



## GIEWS Country Brief Senegal

Reference Date: 07-November-2022

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Cereal production expected at above-average levels in 2022
- Record high cereal imports forecast in 2021/22
- Prices of cereals increased sharply in 2022
- Unprecedented levels of acute food insecurity for about 880 000 people in 2022

### Cereal production expected at above-average levels in 2022

Harvesting of the 2022 coarse grain crops (maize, millet and sorghum) is underway and it is expected to be completed by the end of November. Harvesting of the 2022 rice crops is expected to take place from early November until January and production prospects are favourable.

The rainy season had a timely start in June, supporting land preparation and early crop development. Between July and October, rains had an overall even distribution in time and space, with cumulative amounts at average to above-average levels. The favourable rains boosted soil moisture levels and resulted in average to above-average vegetation conditions of crops (VCI map), supporting yield expectations across most parts of the country. However, pockets of below-average rains and dry spells at the beginning of the rainy season were registered in parts of northern Podor Department and southeastern Kédougou Department. Torrential rains in July and August in northern departments of Podor, Dagana and Matam resulted in localized flooding in areas adjacent to the Senegal River that led to significant destruction of standing crops, the disruption of agricultural livelihoods and losses of productive assets.

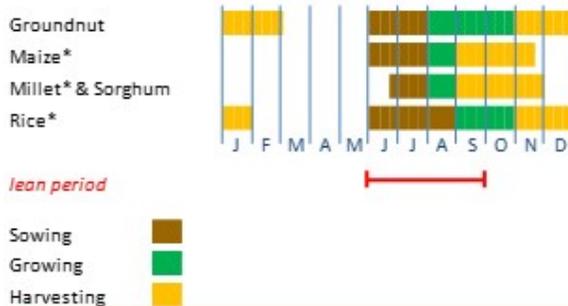
The planted area to cereal crops, particularly rice and maize, increased on a yearly basis, underpinned by a series of government measures, including the rise of paddy farm gate prices from CFA 130 to CFA 160/kg, a scaled-up allocation of credit to farmers and the distribution of agricultural equipment and inputs at subsidized prices.

Despite crop losses associated to floods, the 2022 aggregate cereal production is expected at about 3.9 million tonnes, a 12 percent year-on-year increase and over 25 percent above the previous five-year average, due to increased plantings and high yields.

### Senegal

Crop Calendar

(\*major foodcrop)



Source: FAO/GIEWS.

### Senegal

#### Cereal Production

	2017-2021 average	2021	2022 forecast	change 2022/2021
	000 tonnes			percent
Rice (paddy)	1 210	1 327	1 430	7.8
Millet	953	1 040	1 133	8.9
Maize	588	755	900	19.3
Others	307	359	423	17.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 059</b>	<b>3 481</b>	<b>3 886</b>	<b>11.6</b>

Note: Percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

The overall favourable weather conditions also resulted in an improvement of pasture conditions and boosted fodder availability and water points' levels, leading to a recovery of livestock body conditions and production following dry conditions in rangelands in 2021 that led to poor pastoral conditions in 2021 and early 2022.

### Record high cereal imports forecast in 2021/22

Despite the above-average 2021 cereal production, cereal import requirements are forecast at record high levels in 2021/22. Imports of rice in the 2022 calendar year are forecast at 1.5 million tonnes, 10 percent above the five-year average, while imports of wheat and maize in the 2021/22 marketing year (November/October) are estimated at 800 000 tonnes and 450 000 tonnes, about 15 and 30 percent, respectively, above the average. The increased cereal imports reflect a strong demand, particularly for exports towards neighbouring Mali, where domestic production in 2021 was severely affected by conflicts and unfavourable weather conditions.

The government implemented a series of measures since the second half of 2021 aiming to boost the national food supply and contain inflationary pressure. Import duties for wheat grain and wheat flour were suspended in August 2021 while they were reduced for rice and other food products, including cooking oil and sugar, in February 2022, until further notice. The cut in import duties has been a contributory factor to increased pace of imports in 2021/22.

### Prices of cereals increased sharply in 2022

Prices of locally produced coarse grains have increased significantly and steadily in 2022 and they were over 60 percent higher on a yearly basis. Prices of local and imported varieties of rice have also increased during the same period, although to a lesser extent, and they were, as of September, up to 25 percent above their year-earlier levels. The increase in prices, in spite of above-average domestic production of cereals, high imports and exemptions of the Value added tax (VAT) for rice, reflects increased production costs, driven by high prices of fertilizers and energy, and strong export demand. Furthermore, the depreciation of the national currency, the West African CFA franc, that was equivalent to CFA 662.33/USD 1 in September 2022 compared to CFA 557.30/USD 1 in September 2021, has increased the cost of imported foodstuffs, including rice.

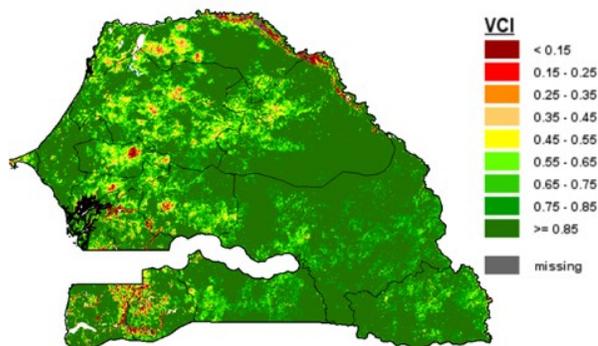
### Unprecedented levels of acute food insecurity for about 880 000 people in 2022

According to the March 2022 "Cadre Harmonisé" (CH) analysis, about 880 000 people were estimated to face acute food insecurity (CH Phase 3 [Crisis] and above) between June and August 2022, including nearly 9 000 people in CH Phase 4 (Emergency). This is the highest number on record and well above the 490 000 people estimated to be acute food insecure during the same period in 2021.

The sharp increase is mostly associated to the high food prices and the poor availability of pasture and fodder which affected livestock production and pastoral livelihoods in 2021 and the first half of 2022. In addition, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), as of September 2022, over 12 000 refugees, mainly from Mauritania, were present in the country and most of them are heavily dependent on humanitarian assistance. Since late 2021, the government

## Senegal - Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

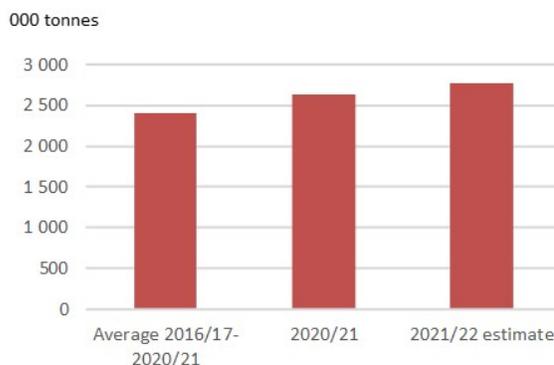
Dekad1, October 2022



Source: FAO/GIEWS Earth Observation System.

## Senegal

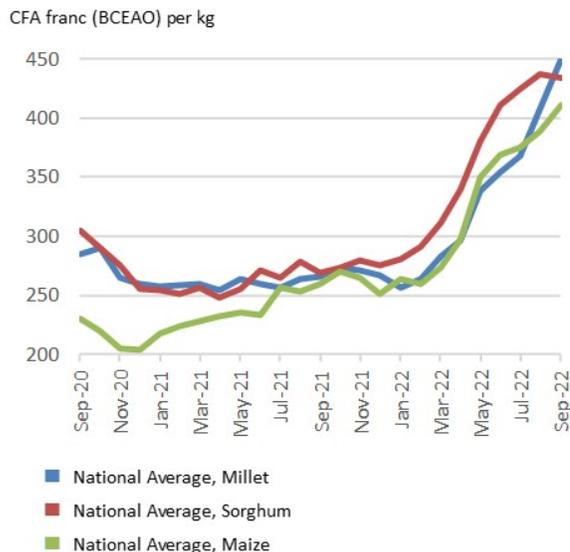
### Cereals Imports



Notes: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.

## Senegal

### Selected retail cereal prices



Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.

implemented a number of policies that aim to improve food security conditions. These include VAT exemptions and price ceilings for imported and locally produced basic food commodities, the reduction of import duties for essential foodstuffs, notably rice and wheat flour, and a one-off cash transfer of CFA 80 000 for about 540 000 vulnerable households that was rolled out between May and July 2022.

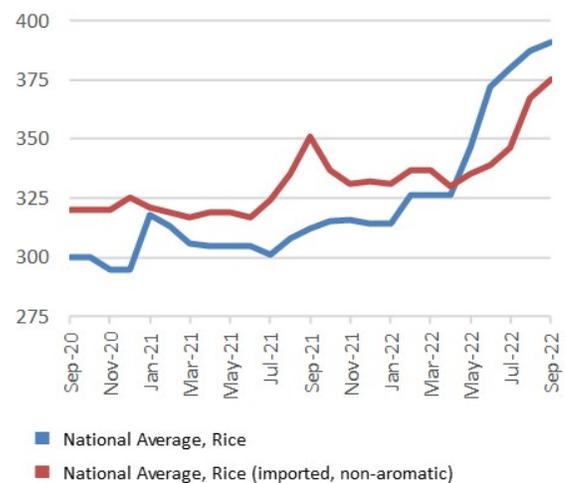
Despite the improvement of pastoral conditions and the ongoing 2022 cereal harvests, that are expected to improve food availability, there are still concerns about food access as prices of locally produced and imported food commodities remain at extremely high levels. The annual inflation has increased steadily in recent months and reached a record high rate of 12 percent last September, likely eroding the purchasing power of most vulnerable households. New CH estimates of the number of people facing acute food insecurity in the last quarter of 2022 are expected to be released in late November by the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS).

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## Senegal

### Selected retail rice prices

CFA franc (BCEAO) per kg



Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.



