



Technical challenges to climate change and South-South cooperation needs in **Senegal**

**Seminar on Building Small Holders'
Resilience under Climate Change along
Value Chain Management**

18-20 September 2017

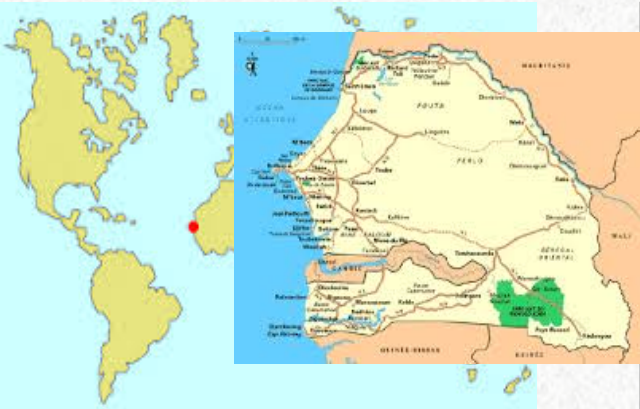
Kunming, Yunnan, China

**By Mr Mody DIOP and
Mrs Seynabou Diouf MBOUP**

Contents

- 1) Country context**
- 2) Challenges and opportunities**
- 3) South-South cooperation needs**

1) Country context



Senegal: **West African Country**

Population : **15.3 millions** inhabitants

Land area : **196 712 km²**

GDP: **7 569 billion FCFA (15.1 billion USD)**

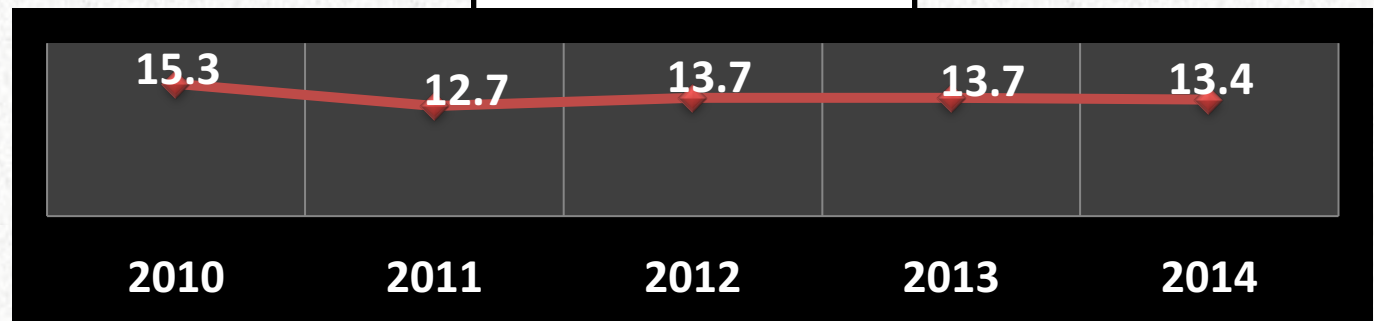
GNI : **(17.6 billion USD)**

Poverty rate : **46.7%**

47% of total household practice agriculture, fisheries, livestock or forestry
and **73.8%** among them live in rural area
Agriculture occupied **60%** of the active population



Part (%) of agriculture on GDP



Low contribution on GDP

Low productivity

Low and erratic annual growth rate

2) Country context

Vulnerabilities

Drought, delay or irregular rainfall	1996-1998	2002	2007	2011	2013	2014	2015

- Land degradation and desertification
- Low technology
- Decreasing fish resources
- Sea level



Inc. Urban pop (45% in 2017, 40% in 2002)

Urban growth rate 2002-2013 =3.5% (1.7% rural)

Internal migration



Internatl migration



poverty (57% rural)
Food insecurity (17%)
Malnutrition

3) Challenges and opportunities

Challenges

Develop commercial agriculture, family farming, livestock sector and better manage fisheries resources

Strengthen the smallholders resilience

Opportunity 1. Peaceful country (democracy)

