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

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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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Part (%) of agriculture on GDP</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>15.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>12.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>13.7</td>
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<td>2013</td>
<td>13.7</td>
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<td>2014</td>
<td>13.4</td>
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Low contribution on GDP

Low productivity

Low and erratic annual growth rate
2) Country context

Vulnerabilities

|--------------------------------------|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

- 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

Food insecurity (17%)
Malnutrition

poverty (57% rural)
3) Challenges and opportunities

**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 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 farmers and students

With WFP support, very large national consultations were already held
PAA has become among the priorities for the Government
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 farmers to be well organised in cooperatives and associations?
- Support farmers 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