# GLEWS Country Brief Senegal

Reference Date: 16-June-2021

## FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Timely start of 2021 planting season
- Record cereal output gathered in 2020
- Cereal import requirements forecast above-average level
- Stable cereal prices due to adequate supply
- Pockets of food insecurity remain among most vulnerable households

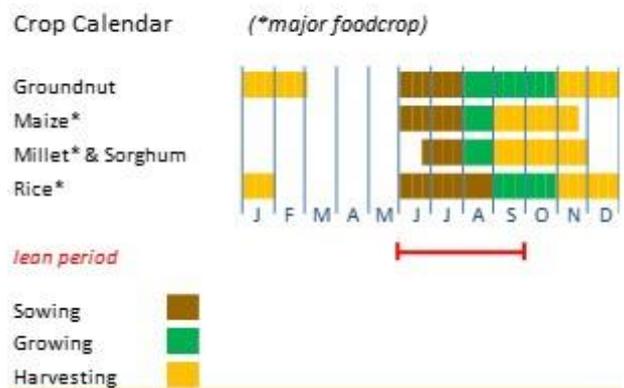
## Timely start of 2021 planting season

Planting of the 2021 coarse grain crops (maize, millet and sorghum), to be harvested from late September to early October, started on time in June in some areas in South-East and is expected to finalize in July. Plot and seedling preparation activities for rice and groundnut crops, to be harvested from November, are also underway and are expected to be completed in August.

The latest weather forecast by the Forum of the Agro-Hydro-Climatic Seasonal Forecast in Sudano-Sahelian Africa (PRESASS) points to below-average rainfall amounts in coastal parts of the country, with prolonged dry spells between June and September 2021, likely affecting yields and availability of pasture and water for livestock. Moreover, localized production shortfalls are likely to occur in some areas bordering the Senegal valley as flooding are expected to occur in July to August 2021 in relation to the forecasted above-average flows of the Senegal basin. However, due to forecasted favourable rainfall across central and northern parts of the country and adequate supply of inputs, 2021 national cereal production is forecast at an above-average level of 3 million tonnes.

In most pastoral areas, seasonal dry conditions are prevailing and rains are expected to start in July. The pastoral lean season is underway with an adequate availability of pasture across the country, with the exception of some areas in Bambey, Diourbel, Kaolack, Niore, Rufisque districts, which experienced pasture deficits during 2020. The domestic transhumant herds are expected to return from southern areas to pastoral areas in July with the normal onset of rainfall. The animal health situation is generally good, with only seasonal disease outbreaks, including Newcastle and Gumboro diseases (poultry), pasteurellosis and distomatosis (ovine and bovine), botulism in cattle, sheep pox in small ruminants, haemorrhagic disease in rabbits, Crime Congo haemorrhagic fever, Equine Influenza, rabies, Bovine zoonotic

## Senegal



Source: FAO/GIEWS.

## Senegal

### Cereal Production

	2016-2020 average	2020	2021 forecast	change 2021/2020
	000 tonnes			percent
Rice (paddy)	1 134	1 350	1 440	6.7
Millet	844	1 145	837	-26.9
Maize	481	761	475	-37.6
Others	262	384	259	-32.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 720</b>	<b>3 640</b>	<b>3 011</b>	<b>-17.3</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

tuberculosis, Anthrax and west Nile fever. Nevertheless, the zoonotic disease, including Rift valley fever (RVF) occurred in Saint-Louis Region in 2020 followed a cycling occurrence in early 2021 due to the vector transmission linked to the climate change and animal mobility through transboundary exchanges.

### Record cereal production harvested in 2020

The 2020 national cereal production is estimated at 3.6 million tonnes, about 40 percent above the average. The good performance mainly reflects favourable weather conditions and an adequate supply of inputs, mostly provided by the government with the support of international partners' organizations. Major year-on-year production increases were recorded for millet and rice (paddy). However, localized production shortfalls were recorded in several areas due to flooding in July and August 2020 as well as pockets of drought at the start (June) and the end (September) of the season.

### Above-average import requirements forecast

The country relies heavily on imports to cover its total domestic cereal consumption needs. Despite the expected above-average 2021 cereal production, import requirements in the 2021/22 marketing year (November/October) are forecast at a high level of 2.4 million tonnes, as traders aim to build their stocks.

### Cereal prices stabilized due to adequate supply

In most regions of the country, the easing of the COVID-19 pandemic containment measures and satisfactory market supplies contributed to maintain prices of coarse grains stable in recent months. Nevertheless, strong domestic demand for household consumption, continued to drive millet prices up in Dakar, the capital city.

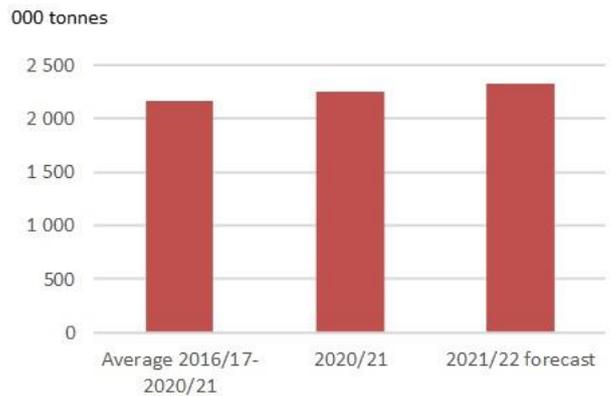
### Continued assistance still needed for vulnerable households

According to the March 2021 "Cadre Harmonisé" analysis, about 488 000 people are estimated to need external food assistance between June and August 2021, well below the 766 000 food insecure people that were estimated for the same period in 2020. The improvement in the food situation and the decline in the number of food insecure population is due to the easing of the COVID-19 pandemic containment measures, which allowed the movement of households to carry out their normal seasonal livelihood activities.

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## Senegal

### Cereals Imports

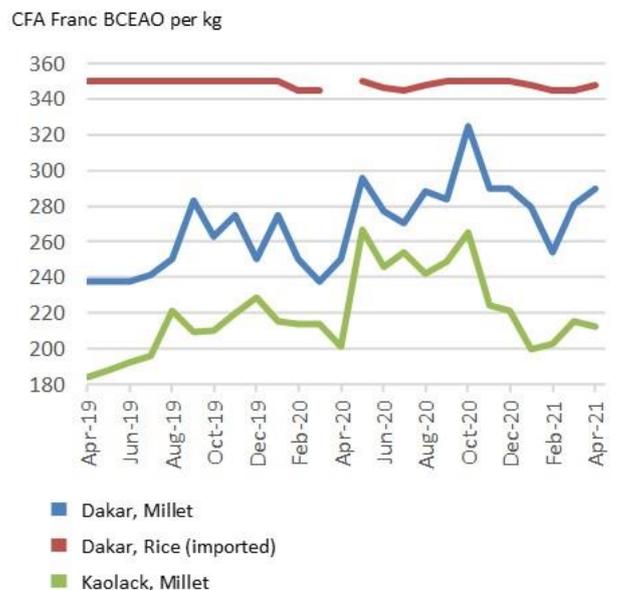


Note: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.

## Senegal

### Selected retail cereal prices



Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.



# GIEWS Country Brief Senegal

Reference Date: 11-September-2020

## FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Favourable moisture conditions allow timely planting of 2020 planting season
- Above-average output estimated in 2019
- Prices of cereals showed mixed trends in July, but were generally higher compared to year earlier
- Continued assistance still needed for vulnerable people

## Favourable moisture conditions allow timely planting of 2020 planting season

Planting of the 2020 crops of coarse grains (millet, sorghum, rice and maize), started on time across the country with the onset of the rains in June. Abundant rains since June resulted in favourable moisture conditions for the germination and establishment of the crops, which are currently at maturity stage and the harvest is expected to start in October. The weather forecast points to above-average rainfall amounts throughout October in most parts of the country and the rain is expected to have a positive impact on yields. Localized production shortfalls are likely to occur in the districts of Dakar, Thiès, Rufisque, Kaolack, Saint-Louis, Louga and Diourbel as well in the areas bordering the Senegal valley due to flooding.

Favourable rainfall in July-August in most pastoral areas of the country improved natural pasture conditions and contributed to the replenishment of water reserves to satisfactory levels. This helped improve livestock body conditions, enhancing the animal market value. The animal health situation is overall stable, with small seasonal outbreaks of epizootic diseases, such as the Peste des petits Ruminants (PPR) in sheep and goats, and the Foot and Mouth (FMD) in cattle.

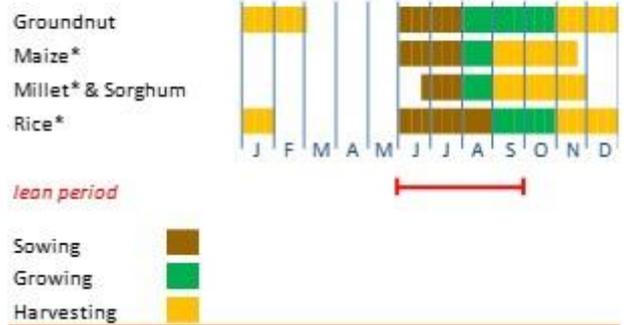
## Above-average cereal production estimated in 2019

Favourable rainfall in 2019 benefitted crop development in most parts of the country. The national cereal production in 2019 is estimated at 2.7 million tonnes, 11 percent above the average of the last five years. However, several areas experienced production shortfalls due to pockets of drought at the start (June) and the end (September) of the seasons as well as flooding during July-August 2019, that affected crops particularly in Bakel and Podor regions.

## Senegal

Crop Calendar

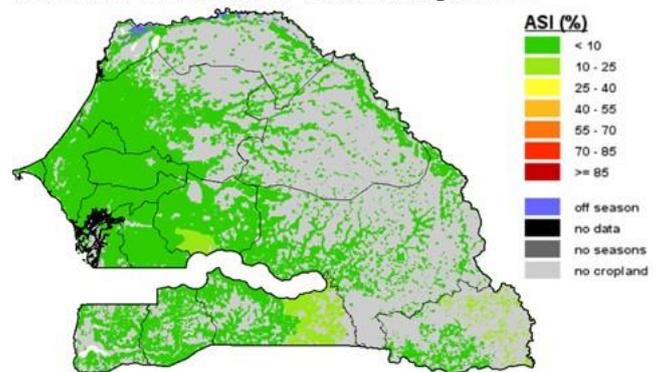
(\*major foodcrop)



Source: FAO/GIEWS.

## Senegal - Agricultural Stress Index (ASI)

from start of season 1 to dekad 3, August 2020



Source: FAO/GIEWS Earth Observation System.

To cover domestic demand, the country relies heavily on rice imports, which account for approximately half of the total domestic cereal requirements. On average, the country imports about 2 million tonnes of cereals, including about 1.2 million tonnes of rice and 0.5 million tonnes of wheat. Despite the above-average 2019 cereal production, import requirements for the 2019/20 marketing year (November/October) are expected to increase at above-average levels due to the strong demand by local traders aiming at replenishing their stocks.

