2014

Feeding Senegal's Economy

Sirry Abdelrahman  
*Worcester Polytechnic Institute*

Michaella Balicki  
*Worcester Polytechnic Institute*

Jasmine Higuera  
*Worcester Polytechnic Institute*

Alex Witkin  
*Worcester Polytechnic Institute*

Follow this and additional works at: [http://digitalcommons.wpi.edu/gps-posters](http://digitalcommons.wpi.edu/gps-posters)

Recommended Citation

Abdelrahman, Sirry; Balicki, Michaella; Higuera, Jasmine; and Witkin, Alex, "Feeding Senegal's Economy" (2014). *Great Problems Seminar Posters*. Book 219.  

This Text is brought to you for free and open access by the Great Problems Seminar at DigitalCommons@WPI. It has been accepted for inclusion in Great Problems Seminar Posters by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@WPI.
Feeding Senegal’s Economy
Sirry Abdelrahman (CE), Michaella Balicki (ChE), Jasmine Higuera (ME), and Alex Witkin (BME)
Advisor: Professor Sharon Wulf (BUS) and Professor Kristin Wobbe (UGS)

**Problem**
Starvation in Senegal caused by poor economy

- Senegalese Above Poverty Line 70%
- Senegalese Below Poverty Line 30%

**Solution Process**
- **Farm School**
  - Work under Heifer International
  - Educate 15 – 25 yr. olds on how to properly grow mangoes
- **Create Jobs**
  - Create white-fly traps to prevent harm towards mangoes
  - Increase production for mango exportation 10 fold
- **Economic Benefits**
  - Increase Senegal’s income by 10%
  - Citizens can afford nutritious food

**Project Goals/Objectives**
- Have self – sustainable communities by exporting mangoes
- Within 10 years, we anticipate improvement in the Southwestern Senegalese income

**Assessment**
- Use of FAO website
  - Mango production & % undernourished
- GDP data
- Income levels
- Mangos exported

**Recommendation/Conclusions**

**Top Production of Mango, 2009**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Production (int $1000)</th>
<th>Production (MT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>1000000</td>
<td>10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>9000000</td>
<td>90000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>8000000</td>
<td>80000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>7000000</td>
<td>70000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>6000000</td>
<td>60000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>5000000</td>
<td>50000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>4000000</td>
<td>40000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>3000000</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>2000000</td>
<td>20000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>10000000</td>
<td>1000000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**References**
- Dybia Bellahb, Viviane Koutob, Aliou Sall, Vicky W.Y. Lam, Daniel Pauly, Fisheries catch misreporting and its implications: The case of Senegal, Fisheries Research, Volume 151, March 2014, Pages 1-12, ISSN 0165-7836

**Why Mangoes?**
Senegal can become a successful mango producer and exporter similar to how Brazil became the number one producer and exporter of oranges.