



# WFP Senegal Country Brief

## Highlights

- The country office was continuously involved in the monitoring of the post-election context in Gambia with the humanitarian country team and the food security working group.
- The R4 Rural Resilience Initiative staff from the country office, the resilience unit of WFP West Africa regional office and the sub-office of Tambacounda joined forces to carry out a training for trainers and a community-based participatory planning exercise in villages of Tambacounda region.

## 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	24.4 m (31%)	2.2 m (77%)
<b>Protecting lives and promoting resilience of food insecure communities including conflict affected Casamance.</b>			
PRRO 200681 (Jan 2015 – June 2017)	58.5 m	16.7 m (29%)	4.3 m (71%)

\*February 2017 – June 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 its PRRO and CP, 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 Asset (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.

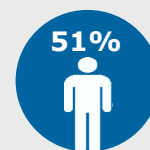
Overall, activities include targeted food assistance, supplementary feeding, school meals and FFA. WFP is also prioritising local procurement - through the PAA partnership with FAO and Brazil - and cash-based transfers (CBT). Jointly with Oxfam WFP is extending R4, a Rural Resilience Initiative, which 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

**507,800** people in need of food assistance

**119,303**  
People Assisted  
January 2017



Main Photo

Credit: WFP/Maimouna Cissé  
Caption: School girls having lunch in school canteens supported by WFP in Casamance.



January 2017

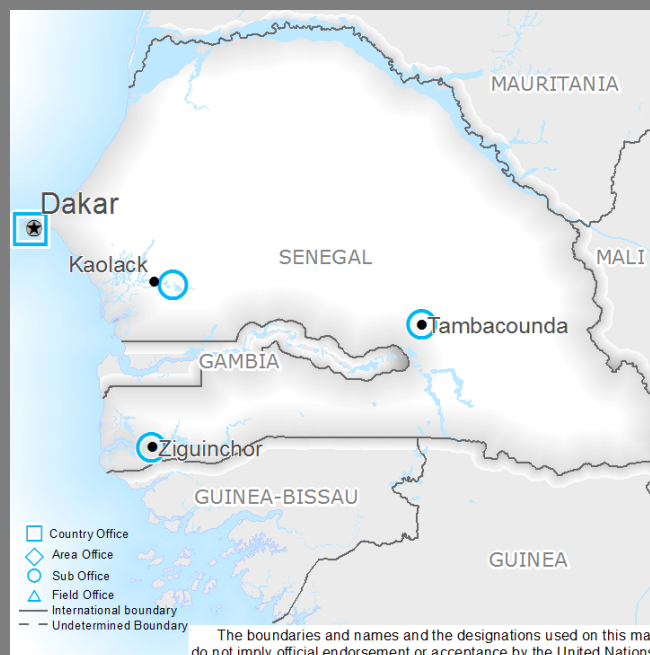
## Country Background and Strategy

## Operational Updates

- **Nutrition:** The last distribution for the prevention of malnutrition was conducted in Podor and Linguère departments. A total of 17,166 children aged 6-23 months were assisted. Also, 711 moderately malnourished children received specialized nutritious food in health centers for the treatment of malnutrition.
- **School meals:** During the 26<sup>th</sup> Summit of the African Union, Senegal and 19 other African countries have been selected for a study on sustainable school meals in Africa. This study will contribute to a better understanding of school meals programmes while identifying the best local opportunities and good practices for a sustainable home grown school feeding programme.
- **Resilience and Rural Development:** From 10 to 14 January, a team composed of staff from R4 team, the regional bureau and Tambacounda sub-office conducted a training in villages of the region of Tambacounda on community-based planning for a pool of future trainers that included local authorities, decentralized technical services, implementing partners, UN funded programme, UN agencies and NGOs. The objective of the exercise was to accompany the communities in identifying priority actions to carry out in the village during 2017 by WFP and its partners, to increase the resilience of a community whose vulnerable groups suffer from food insecurity, land degradation and lack of access to basic social services.
- **Logistics:** A regional Supply chain workshop was held in Dakar to discuss the new changes WFP is going through and how it will be adapted and integrated at the country office level to achieve the Zero Hunger objective. The way supply chain activities will contribute to capacity-strengthening activities in line with the new Country Strategic Plan, as well as supply chain activities in the region have also been discussed.

## Challenges

WFP urgently needs USD 4.3 million for the next six month under PRRO 200681. The lack of funding affects all WFP planned activities such as school meals, rural development, nutrition, capacity development and augmentation activities.



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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