### Prices of cereal showed mixed trends in July, but were generally higher compared to year earlier

Despite the easing of some COVID-19-related restrictive measures in June, some markets are still closed, while others are operating at reduced level due to concerns about virus propagation. Prices of millet, after declining in June, showed mixed trends in July, but were overall higher year on year, supported by a strong domestic demand and limited commodity flows amid the pandemic coupled with declining domestic availabilities. Prices of rice were stable in June and July due to the increased supply from the off-season crops harvested in the Senegal River valley and in Matam District.

### Continued assistance still needed for vulnerable people

Despite the overall satisfactory food security situation, pockets of food insecurity remain and food assistance is needed by the most vulnerable population. Prior to the COVID-19 outbreak, the number of food insecure people was projected to peak at about 766 000 during the lean season between June and August 2020, well above the 341 000 food insecure that were estimated in the same period of 2019. However, the situation is worse than previously expected on account of the impact from the COVID-19 pandemic, including the containment measures that adversely effected households' livelihood activities and incomes.

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## Senegal

### Cereal Production

	2015-2019 average	2019	2020 forecast	change 2020/2019
	000 tonnes			percent
Rice (paddy)	1 045	1 155	1 220	5.6
Millet	796	807	900	11.5
Maize	415	531	434	-18.2
Others	234	275	250	-9.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 491</b>	<b>2 768</b>	<b>2 804</b>	<b>1.3</b>

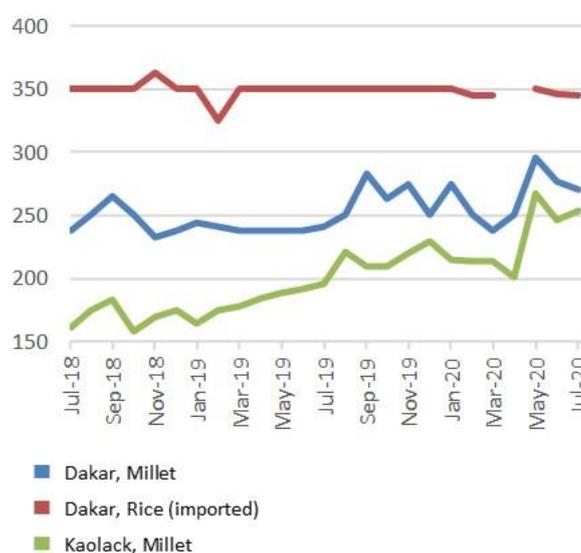
Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

## Senegal

### Selected retail cereal prices

CFA Franc BCEAO per kg



Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.



## GIEWS Country Brief Senegal

Reference Date: 15-April-2020

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Above-average output gathered in 2019
- Cereal import requirements forecast at above-average level
- Cereal prices stabilized due to adequate supply
- Pockets of food security remain among most vulnerable population

### Above-average cereal production harvested in 2019

Seasonal dry weather conditions are prevailing in most areas of the country and planting of the 2020 crops is expected to begin in June-July with the normal onset of the rains.

Harvesting of the major crops, including millet, sorghum and rice (paddy), was completed in November 2019. The 2019 national cereal production is estimated at 2.7 million tonnes, 28 percent above average, but 4 percent below the record 2018 output. Despite the average production at the national level, several localities recorded production shortfalls due to pockets of drought at the start (June) and the end (September) of the seasons as well as flooding that affected crops particularly in Bakel and Podor regions.

In most pastoral areas, seasonal rains are expected to start in July. The pastoral lean season is progressing normally with an average availability of pasture across the country, with the exception of some areas in the east that are facing localized pasture deficits. The domestic transhumant herds are expected to return from southern areas to pastoral areas in July with the normal onset of the rains. The animal health situation is generally stable, with no major disease outbreaks recorded.

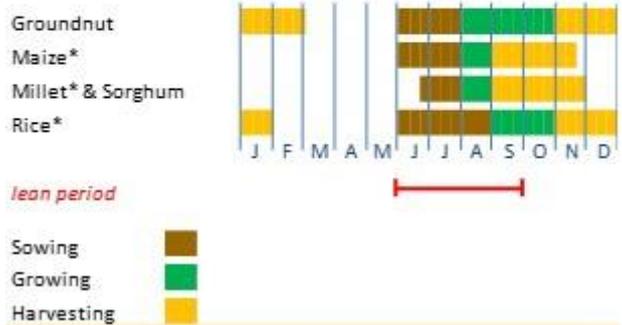
### Above-average import requirements forecast

The country relies heavily on imports to cover its total domestic cereal consumption needs. Although the 2019 cereal production is estimated at an above-average level, import requirements in the 2019/20 marketing year (November/October) are forecast at an above-average level of 2.3 million tonnes. An increase in rice imports is expected due to the slight decline in rice production in the Senegal river valley and the intention of traders to build their stocks.

### Senegal

Crop Calendar

(\*major foodcrop)



Source: FAO/GIEWS.

### Senegal

#### Cereal Production

	2014-2018 average	2018	2019 forecast	change 2019/2018
	000 tonnes			percent
Rice (paddy)	926	1 207	1 155	-4.2
Millet	716	897	807	-10.1
Maize	345	486	531	9.3
Others	200	299	275	-8.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 187</b>	<b>2 889</b>	<b>2 768</b>	<b>-4.2</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

## Cereal prices stabilized due to adequate supply

Despite the seasonal contraction in supply, markets are well stocked as a result of regular internal trade flows and imports. Prices of coarse grains were relatively stable or declined in February on account of good domestic supplies. However, the reduced 2019 output and strong domestic demand, particularly in urban areas, kept prices above their values a year earlier.

## Pockets of food insecurity remain among most vulnerable population

According to the March 2020 "Cadre Harmonisé" analysis, the aggregate number of severely food insecure people (CH Phase 3: "Crisis" and above) is estimated at about 436 000, significantly up from the 151 000 people estimated in March 2019. If appropriate measures and responses are not implemented, this number is projected to increase to nearly 766 000 people during the next lean season between June and August 2020, well above the about 341 000 food insecure people that were estimated for the June-August 2019 period. The deterioration in the food situation and the increase in the number of food insecure population is due to the effects of adverse weather events (drought and floods) on cereal and fodder production.

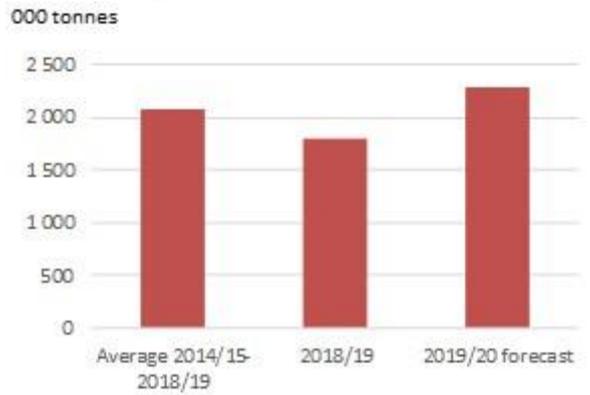
## COVID-19 and measures adopted by the Government

In view of the evolving COVID-19 situation, the Government has decreed a State of Emergency, with the implementation of a total country lockdown and curfew. The Government has also taken some sanitary, social and economic measures. The Government has created a national social solidarity fund of XOF 1 000 billion, which will be sourced from public resources and open to voluntary contributions. Mandatory restrictions on population movements, combined with heightened levels of fear, have led many people to remain at home. Although these measures have not affected the access to food, further restrictions on population movements could hamper the access to land and have a negative impact on the 2020 agricultural production.

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## Senegal

### Cereals Imports

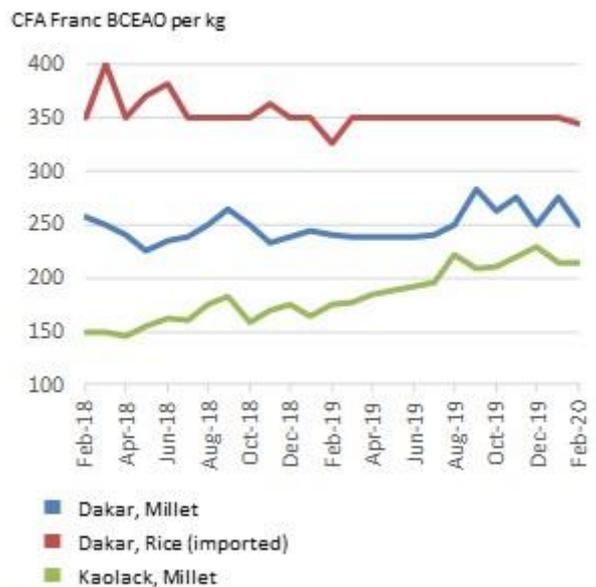


Note: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.

## Senegal

### Selected retail cereal prices



Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.



## GIEWS Country Brief Senegal

Reference Date: 12-June-2019

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Timely start of 2019 planting season
- Above-average output gathered in 2018
- Strong economic growth and low food inflation rate
- Cereal prices stabilized due to adequate supply
- Pockets of food security remain among most vulnerable population

### Timely start of 2019 planting season

Planting of the 2019 coarse grain crops (maize, millet and sorghum), to be harvested from late September to early October, started on time in June in a few regions (South-East) of the country and is expected to finalize in July. In 2019, planting of the rice crop and sowing of groundnuts, to be harvested from November, is also underway and is expected to be completed by end-August. The start of the rains was on time in early June in the South Eastern Region (Kedougou) and cumulative rainfall amounts resulted in favourable moisture conditions to support planting operations and crop growth.

In April 2019, the Forum of Seasonal Agro-Climatic released its forecast for the whole rainy season (June/October) across the Sahel and Soudanian zones. The forecast points to below-average rainfall amounts with prolonged dry spells and an early cessation of rains in coastal areas as well as in the northwest. If this forecast materializes, this will impact the agricultural production, the availability of pasture and water and pastoralists livelihoods.

In most pastoral areas, seasonal rains are expected to start in July. Currently, pasture availability is scarce and most water points dried up, with the emergence of epizootic diseases and generalized worsening of animal body condition. Senegal has experienced, from March 2019, a severe equine influenza on donkeys and horses mainly in Diourbel, St Louis, Tambacounda and Sédhiou.

