



Feed the Future Country Fact Sheet

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

COUNTRY PROFILE



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 |
|---|--|---|---|--|
| 14.6 Million Number of people living in Senegal (World Bank, 2014) | 33.6 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) | 2.8 Percent Annual GDP growth; agriculture accounts for 17.5% of added value (World Bank, 2013) |
| FARMERS | SALES | NUTRITION | LAND | INVESTMENT |
| 84 Thousand Producers using new technology and practices with Feed the Future's help in FY14 | \$13 Million Income earned by Feed the Future farmers in FY14 from agricultural product sales | 25.3 Thousand Children under 5 reached with nutrition help in FY14 across Feed the Future target regions | 41.7 Thousand Hectares tended with improved technologies or management practices in FY14 | \$4 Million New private investment leveraged by Feed the Future in FY14 |

Approach

Senegal is among the most stable and promising countries in the West Africa region, but has experienced low economic growth rates in recent years with only a small percentage of growth attributable to agriculture. Poor infrastructure, longstanding underinvestment, and an inhibiting policy environment continue to challenge the 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 Feed the Future target regions by 20 percent.

Goal: Reduce prevalence of stunting in children under 5 in Feed the Future target regions 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 the U.S. Global Climate Change and [Global Health](#) initiatives

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
- 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 health hut 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.

Climate-Smart Development. 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. Climate change is expected to threaten systems within these zones as water and arable land become increasingly scarce. 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. Senegal joined the [New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition](#) in 2013.

Scaling Innovation. 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

- Nearly **84,000 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 more than **41,700 hectares** of land with Feed the Future’s help.
- Feed the Future-supported farmers and producers had total agricultural product sales of more than **\$13.4 million** last year.
- Feed the Future leveraged more than **\$4 million** in new private investment in food and agriculture in Senegal.
- U.S. Government programs reached more than **25,300 children** under 5 to improve their nutrition in Feed the Future target regions in Senegal.

Key achievements in 2014

- The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) have joined forces to reduce poverty by tackling barriers to agricultural productivity. MCC-funded irrigation investments in the country’s northwest, the rice production heartland, are expected to increase irrigation efficiency on an additional 7,800 hectares and increase overall production on 35,200 hectares, benefiting approximately 270,000 smallholder farmers. Irrigation improvements have been completed on 450 hectares. USAID is beginning to train these rice farmers and facilitate their access to seeds, technologies and better management practices.
- In southern Senegal, where farmers battle arid fields and short, unpredictable rains, Feed the Future supported 8,894 producers—the majority of them women—to grow and harvest 8,458 tons of rain-fed rice. Certified seed production also increased drastically, from 20 tons in FY10, to almost 500 tons in FY14, enough to sow 6,000 hectares next year.
- 39,000 women of maternal age demonstrated progress adopting Essential Nutrition Actions through participation in 2,600 mother-to-mother groups. Early reports indicate women increased key behaviors, including exclusive breastfeeding, complementary infant feeding, improved maternal diet, water purification and preservation of vegetables and fruits.

What you need to know about these results

These results reflect information from USAID, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Millennium Challenge Corporation, Peace Corps, U.S. African Development Foundation and U.S. Department of the Treasury (through the International Fund for Agricultural Development and Global Agriculture and Food Security Program) reported into Feed the Future’s central monitoring system for FY14. For more information on the indicators above, please view our [FY14 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, register your partnership ideas with us, and get connected to a partnership expert who can help address your interest.

Activities

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

- Collaborative Management for Sustainable Fisheries Future in Senegal (COMFISH)
- Development Grants Program Caritas 3 (for water and sanitation)
- Education and Research in Agriculture activity
- Enabling Agricultural Trade
- Feed the Future Senegal Naatal Mbay Cereal Value Chain activity
- [Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Collaborative Research on Adapting Livestock Systems to Climate Change](#)
- [Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Collaborative Research on Grain Legumes](#)
- [Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Collaborative Research on Integrated Pest Management](#)
- [Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Collaborative Research on Sorghum and Millet](#)
- Feed the Future Partnering for Innovation program
- 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
- Support to the Government of Senegal's agriculture policy reforms: the 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

