

Average household food access from harvests of green crops across the country

KEY MESSAGES

- Projected cereal production is above the five-year average, which suggests good cereal availability for the 2016-2017 consumption year across the country. Average food availability from harvests of green maize crops and pulses is improving household food access, which will keep food insecurity in all parts of the country at Minimal (IPC Phase 1) levels through May 2017 with the expected seasonal decline in cereal prices beginning in November.
- Average pastoral conditions across the country bode well for a normal pastoral lean season beginning in March 2017, which will help promote average levels of animal production throughout the country. Average incomes from the sale of livestock and animal products (milk and butter) will help give pastoral households average market access.
- Poor flood-stricken households in the Dakar, Fatick, Kaolack, Saint Louis, and Matam areas will resort to atypical coping strategies for rebuilding their livelihoods. However, household crop production and in-kind wage payments will maintain their food access through March 2017, at which point they will be facing Stressed (IPC Phase 2) food security conditions with the premature depletion of their food stocks and decline in their incomes.

Estimated food security outcomes for October 2016 through January 2017 (left) and February through May 2017 (right)



Highest estimated level of food insecurity in significant areas of concern using [IPC 2.0](#) Area Reference Tables:

- Phase 1: Minimal
- Phase 2: Stressed
- Phase 3+: Crisis or higher
- Severity significantly mitigated by assistance

Source: FEWS NET

These maps depict relevant acute food insecurity outcomes in significant areas of concern for decision-making. They do not necessarily reflect outcomes across the country or chronic food insecurity. Learn more [here](#).

Zone	Current anomalies	Projected anomalies
National	There was very limited and poorly distributed rainfall in the last two dekads of September. There are continuing reports of a cumulative rainfall deficit in the central and northern parts of the country.	The inadequate rainfall during this critical period for crop growth and development will reduce crop yields in scattered areas of the central and northern parts of the country.
Central, northern, and southern areas of the country	The heavy rains between July and September led to crop losses and caused major damage to homes and productive assets all across the country, particularly in the Fatick, Dakar, Saint Louis, and Louga areas.	The flood-induced damage to livelihoods will adversely affect the ability of poor households to simultaneously meet their food and livelihood recovery needs.

PROJECTED OUTLOOK THROUGH MAY 2017

In general, compared with the 2006-2015 average, cumulative rainfall totals are normal to above-normal in the eastern half of the country and normal to below-normal in the West, particularly in Dagana, Louga, Kebemer, Foundiougne, and Niourou du Rip (**Figure 1**), which could adversely affect crop yields and production levels. Reported cumulative rainfall levels to date have allowed for good crop growth and development in most farming areas of the country (**Figure 2**). However, the poor distribution of rainfall in Dagana, Raneyrou, and Kanel departments will adversely affect crop yields and, by extension, farm incomes and the levels of food stocks.

Despite the reduction in crop yields as a result of the poor spatial distribution of rainfall, cereal production is expected to be up from last season according to government estimates. The Department of Agriculture (DA/SAED) puts peanut production, which is the country’s main cash crop, up by 8.6 percent from 2016 and 36 percent above-average. This increased cereal production is providing above-average food availability in all parts of the country and will give farming households average to above-average incomes.

Pastoral conditions are average to above-average. As of October 10, 2016, there were average to above-average levels of plant biomass production all across the country, raising expectations for average levels of animal production throughout the country, which should provide average incomes for pastoral households. However, the reported pockets of net pasture deficits of up to 30 percent in certain areas, particularly in the Saint Louis, Kolda, and eastern Matam regions, could adversely affect the physical condition of livestock and resulting levels of animal production.

There are adequate supplies of cereal crops on markets across the country. Cereal availability is steadily improving with the shipments to market of freshly harvested crops, along with the stocks of off-season rice crops from riverine areas. In general, household cereal access is in line with the average and improving with food prices stabilizing at levels close to the five-year average. Prices for locally grown cereal crops in all parts of the country are showing no movement from last month. As of the end of September, millet and sorghum prices were four percent below and maize prices were slightly above the five-year average by four percent. The average price of a kilogram of regular broken rice, which is the main cereal consumed by Senegalese households, is at or slightly below the five-year average by approximately three percent.

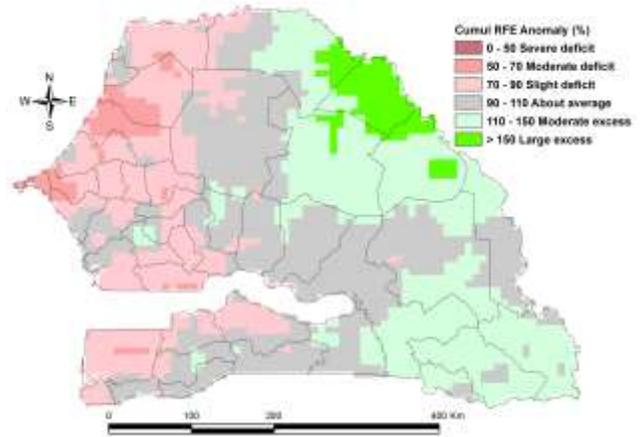
Most households across the country will experience Minimal (IPC Phase 1) food insecurity as of October with the new ongoing harvests and near-average food prices helping to promote average market access. The larger volume of crop production will provide better-than-average food availability in all parts of the country, which will help maintain average household food access between October and next May. Average incomes from the sale of crops and other typical income-generating activities will help give households average to above-average market access, which will keep their food insecurity at Minimal (IPC Phase 1) levels between October 2016 and May 2017.

However, poor households whose livelihoods were degraded by flood damage, particularly in the Fatick, Dakar, Saint Louis, Matam, and Louga areas, will need extra cash to rebuild their lost livelihoods. These households will be unable to meet this need without resorting to atypical strategies involving wage labor, borrowing, and favoring the least expensive types of foods. Accordingly, these households, which represent less than 20 percent of the population, will be facing Stressed (IPC Phase 2) food security outcomes as of March with the depletion of their home-grown crops and seasonal rise in prices.

ABOUT REMOTE MONITORING

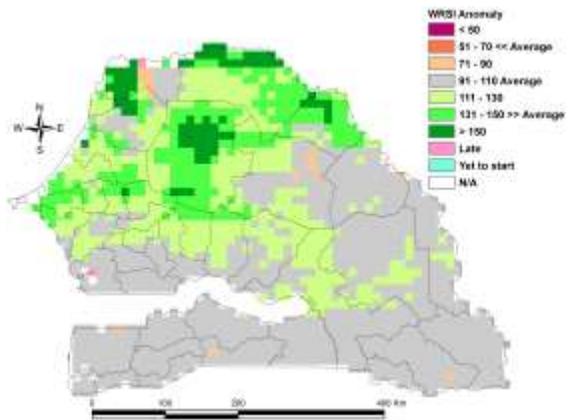
In remote monitoring, a coordinator typically works from a nearby regional office. Relying on partners for data, the coordinator uses scenario development to conduct analysis and produce monthly reports. As less data may be available, remote monitoring reports may have less detail than those from countries with FEWS NET offices. Learn more [here](#).

Figure 1. Estimated cumulative rainfall anomalies (RFE) for the period from May 1, 2016 through October 10, 2016, in millimeters



Source: USGS/FEWS NET

Figure 2. Crop water satisfaction index (WRSI) for the third dekad of September 2016



Source: USGS/FEWS NET