### Above-average cereal production gathered in 2018

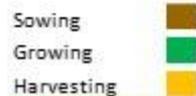
Due to favourable rainfall conditions and timely provision of inputs by the Government, the 2018 cereal production is estimated at about 2.8 million tonnes, about 55 percent above average and 14 percent above last year's record. The major increases were observed in rice paddy and maize production.

### Senegal

Crop Calendar (\*major foodcrop)



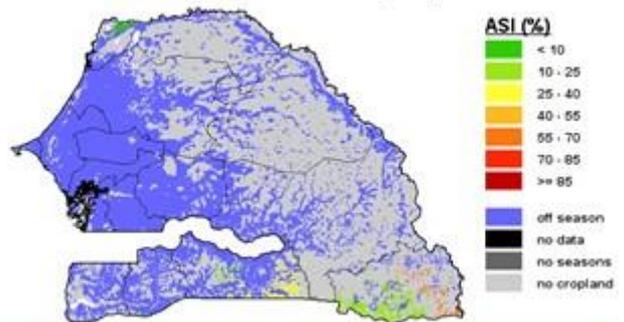
lean period



Source: FAO/GIEWS.

### Senegal - Agricultural Stress Index (ASI)

From start of season 1 to Dekad 3, May 2019



Source: FAO/GIEWS Earth Observation System.

The good performance of the season is also explained by the increased access of factors of production, including the certified seeds and inputs which led to an increase in cultivated areas of 3 percent compared to 2017/18 and 22 percent compared to the average of the last five years. This has also contributed to increase the yields compared to the average of the past five years.

To cover domestic demand, the country relies heavily on rice imports, which account for approximately half of the total domestic cereal requirements. On average, the country imports about 2 million tonnes of cereals, including about 1.2 million tonnes of rice and 0.5 million tonnes of wheat. Although cereal production is estimated at an above-average level in 2018, imports in the 2018/19 marketing year (November/October) are forecast to remain stable as traders aimed to maintain their stocks at optimum level.

### Strong economic growth and low food inflation rate

According to the Economic Intelligence Unit (EIU), the economic growth is forecast to remain strong at about 6.8 percent in 2019. The economic expansion is supported by high private investments in the sectors of oil, energy, transport infrastructure, agriculture, tourism, textiles and information technology. The findings in oil and gas, and the stable political environment also contribute to maintain a robust economic growth. Overall, the country's food inflation is minimal, averaging 2.57 percent from 2010 until 2019, reflecting relatively stable domestic food prices. Inflation in 2019 is expected to remain well below the UEMOA (Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine) convergence rate of 3 percent.

### Cereal prices stabilized due to adequate supply

Despite the seasonal decline of supplies, markets were well stocked as a result of farmers' destocking following the normal onset of the rainfall in early June and regular internal trade flows and imports. This has contributed to keep prices of coarse grains relatively stable in April compared to March and down from a year earlier.

### Pockets of food insecurity remain among most vulnerable population

Despite the overall satisfactory food security situation, pockets of food insecurity remain and food assistance is needed by the most vulnerable population. According to the March 2019 "Cadre Harmonisé" analysis, about 151 500 people were estimated to be in need of food assistance from March to May 2019, with a decrease from 320 000 people estimated in March to May 2018. This number is expected to increase over 340 000 people during the lean season (June to August 2019) if no mitigation actions are taken.

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## Senegal

### Cereal Production

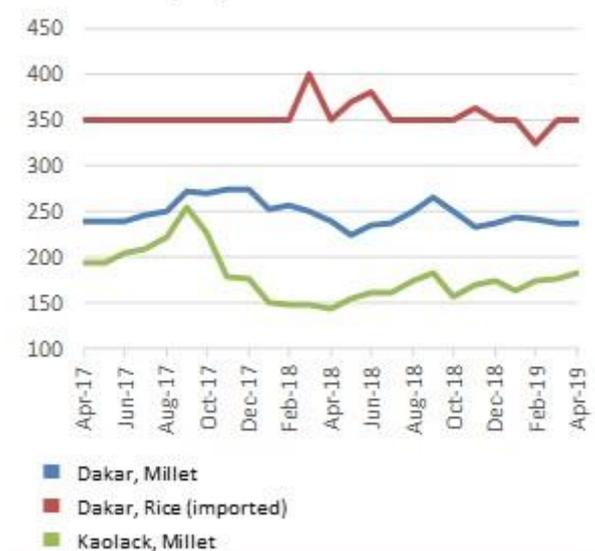
	2013-2017 average	2017	2018 estimate	change 2018/2017
	000 tonnes			percent
Rice (paddy)	772	1 011	1 207	19.3
Millet	640	876	897	2.5
Maize	293	410	486	18.3
Others	159	221	299	35.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 863</b>	<b>2 519</b>	<b>2 889</b>	<b>14.7</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

## Senegal

### Selected retail cereal prices

CFA Franc BCEAO per kg



Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.



## GIEWS Country Brief Senegal

Reference Date: 11-January-2019

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Favourable rainfall conditions and timely provision of inputs lead to above average production in 2018
- Despite above-average production, 2018/19 imports remain stable or slightly decrease
- Cereal prices stable or declining following seasonal trends
- Overall food security generally satisfactory

### Above-average cereal production gathered in 2018

Harvesting activities for millet, sorghum and maize crops have almost finalized, while harvesting of rice and groundnut crops is still ongoing and will be completed by end-January. Due to favourable rainfall conditions and timely provision of inputs by the Government, the 2018 cereal production is estimated at about 2.5 million tonnes, about 35 percent above average and similar to last year's record. Major increases were observed in millet and maize production.

In main grazing areas of the country, favourable rains ensured sufficient and quality pastures for livestock as well as an adequate replenishment of main water points. Overall, animals have satisfactory body conditions and improved market value. The animal health situation is generally stable, with no major disease outbreaks recorded.

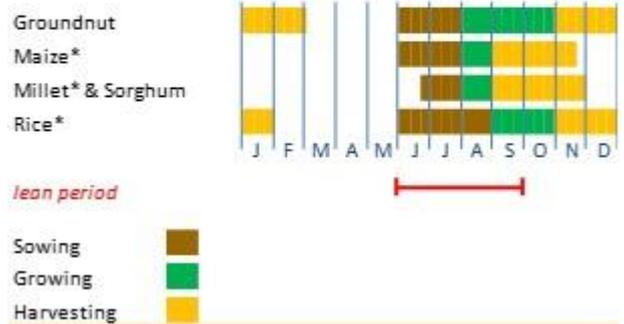
The country relies heavily on rice imports, which account for approximately half of the total domestic cereal requirements. On average, the country imports about 1.8 million tonnes of cereals, including about 1.2 million tonnes of rice and about 500 000 tonnes of wheat. Although, cereal production is estimated at an above-average level in 2018, imports in 2018/19 are forecast to remain stable or slightly decrease as traders are expected to replenish their stocks.

### Cereal prices declining on most markets

In most markets, prices of millet declined in October 2018, with the expectation of a good 2018 harvest and were significantly lower than a year earlier level. Prices of imported rice, the most consumed cereal in the country, remained relatively stable, while those of husked rice, locally produced and with higher quality, recorded some increases in October 2018, before the new harvest began in November 2018.

### Senegal

Crop Calendar (\*major foodcrop)



Source: FAO/GIEWS.

### Senegal

#### Cereal Production

	2013-2017 average	2017	2018 forecast	change 2018/2017
	000 tonnes			percent
Rice (paddy)	771	1 007	920	-8.7
Millet	640	875	827	-5.5
Maize	293	410	476	16.0
Others	158	219	295	34.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 862</b>	<b>2 512</b>	<b>2 518</b>	<b>0.2</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

## Pockets of food security remain among most vulnerable population

According to the Economic Intelligence Unit (EIU), high private investments in oil, energy, transport infrastructure, agriculture, tourism, textiles and information technology will continue to maintain a stable economic growth of about 7 percent in 2018. The positive geological findings, including oil and gas, and the stable political environment, also contribute to maintain a robust economic growth.

Despite the overall satisfactory food security situation, pockets of food insecurity remain and food assistance is needed by the most vulnerable population. According to the November 2018 “Cadre Harmonisé” analysis, about 94 500 people were estimated to be in Phase 3: “Crisis” and above during the period October-December 2018, down from 315 000 in October-December 2017. The caseload is projected to increase to 375 700 from June to August 2019 period, if mitigation measures are not taken.

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## Senegal

### Selected retail cereal prices

CFA Franc BCEAO per kg



Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.



## GIEWS Country Brief Senegal

Reference Date: 02-August-2018

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Favourable moisture conditions allow timely planting of 2018 crops
- Above average production recorded in 2017
- Cereal prices stable or declining in recent months
- Humanitarian assistance needed for vulnerable people

### Timely start of 2018 planting season

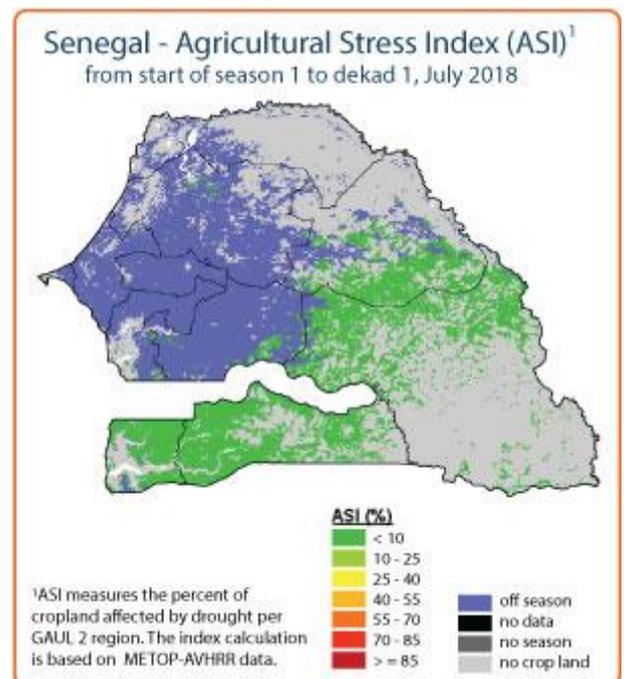
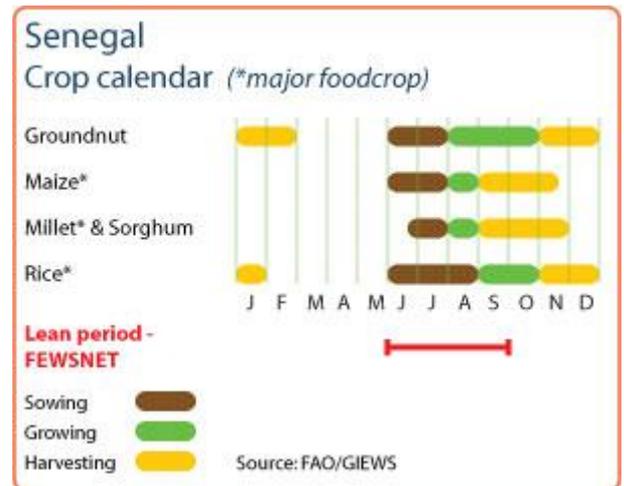
Planting of the 2018 coarse grains crops (maize, millet and sorghum), to be harvested from September, started on time in June in the southern and western parts of the country and continued in the northern cropping areas where it is about to finalize. Planting of rice, to be harvested from November, is expected to be completed by end-August. Land preparation and planting operations for groundnuts, the major cash crop produced in the country, are ongoing and the harvest will start in November. The cumulative rainfall amounts since June resulted in favourable moisture conditions for crop growth in the country.