Democracy, peace, tolerance

Nickname : “pays de la teranga” = country of hospitality

Opportunity 2. Political will

From 1960 (independence) to 2014 :

several policies to develop Senegalese agriculture,
more than 12 international conventions related to climate change

2014 : a new economic and social development plan named “**Plan Sénégal émergent (PSE)**”

PSE has 3 pillars :

Pilar 1: Structural transformation of the economy and growth

Pilar 2: Human capital, social protection and sustainable development

Pilar 3: Governance, institution, peace and security

2016-2017 : national strategies related to food security, resilience, nutrition and social protection

Opportunity 3: Partnership

Country supported by many partners

4) South-South cooperation and food security

A long tradition in south-south cooperation, in various fields

2 experiences on ssc: with China and Brazil

South-South Cooperation Program (China and FAO)

2009 : P.R. China and FAO created a Fund (30 million USD)

Objective: improve agricultural productivity in developing countries in order to achieve the MDG (reducing poverty and ensuring food security).

2010: Senegal beneficiary country with 1.5 USD (funded by China and managed by FAO)

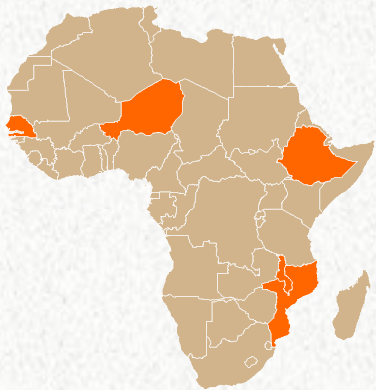
Objective : intensify, diversify and modernize Senegalese agriculture

22 Chinese experts and technicians have spent 2 years (2012-2014) to provide technical support to Senegalese technicians and famers on rice growing, horticulture, aquaculture, livestock rearing and soil regeneration

4) South-South cooperation and food security

PAA Africa: joint initiative of WFP, FAO, the governments of Brazil, and the UK (2010)

implemented in 5 african countries: **Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, and Senegal**



PAA in Senegal implemented in Kedougou region (Poverty, food and nutrition insecurity, landlocked)

Period: 2012-2016

Objectives:

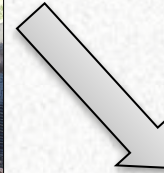
- improve food security and incomes of vulnerable farmers
- strengthen the sustainability of national school feeding program (Ministry of Education & WFP)

Financing: Brazil (~1,8 million USD)



4) South-South cooperation and food security

Support to 1,000 producers
Inputs (seeds, fertilizers)
Processing Equipment
Capacity Building



Increased productivity and output rice



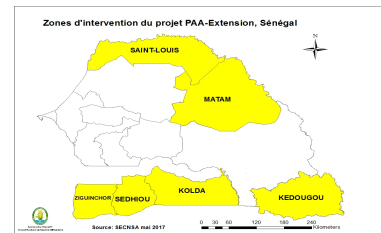
own consumption



School feeding
(23 000 students)



4) South-South cooperation and food security



Senegal (in collaboration with WFP and FAO support) have decided to extend the PAA in ...

-6 regions : Saint-Louis, Matam, Kolda, Sédhiou, Ziguinchor, Kédougou

-4 commodities : rice, millet, corn, sweet potato

-other institutional markets : army, hospitals, prisons; school canteens

Objective

Increase agricultural productivity, improve access to institutional markets for smallholders farmers in order to reduce rural poverty, improve resilience, food and nutrition security of vulnerable famers and students

With WFP support, very large national consultations were already held

PAA has become among the priorities for the Gouvernement

4) South-South cooperation and food security

PAA is a good way to further cooperation with China ...

Special needs to help Senegal to reinforce smallholders resilience

- Help famers to be well organised in cooperatives and associations ?
- Support famers to find diverse markets and to access to credit ?
- help to get agricultural equipment and quality inputs from Senegal
- build their capacities (new methods in agriculture, processing, storage, integrating climate change)
- Assist producers with post-harvest activities
- Provide food at school with local production