



## DEVELOPMENT EMERGENCY MODALITY

### Joint Programme 2022 Annual Progress Report

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## Cover Page

**UNCT/MCO:** Senegal

**Reporting Period:** 1 January - 31 December 2022

**JP title:** Building resilience and promoting sustainable diversified food systems: increasing domestic production of local grains and seeking and alternative to wheat

**Thematic SDG Areas:** Food systems transformation; Decent jobs & universal social protection; SDG localization;

**PUNOS:** UNDP

**Stakeholder partner:** National Government; Sub-national Governments; Civil Society Organizations; Private sector;

**Gender Marker:** Gender-transformative (for example, the JP explicitly aimed to address the structural and root causes of gender inequality, such as by combining social protection with community dialogues and economic empowerment activities that aim to shift gendered social norms and power relations)

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## Annual Progress

### Overall JP self-assessment of 2022 progress:

Satisfactory (majority of annual expected results achieved; 1 to 3 months delay in implementation)

### Overall Progress

Outcome 1 has made a significant contribution to the national effort to provide food security and nutrition data. The results indicate that one in four households, or an average of 26.7% of households, are engaged in agricultural, pastoral, and fishing activities. The rainy season is much more favorable for the development of agricultural and pastoral activities. However, based on the FIES indicator, 27.04% of Senegalese households have difficulty accessing food. This prevalence is higher within rural households (31.8%) compared with urban households. The achievement of output 1.2 revealed a worrying prevalence of acute malnutrition (13.4%) among children under 5 years old.

Regarding outcome 2, a study on the Socioeconomic Impact of the triple crises: COVID-19, Ukraine-Russia War and the Mali border Closure on the Economy of Senegal was conducted with the Government through the Direction General for Planning and Economic Policy (DGPPE) in collaboration with the UN System in Senegal with the technical leadership of UNDP. Key recommendations that emerged from the study include; (i) the study acknowledged the Government's Social Protection means to support the most vulnerable but proposed a better-targeted subsidies and income support, (ii) consider supporting businesses in the same way as households in order to mitigate the impact on the decline in investment; (iii) increase investment in areas such as renewable energy, in order to protect against rising global oil prices, (iv) To promote food security, policies need to be put in place to make agriculture more resilient to the impacts of climate change and to develop appropriate crops to substitute for imported products such as wheat. These recommendations are being discussed for inclusion in the next five-year Priority Action Plan (PAP 3) currently under development by the Government with support from the UN System.

Regarding 3.1, funds were provided to the Saint Louis Agricultural Research Center (ISRA) who organized three training sessions in bakery and pastry, good agricultural practices (GAP) and wheat grain processing which took place in March

The objective of the GAP workshop is to strengthen the capacity of agricultural advisors and pilot producers on good production practices to boost the process of adoption of the crop by producers located in different parts of the country.

Regarding the wheat processing training, its aim was to promote wheat cultivation and its products through processing by strengthening the capacity of women with the aim of setting up efficient wheat processing units in different localities of the region to bring quality products to market that meet consumer demand.

For Outcome 3.2, two LOAs have been signed between UNDP, Centre de Recherches Agricoles de Saint Louis (ISRA) and ADEPME respectively for an amount of 30,000 USD for

for the implementation of capacity building activities for wheat producers and 75,500 USD for the purchase of agricultural equipment: motor pumps, local grain mill machinery that will be given to thirty beneficiaries from departments Dagana, Saint Louis and Podor: wheat producers, wheat processors etc.).

As for 3.4. the competition to identify innovative initiatives to improve food diversity, security, and sovereignty of populations offers women and young people in rural areas the opportunity to bring forth their initiatives, starting from the processing of local products. This competition will be a significant moment of advocacy and awareness-raising with decision-makers, actors, and populations for greater use of local products to ensure food diversity, security, and sovereignty.

### **SDG Acceleration progress towards the SDGs, focusing on the main SDG targets**

The outcome 1 has contributed to the national effort to provide food security and nutritional data. The activity enabled the collection of SDG data; SDG indicators 1.2 (Food Insecurity Experience Scale-FIES and percentage of undernutrition-PoU) have been obtained for the country. In addition, national level of acute malnutrition and stunting (SDG indicators 1.2) were obtained. Outcome 2 supports better policy implementation to support SDG acceleration. This is key since the national development plan incorporates 97% of Agenda 2030. The adoption of recommendations from this study in the 5-year development plan will enhance SDG progress notable for SDGs 1,2,3,7,8 and 10. Taking outcomes 3 into consideration, it can be seen that the project serves to promote the advancement of all SDGs, with emphasis on data production to facilitate monitoring of progress for better targeted interventions.

### **Constraints that were encountered and any adjustments that were made to strengthen the relevance and effectiveness of the JP and the coherence and coordination of UN system support.**

- Delayed transfer of funds from UNDP to the implementing partners: One potential solution to this problem could be to establish clear communication protocols between the UNDP and the partners to ensure timely transfer of funds. This could involve setting up regular check-ins or status updates to track the progress of fund transfers and identify any potential issues before they become major delays. Additionally, for future SDG projects, maybe it would be a good idea to transfer funds directly to each implementing agency instead of only to the lead agency.