Favourable rains have improved pasture supply and quality, allowing animals to maintain good body conditions and enhance their market value. No major disease outbreaks have been recorded yet. As a result, the animal health situation is relatively satisfactory.

### Above-average cereal production gathered in 2017

Favourable weather conditions and Government support to the agricultural sector in 2017 have contributed to obtain a bumper cereal output for the third consecutive year. The 2017 national cereal production was estimated at 2.5 million tonnes, about 18 percent above the previous year's good output and about 52 percent above the last five-year average. Major increases were observed in millet and maize production.

Imports account for almost half of the country's total domestic cereal requirements. On average, the country imports about 1.8 million tonnes of cereals, including about 1.2 million tonnes of rice and about 500 000 tonnes of wheat. Following an above-average harvest, the import requirements for the 2017/18 marketing year (November/October) are set at average 1.9 million tonnes, with a decrease of about 16 percent compared to the previous year.



## Stable cereal prices with some declining trends

Prices of coarse grains remained generally stable in May due to sufficient level of supply and normal demand. Since mid-June, production of off-season local rice crops strengthened market availability in the producing areas. Millet and imported rice were showing some declining trends between May and April 2018 in Dakar.

## Food security situation mostly stable although pockets of food insecurity remain

According to the Economic Intelligence Unit (EIU), the economy grew at about 6.8 percent in 2017 and is expected to remain stable in 2018 due to higher private investment, particularly in the sectors of oil, energy, transport infrastructure, agriculture, tourism, textiles and information technology. In 2018, the food price inflation year-on-year is forecast at 1.4 percent, up from 1.3 percent reported in 2017, due to higher global oil and food prices.

Despite three consecutive years of above-average harvests, pockets of food insecurity remain. According to the March 2018 “Cadre Harmonisé” analysis, about 320 000 people were estimated to be food insecure in March to May 2018 compared to 315 000 in October-December 2017. This number is expected to increase to 750 000 during the lean season between June and August 2018 if no mitigation actions are taken.

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### Senegal

#### Cereal production

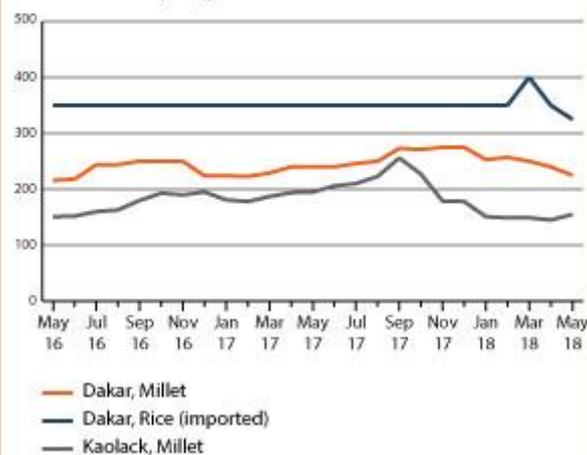
	2012-2016	2016	2017 estimate	change
	average			2017/2016
	000 tonnes			percent
Rice (paddy)	663	946	1 011	7
Millet	597	651	875	34
Maize	257	346	410	18
Others	142	182	219	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 660</b>	<b>2 124</b>	<b>2 516</b>	<b>18</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

### Senegal

#### Selected retail cereal prices

CFA Franc BCEAO per Kg



Source: Agence Nationale de la Statistique et la Démographie (ANSD)



## GIEWS Country Brief Senegal

Reference Date: 03-May-2018

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Favourable rains and continued Government support contributed to obtain bumper cereal output in 2017
- Feed and water availability impacts livestock condition as dry season progresses
- Cereal prices stable or declining in recent months
- Food security situation mostly stable although pockets of food insecurity prevail

### Above-average cereal production gathered in 2017

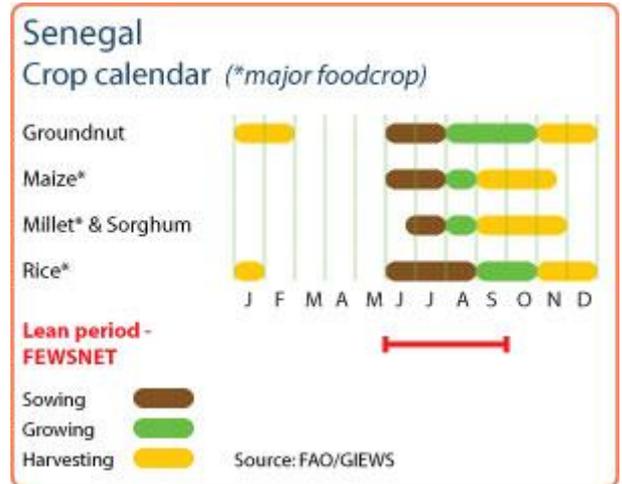
Seasonal dry conditions prevail in most parts of the country. Land preparation and planting of the 2018 cereal crops will begin with the arrival of the rains, usually from June.

Harvesting of the 2017 maize and millet crops, the major coarse grains produced in the country, was completed last November 2017, while the rice harvest was concluded in January 2018. Favourable weather conditions and continued Government support to the agricultural sector have contributed to obtain a bumper cereal crop for the third consecutive year. The 2014-2017 National Programme for Self-Sufficiency in Rice was designed to increase domestic rice production and reduce rice import requirements by providing subsidized seeds and fertilizers. Although the programme ended, the Government pledged to continue the provision of subsidized inputs also in the 2018/19 marketing year.

Official estimates put the 2017 aggregate cereal production at about 2.5 million tonnes, about 18 percent above the previous year's already record output and over 35 percent above the last five-year average. Although the cereal planted in 2017 increased by only about 2.5 percent compared to the previous year, average yields of millet, maize and sorghum rose by 34, 21 and 12 percent, respectively.

### Feed and water availability impacts livestock condition as dry season progresses

Substantial rainfall deficits were observed during the 2017 rainy season. With the progress of the ongoing dry season, as of March 2018, 19 out of the 42 departments reported feed stock deficits, leading to livestock degradation and mortalities. While pasture remains locally available in the southern regions of



Senegal  
Cereal production

	2012-2016 average	2016	2017 estimate	change 2017/2016
	000 tonnes		percent	
Rice (paddy)	663	946	1 011	7
Millet	597	651	875	34
Maize	257	346	410	18
Others	142	182	219	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 660</b>	<b>2 124</b>	<b>2 516</b>	<b>18</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Senegal, grazing is affected by bush fires (so far about 14 000 hectares burnt) and increased competition on pastures by animals from Mauritania. As a result, livestock prices have fallen sharply in various markets, recording a 20-35 percent drop compared to the same period last year. Watering remains a challenge with the majority of the surface ponds seasonally drying out and pastoralists forced to rely only on underground wells.

### Cereal prices declining

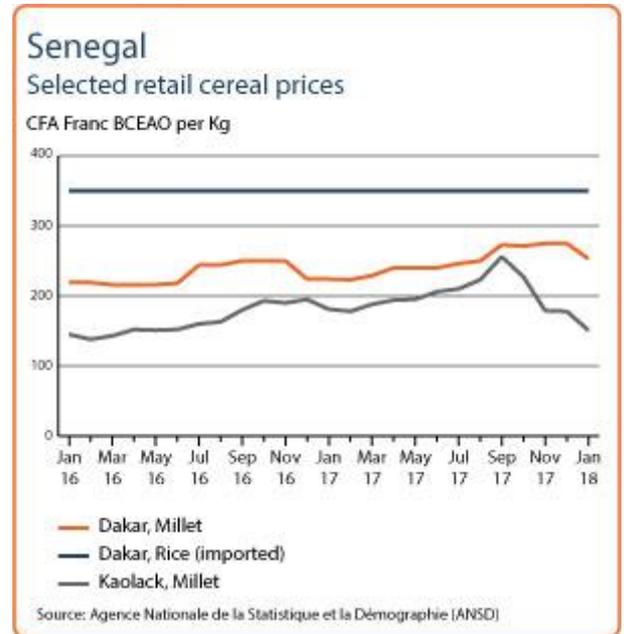
Prices of coarse grains remained stable or declined in January 2018 on account of the good 2017 harvest and average demand for stockpiling. Prices of local and imported rice have remained mostly stable. On average, the country imports about 1.8 million tonnes of cereals, including 1.2 million tonnes of rice and 500 000 tonnes of wheat, covering almost half of the country's total domestic cereal requirements. India, Thailand and Brazil are the largest suppliers of rice.

### Food security situation mostly stable although pockets of food insecurity prevail

A large segment of the Senegalese population relies on traditional agriculture and livestock-related activities to maintain their livelihoods and, therefore, remains in a state of chronic vulnerability due to unpredictable seasonal rains and climatic conditions. Moreover, the high import dependency rate for food exposes the population to fluctuations in the global market.

Despite three consecutive years of above-average harvests, pockets of food insecurity prevail. According to the latest "Cadre Harmonisé" analysis, if nothing is done between June and August 2018, about 750 000 people (out of 15 million inhabitants) are projected to be in Phase 3: "Crisis" and Phase 4: "Emergency", with an increase from about 420 000 in March-May 2018.

