



## 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
<b>2.8</b> Million Number of people living in Feed the Future target regions in Senegal (ANSD, 2014)	<b>41.3</b> Percent* Percentage of people living in poverty in Feed the Future target regions	<b>25</b> Percent* Percentage of children under 5 suffering from stunting in the Feed the Future target regions in 2015/16	<b>56</b> Percent Percentage of population living in rural Senegal (World Bank, 2016)	<b>6.6</b> Percent Annual GDP; agriculture accounts for 18% of added value (World Bank, 2016)
FARMERS	SALES	NUTRITION	LAND	INVESTMENT
<b>125</b> Thousand Producers using new technology and practices with Feed the Future's help in FY16	<b>\$14</b> Million New income earned by Feed the Future farmers in FY16 from agricultural sales	<b>646</b> Thousand Children under 5 reached with nutrition help in FY16	<b>96</b> Thousand Hectares tended with improved technologies or management practices in FY16	<b>\$6.1</b> Million New private investment leveraged by Feed the Future in FY16

## Approach

Senegal is among the most stable and promising countries in West Africa. Over the past five years, Senegal experienced its strongest period of sustained growth, beginning with 4.5 percent growth in 2011 and ending with 6.6 percent growth in 2016.

The Government of Senegal's growing investment in agriculture (surpassing the goal of 10 percent of annual public spending since 2014) 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 micronutrient deficiencies feature prominently. Although Senegal has one of the lowest stunting rates in West Africa, the condition persists as an underlying factor in Senegal's high maternal mortality rates and among children under the age of five.

*The U.S. Government selected Senegal as one of 12 Feed the Future target countries for focused investment under the new [U.S. Government Global Food Security Strategy](#). A country plan is forthcoming.*

## 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 of age 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 coastal and marine fisheries management
- Increase productivity and market linkages in key value chains (rice, maize, and millet)
- Increase production, trade, and consumption of nutritious foods needed to address nutritional deficiencies
- Increased women's empowerment and gender equality
- Increase access to potable water, improved sanitation, and services for good hygiene
- 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. Feed the Future invests in nutrition-sensitive agriculture in the upper Senegal River Valley and targeted areas in the Southern Forest Zone. The nationwide Essential Nutrition Actions program complements these investments.

## 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 hunger. These activities aim to bring more high-quality rice, maize, and millet to local markets, which will benefit both producers and consumers. Feed the Future also works to improve Senegal's sizable fisheries sector through policy and sustainable management reforms. Fisheries make a valuable economic and nutritional contribution in Senegal, but are threatened by over- and illegal fishing.

**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 promotes the production, sale, and consumption of nutritious foods needed to reduce nutritional deficiencies (namely vitamin A, vitamin C, iron, zinc, and iodine). 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.** The increasing scarcity of water, arable land, and key fish stocks threatens livelihoods in areas where Feed the Future works. To build resilience among vulnerable populations, Feed the Future works to improve natural resource management, access to risk mitigation measures (such as assets, finance, and insurance), and local governance capacity to prevent and manage food insecurity.

**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 production, processing, and marketing; 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. Through the New Alliance in Senegal from 2015 to 2016, more than \$109 million in private sector investment had been made against letters of intent with more than \$21 million reported as invested during this time period. To date, a cumulative of more than \$89 million in private sector investment had been made in Senegal through this partnership.

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

## Results

### Results by Numbers

- More than **125,000 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 **96,000 hectares** of land with Feed the Future's help.
- Feed the Future-supported farmers, and producers increased the value of their agricultural product sales last year by more than **\$14 million** last year.
- Feed the Future leveraged **\$6.1 million** in new private investment in food and agriculture in Senegal.
- U.S. Government programs reached nearly **646,000 children** under 5 years old to improve their nutrition in Senegal.

### Impact

- \*Poverty: The change in 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.

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

### Key Achievements

- Feed the Future reached approximately 58 percent of households in target regions in 2016 with an array of agriculture and nutrition interventions.
- The nutrition-led agriculture approach piloted in a portion of the areas where Feed the Future works proved effective at reducing poverty and was associated with a 30 percent reduction in stunting among children under the age of 5. Feed the Future will scale this approach across target regions in the coming years.
- Feed the Future facilitated access to \$25.3 million in loans in 2016 through contract farming and integrated finance agreements between farmers, wholesalers, millers and finance institutions.

### 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 2016 (FY16). For more information on the indicators above, please view the [Feed the Future Indicator Handbook](#). 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.

## 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
- Strengthening Partnerships, Results, and Innovations in Nutrition Globally (SPRING/Senegal)
- 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

