



Feed the Future Country Fact Sheet

Online Version: <https://feedthefuture.gov/country/senegal>

COUNTRY PROFILE



Senegal

In Senegal, Feed the Future is targeting investments in specific regions for maximum impact. These statistics reflect the realities of Senegal and the results of Feed the Future's work there.

POPULATION	POVERTY	STUNTING	RURAL	GDP
2.8 Million Number of people living in Feed the Future target regions in Senegal (ANSD, 2014)	41.3 Percent* Percentage of people living in poverty in Feed the Future target regions	25 Percent* Percentage of children under 5 suffering from stunting in the Feed the Future target regions	55 Percent Percentage of population living in rural Senegal (ANSD, 2014)	6.5 Percent Annual GDP; agriculture accounts for 17.5% of added value (World Bank, 2015)
FARMERS	SALES	NUTRITION	LAND	INVESTMENT
95 Thousand Producers using new technology and practices with Feed the Future's help in FY15	\$2.9 Million Income earned by Feed the Future farmers in FY15 from agricultural product sales	946 Thousand Children under 5 reached with nutrition help in FY15 in Feed the Future target regions	55.5 Thousand Hectares tended with improved technologies or management practices in FY15	\$4.1 Million New private investment leveraged by Feed the Future in FY15

Approach

Senegal is among the most stable and promising countries in the West Africa region. However, the country's poor infrastructure, longstanding underinvestment, and inhibiting policy environment continue to challenge the agriculture sector, though progress is being made in all these areas.

The Government of Senegal's growing investment in agriculture (by over 10 percent per year) has opened the door for progress. In 2009, the country finalized its Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program [Investment Plan](#), setting a long-term vision for agricultural development as the primary driver of economic growth. The coordination of this plan is housed in the Office of the Prime Minister, further emphasizing Senegal's desire to elevate agriculture's economic and food security profile. The government also signed a New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition [Cooperation Framework](#) in November 2013, paving the way for increased investment in the agriculture sector.

In Senegal, Feed the Future supports the government's plans to increase food security and agricultural growth and integrates both poverty reduction and improved nutrition into its strategy. Senegal is characterized by moderate but chronic undernutrition, where anemia and the "hidden hunger" of protein and micronutrient deficiencies feature prominently. Although Senegal has one of the lowest undernutrition rates in West Africa, the condition persists as an underlying factor in Senegal's high under-5 and maternal mortality rates.

Strategy

Goal: Reduce [prevalence of poverty](#) in the areas where Feed the Future works by 20 percent.

Goal: Reduce the [prevalence of stunting in children](#) under 5 years old in the areas where Feed the Future works by 20 percent.

To achieve its goals, Feed the Future is making key investments to:

- Increase inclusive agriculture sector growth
- Improve nutrition status of women and children
- Improve coastal and marine fisheries management
- Increase production of irrigated and rain-fed rice paddy and maize
- Increased productivity and market linkages in key value chains
- Enhance policy reform
- Improve rural infrastructure
- Increase human resource capacity in agricultural research and associated higher-education institutions, public and private sectors, and in entrepreneurship and management
- Coordinate with other U.S. Government initiatives in the country

Feed the Future is focusing its efforts in targeted regions and value chains to maximize impact.

Value Chains

- Rice (both irrigated and rain-fed)
- Maize
- Millet
- Ocean Fisheries

Target Regions

Feed the Future is primarily focusing its irrigated rice activities in the Senegal River Valley, rainfed rice, maize and millet activities in the Southern Forest Zone, and fisheries activities in the Sine Saloum Delta. The nationwide Essential Nutrition Actions program augments this geographic focus.

Program Highlights

Value Chain Approach. Feed the Future works to improve the value chains of three staple grains in Senegal, selected for their potential to reduce poverty and undernutrition. These activities aim to bring more rice, maize and millet that meet quality standards to local markets, which will benefit many grain producers and consumers. Feed the Future also works to improve Senegal's sizable fisheries sector through policy and sustainable management reforms. Fisheries make a high-value economic and nutritional contribution in Senegal, but are a diminishing resource.

Nutrition. Essential Nutrition Actions (ENAs) include seven internationally acknowledged maternal and child health actions that improve nutrition and reduce maternal and child mortality. Feed the Future is integrating nutrition activities into its food-system economic activities, strengthening the link between increased food production, increased incomes, and increased consumption of quality and nutritious foods, particularly by women and children. Feed the Future is helping promote ENAs nationwide by building the capacity of health facility personnel and increasing access to Senegal's community health network.

Rural Infrastructure. To ensure long-term productivity, Feed the Future is working to improve infrastructure for post-harvest operations, including processing, storage and access to finance. Feed the Future is also revitalizing up to five seed certification labs and seed conditioning facilities in Senegal.

Resilience. Feed the Future works to improve natural resource management in Senegal's two targeted agro-ecological zones: the Senegal River Valley and the Southern Forest Zone. The increasing scarcity of water and arable land is expected to threaten the systems within these zones. However, income from properly and sustainably managed ecosystems can act as a stepping stone for economic empowerment of the poor.

Gender Integration. Men and women play a major role in agriculture in Senegal, and Feed the Future tailors interventions to meet the needs and preferences of both. This includes full-family involvement in household nutrition training; support to rural women's advancement in processing, assembling, sorting and transport; training and credit programs for female seed developers; and equitable land tenure policies.