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## GIEWS Country Brief Senegal

Reference Date: 20-April-2017

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Favourable rains and continued Government support contributed to bumper cereal output in 2016
- Cereal prices declining in recent months
- Improved food security situation anticipated in marketing year 2016/17 (November/October)

### Above-average cereal production gathered in 2016

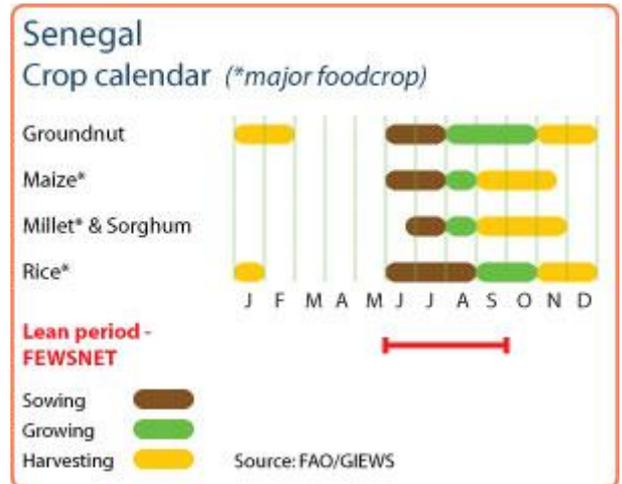
Seasonal dry conditions prevail in most parts of the country. Land preparation and planting of the 2017 cereal crops will begin with the arrival of the rains, usually from June.

Harvesting of maize and millet, the major coarse grains produced in the country, was completed in November 2016, while the rice harvest was concluded in January 2017. Favourable weather conditions and continued Government support to the agricultural sector have contributed to obtain a bumper cereal crop for the second year in a row. Official estimates put the 2016 aggregate cereal production at about 2.1 million tonnes, slightly down from the previous year's record output, but about 46 percent above last five-year average. Maize output was 63 percent above the level of the previous five years. By contrast, production of millet, the most important staple crop, decreased by about 13 percent compared to the 2015 output, but was still 16 percent above average. The good precipitation levels also improved pasture conditions throughout the country.

A record crop was already gathered in 2015 following favourable rains and Government support. The 2015 aggregate cereals production was estimated at some 2.15 million tonnes, 72 percent above the previous year's level and 56 percent above the average of the previous five years.

### Cereal prices declining

Good supplies from the new 2016 harvest have resulted in price declines for coarse grains in recent months. However, prices in February 2017 were still above their year-earlier levels. By contrast, prices of local and imported rice have remained mostly stable. Generally, domestic production covers about half of the country's cereal utilization requirements. Therefore, Senegal continues to rely heavily on rice imports from the international market to meet its food requirements.



Senegal  
Cereal production

	2011-2015 average	2015	2016 estimate	change 2016/2015
	000 tonnes			percent
Millet	563	749	651	-13
Rice (paddy)	555	906	946	4
Maize	212	304	346	14
Others	124	192	182	-5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 455</b>	<b>2 151</b>	<b>2 125</b>	<b>-1</b>

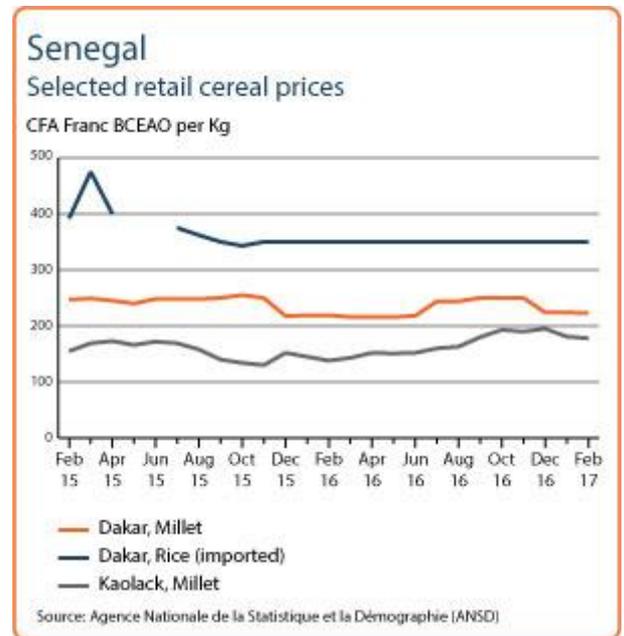
Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

## Food security situation mostly stable reflecting two consecutive years of bumper harvests

A large segment of the Senegalese population relies on traditional agriculture and livestock-related activities to maintain their livelihoods and, therefore, remains in a state of chronic vulnerability due to unpredictable seasonal rains and climatic conditions. Moreover, the high import dependency rate for food exposes the population to fluctuations in the global market.

The bumper harvests gathered over the last two years are expected to significantly improve the fragile food security situation. According to the last “Cadre Harmonisé” analysis conducted in the country, about 430 000 people are estimated to be in Phase 3: “Crisis” and above.

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## GIEWS Country Brief Senegal

Reference Date: 06-February-2017

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Favourable rains and continued Government support contributed to bumper 2016 cereal output for second consecutive year
- Cereal prices on the decline in December but higher than year earlier levels
- Improved food security situation anticipated in marketing year 2016/17 (November/October)

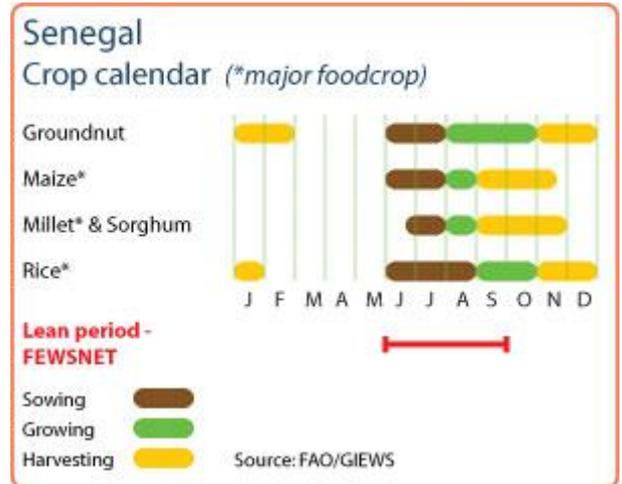
### Above-average cereal production gathered in 2016

Harvesting of maize and millet, the major grains produced in the country, was completed in November 2016, while the rice harvest was completed in January 2017. Favourable weather conditions and continued Government support to the agricultural sector have contributed to a significant increase in cereal production for the second year in a row. Preliminary estimates put the 2016 aggregate cereal production at about 2.25 million tonnes, 5 percent above the previous year's bumper output and about 55 percent above-average. Maize output was almost double the level of the previous five years, while production of millet, the most important staple crop, decreased by about 7 percent compared to the 2015 output, but was still 24 percent above average. The good precipitation levels also improved pasture conditions throughout the country.

A bumper crop was already gathered in 2015 following favourable rains and Government support. The 2015 aggregate cereals production was estimated at some 2.15 million tonnes, 72 percent above the previous year's level and 56 percent above the average of the previous five years.

### Cereal prices on the decline

Good supplies from the new 2016 harvest have resulted in price declines for coarse grains. However, prices in December 2016 were still above their year-earlier levels. For example, aggregate millet prices in December 2016 were 12 percent higher than their levels in December 2015. By contrast, prices of local and imported rice were nearly at the same levels as in the previous year. Generally, domestic production covers a little over half of the country's cereal utilization requirements. Therefore, Senegal continues to rely heavily on rice imports from the international market to meet its food requirements.



Senegal  
Cereal production

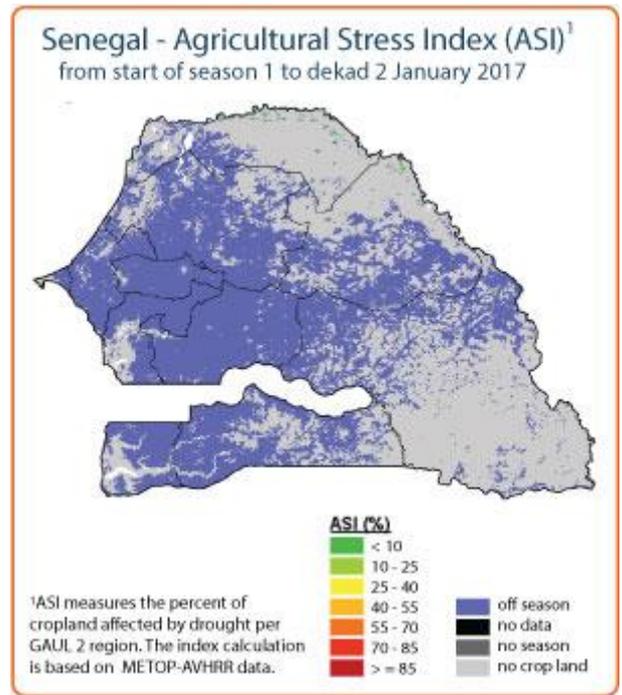
	2011-2015 average	2015	2016 forecast	change 2016/2015
	000 tonnes		percent	
Millet	563	749	699	-7
Rice (paddy)	555	906	951	5
Maize	212	304	401	32
Others	124	192	197	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 455</b>	<b>2 151</b>	<b>2 248</b>	<b>5</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

## Food security situation mostly stable reflecting two consecutive years of bumper harvests

A large segment of the Senegalese population relies on traditional agriculture and livestock-related activities to maintain their livelihoods, and, therefore, remains in a state of chronic vulnerability due to unpredictable seasonal rains and climatic conditions. Moreover, the high import dependency rate for food exposes the population to fluctuations in the global market.

The bumper harvests gathered over the last two years are expected to significantly improve the fragile food security situation. However, according to the last “Cadre Harmonisé” analysis conducted in the country, about 345 000 people were estimated to be in Phase 3: Crisis and above.