#### **Lessons and good practices**

- The importance of collaboration: The project highlighted the value of bringing together multiple agencies to work towards a common goal. By collaborating, agencies were able to pool their resources and expertise, leading to more effective solutions. This lesson can be applied to future projects, emphasizing the need for cross-agency partnerships to tackle complex issues.

- The benefits of shared knowledge: As agencies worked together on the project, they likely shared insights and best practices with one another. This knowledge-sharing helped to improve the quality of the project and can be applied to future initiatives. Encouraging communication and information-sharing between agencies can help to facilitate more effective solutions to complex issues.

- The importance of sensitivity: The project demonstrated the value of a nuanced understanding of food security and nutrition issues. By recognizing the unique challenges faced by different communities, agencies were better equipped to develop targeted interventions. This lesson can be applied to future projects, emphasizing the need for sensitivity and cultural awareness in designing effective solutions.

- The role of data: To effectively address food security and nutrition issues, agencies need to have access to accurate and up-to-date data. The project likely relied on data to identify areas of need and track progress. This lesson can be applied to future projects, highlighting the importance of data collection and analysis in developing effective solutions.

- The power of partnerships: The success of the project likely depended on partnerships with local organizations and governments.

These partnerships helped to ensure that interventions were grounded in local context and responsive to community needs. This lesson can be applied to future projects, emphasizing the need for partnerships with local stakeholders in designing effective interventions.

### **Next steps, scaling and sustainability [up to half a page]**

The JP has taken the following steps to ensure sustainable follow-up:

- A workshop will be organized to present the results to UN Agencies, partners, and stakeholders.
- Support will continue be provided to the government to address the national food and nutrition insecurity situation.
- The established partnerships will be strengthened the Regional Directorate for Rural Development, the Operational Monitoring Unit for Poverty Reduction Programs, the Food Technology Institute, and the National Nutrition Development Council.

## **Strategic Partnerships and Communications**

### **Explain how diverse stakeholders were engaged with the JP**

The JP engaged with several partners to carry out its activities. These partners included: - The Regional Directorate for Rural Development (DRDR) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment (MAER): This partnership helped to ensure that the JP's efforts in the region were in line with the government's broader plans and policies for agriculture and rural development. - The Operational Monitoring Unit for Poverty Reduction Programs (CSO-PLCP): This partnership provided crucial support for the JP's efforts to reduce poverty and improve livelihoods in the region. - The Food Technology Institute (ITA): This partnership allowed the JP to leverage the institute's expertise in food technology to address issues related to food security and nutrition. - The National Nutrition Development Council (CNDN): This partnership helped the JP to develop and implement programs aimed at improving nutrition outcomes in the Thiès region. - The Directorate General for Economic Planning and Policy (DGPPE) which is a long term partner of the UNS was also involved which helped capitalizing on previous joint-activities Overall, these partnerships were essential for the JP to achieve its goals and have a sustainable impact in the region.

### **Key meetings and events organized**

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JP steering committee/ programme board meeting	Strategic partners/ donors	Kick-off meeting event
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## **Priority Cross-cutting Issues**

### **Cross-cutting results/issues**

The achievement of outcome 1 made it possible to obtain the information required for a good understanding of the living conditions of households, but also of women, men and young children. The survey was carried-out in the national level, based on a random sampling of households and individuals. It provided SDG data as well. The recommendations from the study of Outcome 2 identifies how government can better target support for the most vulnerable in the spirit of LNOB. Outcome 3.4 is focused upon gender and youth empowerment by promoting innovative initiatives to emerge from these groups to help solve the issue of food import dependance and infant malnutrition.

### **How did the JP apply the Gender Marker**

The JP is Gender-transformative (for example, the JP explicitly aimed to address the structural and root causes of gender inequality, such as by combining social protection with community dialogues and economic empowerment activities that aim to shift gendered social norms and power relations). Evidence, data collection and analysis (e.g. gender assessments of programmes; policy briefs, costing for scale-up of social services);Capacity development (e.g. training of social workers, local governments, local communities);

**JP address the below cross-cutting issues and principles of leaving no one behind**

Human Rights	Persons with disabilities	Youth	Environmental and social standards
No	No	Yes	No

**Contribution to enhancing SDG Financing**

Drafted a bill, strategy, and/or approved a law increasing the fiscal space for the policy in focus	Produced financing, costing, diagnostic and feasibility analyses as a basis to invest or increase spending on the SDGs	Improved efficiency (cost management of programmes/schemes)	Improved effectiveness (value for money; i.e. social impact of \$1 spent) of spending	Drafted policies/regulatory frameworks or developed tools to incentivize private sector investment on the SDGs	Structured new financial instruments (public, private or blended) to leverage additional funding
	No		No		

**How and in which area your JP contributed to enhancing SDG financing**