



WFP Senegal Country Brief

Highlights

- WFP donated protective and production equipment to salt producers in the Fatick region to contribute to government efforts in fighting against iodine deficiency.
- The R4 Rural Resilience Initiative team shared lessons from their pilot program on climate services at the Fifth International Conference on Climate Services.

WFP Assistance

	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	6-Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
Country Programme			
CP 200249 (Jan 2012 – June 2017)	79.7 m	24.4 m (31%)	2.5 m (91%)
Protecting lives and promoting resilience of food insecure communities including conflict affected Casamance.			
PRRO 200681 (Jan 2015 – June 2017)	58.5 m	16.8 m (29%)	5.7 m (82%)

*March - August 2017

GENDER MARKER **2A** PRRO 200681

WFP provides food and nutrition assistance in all 14 regions of Senegal. WFP increasingly aims to target 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-R4, Food assistance for Assets (FFA) and Village Security Stock) with a focus on the same vulnerable communities over two to three years.

WFP continues to support the Government’s 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.

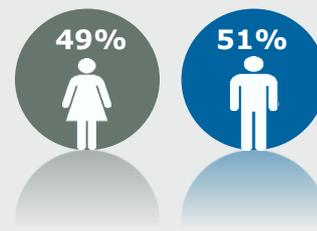
Overall, activities include targeted food assistance, supplementary feeding, school meals and FFA. WFP is also prioritising local procurement – through the Purchase from Africans for Africa (PAA) partnership with FAO and Brazil – and cash-based transfers (CBT). Jointly with Oxfam WFP is extending R4,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

Senegal’s 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

89,738
People Assisted
February 2017



Main Photo

Credit: WFP/Paulèle Fall
Caption: Iodized salt producers assisted by WFP in Fatick region



February 2017

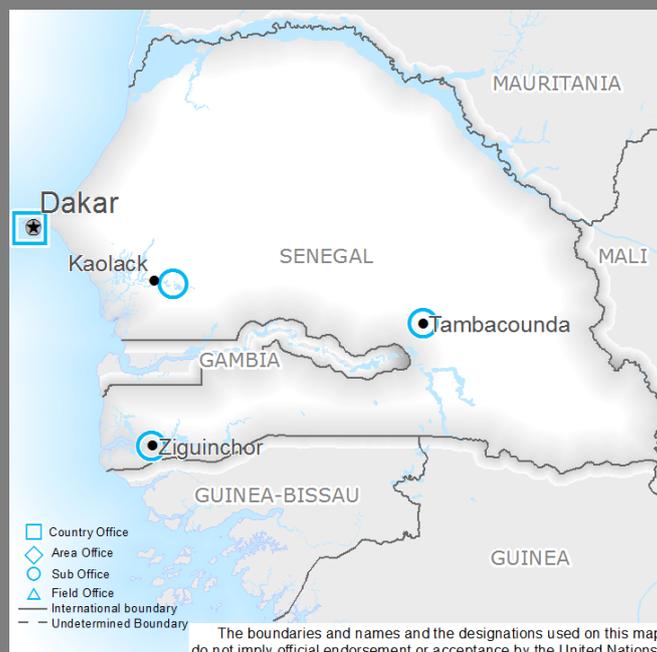
Operational Updates

- **Nutrition:** On 24 February, the Country Director visited iodized salt producers in the Ndiemou exploitation site, in the Fatick region. He handed over USD 60,000 worth of protective and production equipment purchased through the Unit for the Fight against Malnutrition (*CLM*). This support came in response to producers groups' complaints about their precarious working conditions. WFP works in partnership with *CLM*, the Micronutrient Initiative and UNICEF to support the Government under the universal salt iodization programme.
- **Resilience and Rural Development:** WFP participated in the fifth International Conference on Climate Services, jointly organized by the Climate System Analysis Group at the University of Cape Town and the Climate Services Partnership secretariat at the Climate Service Center Germany. The conference focused on capacity strengthening and on forging connections between climate services, governments, and weather dependent businesses. WFP presented on the lessons learned from the Rural Resilience Initiative – a comprehensive risk management approach to help communities become more resilient to climate variability and shocks – under its risk transfer component.
- The country office was also involved in the elaboration of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) Biennial work plan (2017-2018) and in the annual review for the 2012-2018 UNDAF.
- **Cash-based transfers (CBT):** The cash and voucher Working Group held a meeting on 16 February and recommended that the country office develop electronic transfers in support of the initiative of establishing an integrated cash platform. This multipurpose platform will enable a greater synergy between WFP's interventions and that of other partners including the government social protection transfer programmes.
- **Targeted Food Assistance:** WFP and the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) held a meeting on the integrated nutrition and food security activities for 2016. An after review workshop to discuss lessons learned, challenges and capitalize on the pilot phase will be organised.
- **School meals:** WFP participated to the evaluation of school meals in Senegal by the African Union. The assessment of school meals costs, in accordance with the School Meals Transition Plan, is currently ongoing with support from the *Consortium pour la recherche Economique et Sociale* in Senegal and the WFP Center of Excellence in Brazil.

Challenges

WFP urgently needs USD 5.7 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, capacity development and augmentation.

Country Background and Strategy



Senegal ranks 37th 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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Further information: www.wfp.org/countries/Senegal