the Plan for an Emerging Senegal (PES). The process will last six months under the coordination of Professor Ndioro Ndiaye, Minister Counsellor to the President, former Minister and former IOM Deputy Director. The final report will be submitted to the President and will constitute a national reference base for monitoring progress towards achieving the SDG 2.

**Social protection/School feeding:** On 13 and 14 April, in partnership with the Government (National Delegation for Social Protection and Solidarity, DGPSN), WFP organized a workshop to capitalize on a meeting on good practices in social protection held in June 2015. A joint study on school meals costs is under way with the Centre of Excellence of Brazil.

An information mission was undertaken in Kédougou with local stakeholders to discuss progress and new approaches to the Purchase from Africans for Africa pilot initiative.

**Resilience and Rural Development:** National Agricultural Insurance Company (CNAAS) disbursed USD 68,000 to payout 1,895 smallholder farmers in Tambacounda and Kolda regions, to compensate the erratic rainfalls of the 2016 agricultural campaign: 206 out of 1,895 compensated farmers belonged to PADAER, a farmer associations funded by IFAD and partnering with R4 since 2015 to increase impact and synergies. CNAAS compensation was enabled by WFP insurance for assets scheme (IFA): smallholder farmers pay for the insurance premium by working additional days for the construction of community assets (e.g. stone bunds), while WFP pays the insurance premium to the national insurance company. The R4's Savings Associations for Change Groups served as insurance distribution channel by helping register insurance participants and distribute. WFP is documenting how farmers use their payouts.

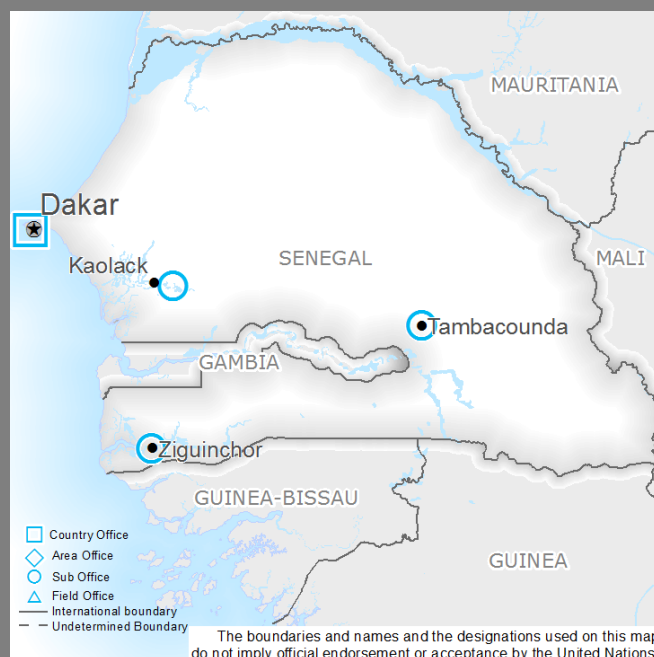
**Cash-based transfers (CBT):** WFP launched a call for proposals for the identification and selection of financial service providers. This exercise will enable WFP to update its mapping and further diversify its cash-based transfer mechanisms, to include electronic vouchers to its food assistance operations. A consultation was also held on 25 April with a strong mobilization of financial institutions.

An action plan is also being prepared for the integration of the Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) component into WFP's operations.

## Challenges

WFP urgently needs USD 4.5 million for the next six months under PRRO 200681. The lack of funding affects all WFP planned activities such as school meals, rural development, nutrition, 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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