## GIEWS Country Brief Senegal

Reference Date: 06-October-2016

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Crop prospects remain uncertain due to rainfall deficits in parts of the country
- Improved food security situation anticipated in marketing year 2015/16 (November/October)

### Precipitation improved from July in most parts of the country but overall crop prospects remain uncertain

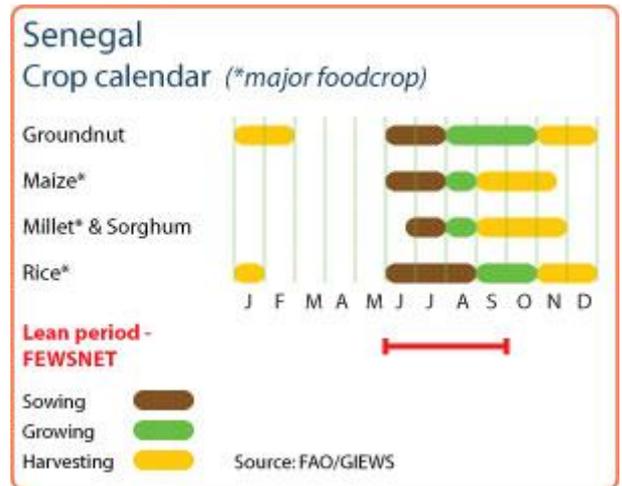
The 2016 coarse grains harvest has started. Harvesting of rice is expected to begin in November. Following irregular and insufficient rains in most parts of the country at the beginning of the cropping season, precipitation increased significantly from July, thus reconstituting soil water reserves and improving crop prospects. However, as plantings were delayed and replanting carried out in several regions, crops and pastures will need rains to continue until mid-October to cover their entire growing cycle. The Government has continued to support the agricultural sector through the provision of seeds and fertilizers. An above-average 2016 crop is expected, according to preliminary estimates by the National Agricultural Statistics Services.

In 2015, favourable weather conditions and enhanced Government support to the agricultural sector contributed to a significant increase in cereal production. Official estimates put the 2015 output at about 2.15 million tonnes, 72 percent above the previous year's level and 56 percent above average. Production of millet, the most important staple crop, increased by 83 percent, while production of groundnuts, increased by 68 percent compared to the 2014 output. The good precipitation levels also improved pasture conditions throughout the country.

A reduced crop was gathered in 2014 due to irregular rains throughout the cropping season. The aggregate 2014 cereal production was estimated at about 1.2 million tonnes, similar to the previous year's harvest, but a 9 percent drop relative to the five-year average. Moreover, the erratic rains caused the depletion of grazing resources and lowered water points' level in the major pastoral areas of the country.

### Cereal prices are generally stable

Despite the good crop gathered last year, prices of coarse grains have remained similar to their year-earlier levels. Millet prices in August 2016 were nearly at the same levels as last year.



Senegal  
Cereal production

	2010-2014 average	2015	2016 forecast	change 2016/2015
	000 tonnes			percent
Millet	576	749	750	0
Rice (paddy)	495	906	906	0
Maize	189	304	304	0
Others	118	192	192	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 378</b>	<b>2 151</b>	<b>2 152</b>	<b>0</b>

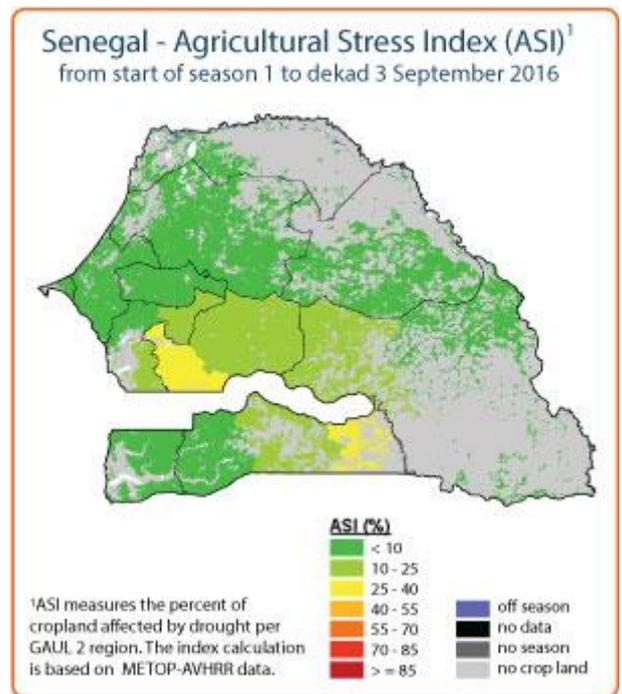
Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Similarly, local and imported rice prices were about last year's levels. Domestic production covers a little over half of the country's cereal utilization requirements. Therefore, Senegal continues to rely heavily on rice imports from the international market to meet its food requirements.

### Food security situation is mostly stable reflecting bumper harvest gathered in 2015

A large segment of the Senegalese population relies on traditional agriculture and livestock related activities to maintain their livelihoods, and therefore, remains in a state of chronic vulnerability due to unpredictable seasonal rains and climatic conditions. Moreover, the high import dependency rate for food exposes the population to fluctuations in the global market.

The bumper harvest gathered in 2015 has significantly improved the fragile food security situation. According to the last "Cadre Harmonisé" analysis conducted in the country, about 220 461 people were estimated to be in Phase 3: "Crisis" and above.





## GIEWS Country Brief Senegal

Reference Date: 17-August-2016

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Early crop prospects uncertain due to rainfall deficits in parts of the country
- Improved food security situation anticipated in marketing year 2015/16 (November/October)

### Crop prospects improved, reflecting increased rains in July

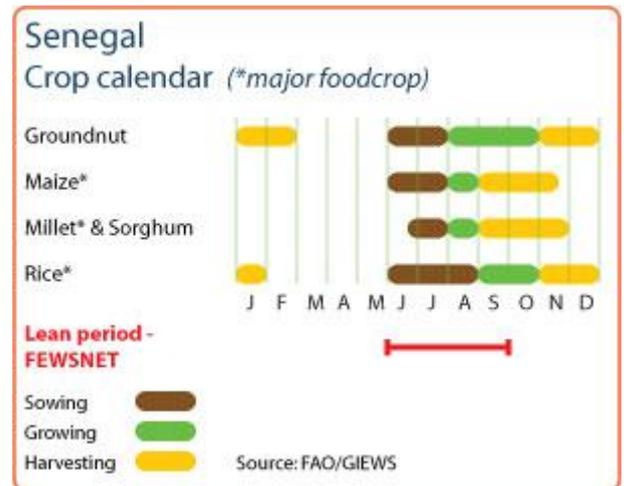
Following irregular and insufficient rains in most parts of the country at the beginning of the cropping season, precipitation increased significantly in July over the main producing areas, thus reconstituting soil water reserves and improving crop prospects. Satellite imagery for early August indicated that crops continued to benefit from good rains. However, as plantings were delayed and replanting carried out in several regions, crops and pastures will need rains late in the season to cover their entire growing cycle.

In 2015, favourable weather conditions and enhanced Government support to the agricultural sector contributed to a significant increase in cereal production. Official estimates put the 2015 aggregate cereal production at about 2.15 million tonnes, 72 percent above the previous year's output and 56 percent above average. Production of millet, the most important staple crop, increased by 83 percent, while production of groundnuts, increased by 68 percent compared to the 2014 output. The good precipitation levels also improved pasture conditions throughout the country.

A reduced crop was gathered in 2014 due to irregular rains throughout the cropping season. The aggregate 2014 cereal production was estimated at about 1.2 million tonnes, similar to the previous year's harvest, but a 9 percent drop relative to the five-year average. Moreover, the erratic rains caused the depletion of grazing resources and lowered water points' level in the major pastoral areas of the country.

### Food security improved significantly since September 2015

A large segment of the Senegalese population relies on traditional agriculture and livestock related activities to maintain their livelihoods, and, therefore, remain in a state of chronic vulnerability due to unpredictable seasonal rains and climatic



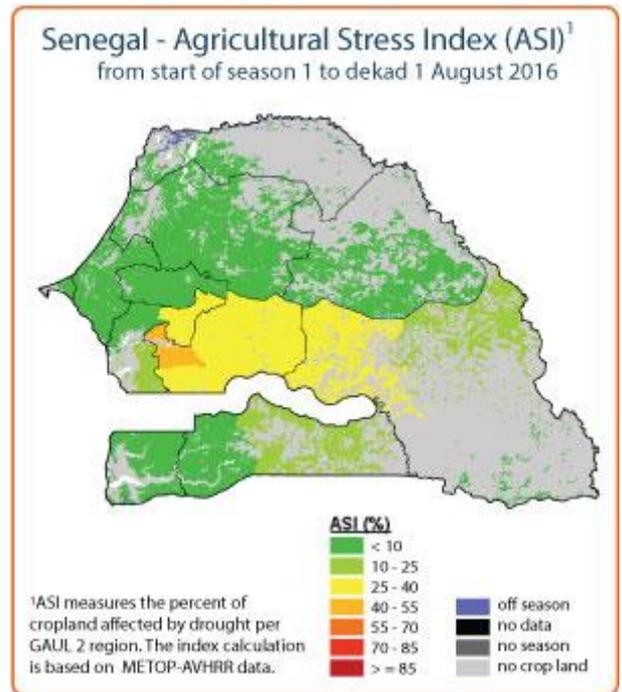
Senegal  
Cereal production

	2010-2014 average	2014	2015 estimate	change 2015/2014
	000 tonnes			percent
Millet	576	409	749	83
Rice (paddy)	495	559	906	62
Maize	189	179	304	70
Others	118	104	192	85
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 378</b>	<b>1 251</b>	<b>2 151</b>	<b>72</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

conditions. Moreover, the high import dependency rate for food exposes the population to fluctuations of the global market.

The bumper harvest gathered in 2015 has significantly improved the fragile food security situation. According to the last “Cadre Harmonisé” analysis conducted in the country, about 37 500 people were estimated to be in Phase 3: “Crisis” and above between October and December 2015, compared to over 1 million during June-August 2015.



## Senegal

Reference Date: 09-March-2016

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Favourable rains and Government support contributed to improved 2015 harvest
- Improved food security situation anticipated in marketing year 2015/16 (November/October)

### Above-average cereal production gathered in 2015

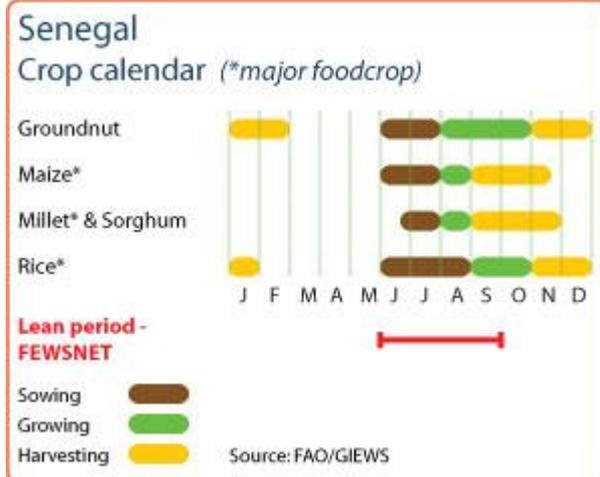
Harvesting of maize and millet, the major grains produced in the country, was completed in November 2015, while the rice harvest was completed in January 2016. Favourable weather conditions and enhanced Government support to the agricultural sector have contributed to a significant increase in cereal production in 2015. Preliminary estimates put the 2015 aggregate cereal production at about 2.27 million tonnes, 82 percent above the previous year's output and 65 percent above-average. Production of millet, the most important staple crop, increased by 83 percent, while production of groundnuts, the main cash crop for farmers, increased by 68 percent compared to the 2014 output. The good precipitation levels also improved pasture conditions throughout the country.

