





WP2 Senegal IIED Ethel del Pozo-Vergnes

Introduction

- Senegal is in the group of the Least Developed Countries with 55% of the population under the poverty line. Food import dependency in general is estimated at 37% in average, nearly a 100% on main massive consumption products (rice, wheat, powder milk). Food riots in 2008 place the food security issue on the top of the political, economic and social agenda. This situation explains why the economic and social dimensions are prioritised in all narratives by the different actors in the four spheres, even if emphasis may vary. The focus at present is on quantity of food and prices to fight hunger; quality and nutrition or ecological efficiency are important but secondary concerns.
- Local food chains are perceived as complementary to imported food as the national offer cannot cover domestic demand in key products and national incomes depend on both import and export taxes. in less than ten years the government has set up import regulations that have contributed to increased local production (especially rice, milk, onions and poultry), this performance can be seriously damaged by conditions in current trade agreements.
- Horticultural food chains have significantly developed over the last fifteen years, both for local and export markets. The government prioritises agri-business
 and commercial farming as private national and mainly foreign companies can ensure important investments that the government cannot. Pushed by quality
 standards in international markets export chains have consolidated in fewer and bigger plantations; vertical integration has meant the end of contract
 farming with smallholders but they contribute to seasonal employment of the poorest in the countryside and thus to poverty reduction.
- Ensuring food availability and affordability through imports and ensuring incomes through exports is a policy dilemma in which the employment issue is starting to be looked at closer both from economic growth and social cohesion perspectives.

Multi-criteria matrix of food supply chain performance

	Economic	Social	Environmental	Health	Ethical
			Ecological efficiency/landscape-		
Public	Availability/Affordability	Availability/Affordability	well being		
	Easy utilisation/quality/safety- hygiene/freshness/conservation /nutrition	Contribution to local economy Easy utilisation/quality/safety-		Easy utilisation/quality/safety- hygiene/freshness/conservation /nutrition	
	Contribution to national economy	hygiene/freshness/conservation /nutrition		,	
	Ecological efficiency/landscape-well being			Ecological efficiency/landscape-well being	
			Ecological efficiency/landscape-		(Food Security)
Scientific			well being		
	Affordability/Availability			Easy utilisation/quality/nutrition	
Market		Availability/affordability			
	Easy				
	utilisation/quality/nutriti on				
Policy			Ecological efficiency/landscape- well being	Easy utilisation/quality/nutrition	(Food security)
		Availability/Affordability			
	Availability/Affordability				
	Easy utilisation quality/nutrition				
	Ecological efficiency				
	landscape-well being				

Attributes are colored according to their most relevant Dimension

Attributos'	ranking	and	avorago	arad	

Attributes ranking and average grade							
Affordability/availability (food security)	10						
Contribution to national and							
local economies (incomes, employment)	9						
Ecological							
efficiency/landscape/well being	4						
Easy							
utilisation/quality/nutrition	3						

Significant News & events

Agence de Presse Senegalaise 30 Abril 2013: Le Premier ministre rappelle le "rôle largement économique" de la cuisine



The role of cooking as naturel destination of agriculture production is not only cultural, social or nutritional, it is mainly economical in a context in which the continent has to establish as first priority the feeding of its population with enough food.

Horticulture-Exportation: Le Sénégal a connu une augmentation régulière et une diversification des marchés de destinations



Senegal has been exporting fruits and vegetables over the last 40 years. Last decade there have been important increases in volumes with the record of 35,000 tonnes between 2009 and 2010. The minister highlighted also the market diversification, if Europe remains important the country is now entry also the USA and African markets thanks to new trade agreements.

Seneweb Mardi 02 avril, 2013 : Le monde rural s'effondre : Les importateurs d'oignons flouent l'Etat



The rural world is collapsing: Onions importers cheat the state. All the national onion production is at risk of rotting in the fields. The government, to protect national production, had decided to ban imports from February to August. But onion importers had already flooded the market with imports that can cover the country's needs until December. The federation of onion producers criticises the institutional instability of the ministry of commerce that entail s huge commercialisation problems.

Seneweb Vendredi 17 août, 2012: Flambée des prix des céréales: Le Sénégal menacé par de nouvelles émeutes de la Faim



Cereals price spikes: Senegal threatened by new hunger riots. According to FAO 'it is possible that a situation like the 2007-2008 takes place again' because of price volatility in the cereals market'.