Private Sector Engagement. By promoting public-private partnerships, Feed the Future is helping establish private seed processing centers and train community farmers as certified seed producers for improved varieties, helping boost farm productivity and farmers' income. In 2013, Senegal joined the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, which is a commitment by donors, African countries and private sector partners to work together on reducing poverty through inclusive agricultural growth. Feed the Future serves as the principle vehicle through which the United States contributes to the New Alliance. By 2014, through the New Alliance in Senegal, \$126 million in private sector investments had been made against letters of intent. A full progress report for the New Alliance in Senegal can be found [here](#).

Scaling Innovations. Feed the Future in Senegal is focusing on scaling up production in rain-fed rice, irrigated rice and maize using proven "baskets" of agricultural input, production, financing and marketing strategies.

Results

Results by Numbers

- More than **95,000 farmers and other producers** used new technologies and management practices for the first time last year with Feed the Future's help.
- Producers applied improved technologies and management practices on **55,500 hectares** of land with Feed the Future's help.
- Feed the Future-supported farmers and producers achieved total agricultural product sales of **\$2.9 million** last year.
- Feed the Future leveraged more than **\$4.1 million** in new private investment in food and agriculture in Senegal.
- U.S. Government programs reached nearly **946,000 children** under 5 years old to improve their nutrition in Feed the Future target regions in Senegal.

Impact

- ***Poverty:** The prevalence of poverty for Senegal was not statistically significant, meaning the margin of error of the survey sample was too great to [conclusively demonstrate change](#).
- ***Nutrition:** The change in prevalence of stunting for Senegal was not statistically significant, meaning the margin of error of the survey sample was too great to [conclusively demonstrate change](#).

**The baseline household survey conducted in 2012 provides estimates of impact and outcome indicators for approximately 50 percent of the population of the Zone of Influence or 63 districts out of the 150 comprising the targeted areas. A second round of household survey conducted in 2015 provided estimates for the entire zone and will be used to assess the living conditions of the population in the targeted areas moving forward.*

For more details on impact data, view the [Feed the Future 2016 progress report](#).

Key Achievements

- Feed the Future's promotion of Senegal's private sector seed system has helped farmers use a high-yielding rice variety that requires less water to grow.
- In 2013, Senegal passed a law to harmonize seed certification with other member states from the Economic Community of West African States and thereby facilitate trade in seeds. This private sector-driven system has disseminated 10,000 tons of certified rice, maize and millet seed – meeting the needs of 180,000 small cereal farmers.
- With better tools and techniques gained through Feed the Future, tens of thousands of rice farmers have boosted their harvests by 231 percent since 2010, creating economic growth and opportunities for others in the process.
- For every \$100 that Feed the Future invested in a rice project in Senegal, farmers made \$122—a 22 percent economic rate of return.

Source

These results reflect information from U.S. Agency for International Development, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Peace Corps, U.S. African Development Foundation, and U.S. Department of the Treasury (through the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program) reported into Feed the Future's central monitoring system for fiscal year 2015 (FY15). For more information on the indicators above, please view our [2016 Feed the Future progress report](#). All dollar amounts are listed in U.S. dollars.

Opportunities

Senegal has great potential to increase agriculture-led economic growth. The country has abundant land, motivated agricultural entrepreneurs, and access to international markets through a major port. Due to reasonably good governance, government investment, and considerable donor support, Senegal's transportation, irrigation, communications and financial infrastructure are steadily improving.

Women already play a key role in value chain work, but there are further opportunities to engage and empower them. The climate in Feed the Future target regions is generally favorable for targeted crops and, with more irrigation and improved seeds, productivity and yields could rapidly increase.

The Government of Senegal, civil society, and the private sector have all demonstrated a commitment to invest in agriculture and food security and to tackle policy and regulatory barriers to increase investment. The government's investment plan focuses heavily on increasing the production of rice, maize and millet as well as preserving fishery resources.

Looking for opportunities to work in our Feed the Future countries? Visit the opportunities tabs on our [Research](#) and [Civil Society](#) pages. If you're a [private sector](#) company interested in a partnership with Feed the Future agencies in the areas of food security and nutrition in Senegal, use our [interactive online tool](#) to learn more.

Activities

Feed the Future supports the following programs, partnerships and organizations in Senegal.

- Africa Lead
- Collaborative Management for Sustainable Fisheries Future in Senegal Plus (COMFISH PLUS)
- Education and Research in Agriculture
- Enabling Agricultural Trade
- [Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy](#)
- [Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Grain Legumes](#)
- [Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Integrated Pest Management](#)
- [Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Livestock Systems](#)
- [Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Sorghum and Millet](#)
- Feed the Future Partnering for Innovation
- Feed the Future Senegal Naatal Mbay Cereal Value Chain Activity
- Global Agriculture and Food Security Program
- International Fertilizer Development Center
- Millennium Challenge Corporation Compact
- Modernizing Extension and Advisory Services
- Nutrition-led Agricultural Development Program in Senegal (Yaajeende)
- Peace Corps
- Strengthening Agriculture Input and Output Markets in Africa Partnership
- Support to the Government of Senegal's agriculture policy reforms: Country Investment Plan and [New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition](#) commitments
- U.S. African Development Foundation
- USAID-AGRA Global Development Alliance: Strengthening Agriculture Input and Output Markets in Africa
- USDA McGovern-Dole Food for Education Program

Target Regions

Funding