A reduced crop was gathered in 2014 due to irregular rains throughout the cropping season. The aggregate 2014 cereal production was estimated at about 1.2 million tonnes, similar to the previous year's harvest, but a 9 percent drop relative to the five-year average. Moreover, the erratic rains caused the depletion of grazing resources and lowered water points' level in the major pastoral areas of the country.

### Food security improved significantly since September 2015

A large segment of the Senegalese population relies on traditional agriculture and livestock-related activities to maintain their livelihoods, and, therefore, remain in a state of chronic vulnerability due to unpredictable seasonal rains and climatic conditions. Moreover, the high import dependency rate for food exposes the population to fluctuations of the global market.

The bumper harvest gathered in 2015 has significantly improved the fragile food security situation. According to the last "Cadre Harmonisé" analysis conducted in the country, about 37 500 people were estimated to be in Phase 3: "Crisis" and above between October and December 2015, compared to over 1 million during June-August 2015.



**Senegal Cereal production**

	2010-2014 average	2014	2015 estimate	change 2015/2014
	000 tonnes			percent
Millet	576	409	749	83
Rice (paddy)	495	559	917	64
Maize	189	179	388	117
Others	118	104	217	109
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 378</b>	<b>1 251</b>	<b>2 271</b>	<b>82</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

## Senegal

Reference Date: 25-January-2016

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Favorable rains and Government support contributed to improved 2015 harvest
- An improved food security situation anticipated in marketing year 2015/2016 (November/October)

### Above-average cereal production gathered in 2015

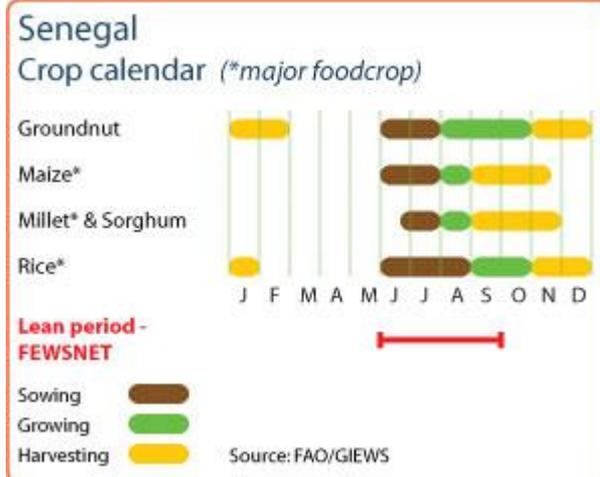
Harvesting of maize and millet, the major grains produced in the country, was completed in November 2015, while the rice harvest was completed in January 2016. Favourable weather conditions and enhanced Government support to the agricultural sector have contributed to a significant increase in cereal production this season. Preliminary estimates put the 2015 aggregate cereal production at about 2.27 million tonnes, 82 percent above the previous year's output and 65 percent above-average. Production of millet, the most important staple crop, increased by 83 percent, while production of groundnuts, the main cash crop for farmers, increased by 68 percent compared to the 2014 output. The good precipitation levels also improved pastures conditions throughout the country.

A reduced crop was gathered in 2014 due to irregular rains throughout the cropping season. The aggregate 2014 cereal production was estimated at about 1.2 million tonnes, similar to the previous year's harvest, but a 9 percent drop relative to the five-year average. Moreover, the erratic rains caused the depletion of grazing resources and lowered water points' level in the major pastoral areas of the country.

### Food security improved significantly since September 2015

A large segment of the Senegalese population relies on traditional agriculture and livestock-related activities to maintain their livelihoods, and, therefore, remain in a state of chronic vulnerability due to unpredictable seasonal rains and climatic conditions. Moreover, the high import dependency rate for food exposes the population to fluctuations of the global market.

The bumper harvest gathered in 2015 has significantly improved the fragile food security situation. According to the last "Cadre Harmonisé" analysis conducted in the country, about 37 500 people were estimated to be in Phase 3: "Crisis" and above between October and December 2015, compared to over 1 million during June-August 2015.



	2010-2014 average	2014	2015 estimate	change 2015/2014 percent
	000 tonnes			
Millet	576	409	749	83
Rice (paddy)	495	559	917	64
Maize	189	179	388	117
Others	118	104	217	109
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 378</b>	<b>1 251</b>	<b>2 271</b>	<b>82</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

## Senegal

Reference Date: 10-September-2015

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- **Agricultural production in 2015 is expected to recover from last year's reduced output**
- **Cereal production dropped significantly in 2014 due to insufficient rains**
- **About 1 040 000 people estimated to be in need of assistance**

### Crop prospects improved, reflecting increased rains in August

Irregular and insufficient rains at the beginning of the cropping season in June and July delayed plantings of coarse grains in several parts of the country, notably in central areas of Senegal. However, significant increase in precipitation and soil water reserves from the last decade of July over the main producing areas has improved crop prospects. Satellite imagery analysis for early September indicate that good rains continued to fall over most of the country. Hence, the outlook for the harvest to start from mid-September is generally favourable despite the need for continued rains in the following weeks to allow crops to reach full maturity.

Last year, growing conditions for cereal crops and pastures have been poor in most parts of the country due to irregular rains at the beginning of the cropping season and subsequent erratic precipitation in July and August. The aggregate 2014 cereal production was estimated at about some 1 251 000 tonnes, similar to the previous year's harvest, but a 16 percent drop relative to the five-year average. Production of millet, the most important staple crop, is estimated to have dropped by 38 percent compared to the five-year average, while production of groundnut, the main cash crop, declined by 21 percent. Moreover, the erratic rains caused the depletion of grazing resources and lowered water points' level in the major pastoral areas of the country.

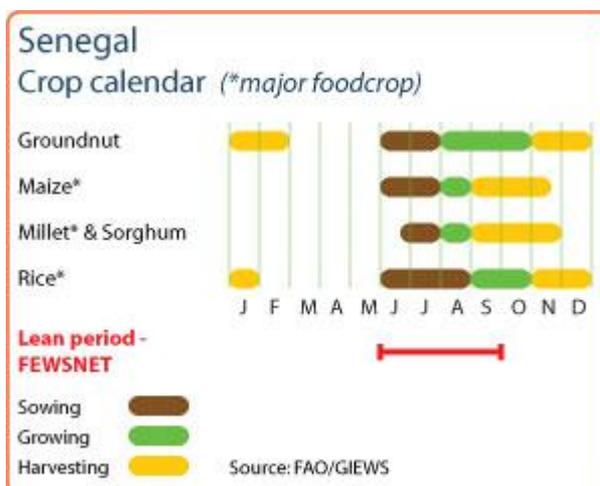
### High import dependency persists

Senegal relies heavily on cereal imports (mostly rice) to meet its food requirements. Domestic rice production covers only about half of the country's cereal utilization. Senegal imports an average of about 1 million tonnes of rice per annum. Cereal imports in the 2014/15 marketing year (November/October) are forecast at some 1.6 million tonnes, including, 1.1 million tonnes of rice.

In spite of the last year's reduced harvests, cereal prices have remained mostly stable in most parts of the country, mainly because of the above-average crop gathered in neighbouring Mali.

### Continued assistance is needed for vulnerable people

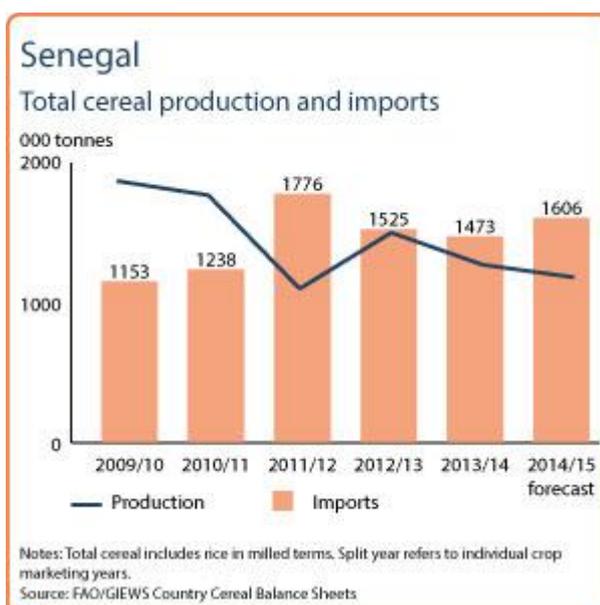
A large segment of the Senegalese population relies on traditional agriculture and livestock-related activities to maintain their livelihoods, and, therefore, remain in a state of chronic vulnerability due to



### Senegal Cereal production

	2009-2013 average	2013	2014 estimate	change 2014/2013
	000 tonnes		percent	
Millet	656	515	409	-21
Rice (paddy)	484	436	559	28
Maize	219	226	179	-21
Others	143	94	104	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 501</b>	<b>1 271</b>	<b>1 251</b>	<b>-2</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



unpredictable seasonal rains and climatic conditions. Moreover, the high import dependency rate for food exposes the population to fluctuations of the global market. Last year's poor harvests have exacerbated the already fragile food situation. According to the last "Cadre Harmonisé" analysis conducted in the country, about 1 040 000 people are estimated to be in Phase 3: "Crisis" and above, during June-August 2015.

## Senegal

Reference Date: 06-May-2015

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Cereal production estimated to have dropped significantly in 2014 due to insufficient rains
- About 640 000 people estimated to be in need of assistance

### Below-average cereal harvest gathered in 2014

There is little agricultural activity in Senegal in this period, except for limited cultivation of some off-season crops. Planting of the 2015 cereal crops are expected to begin with the start of the rainy season in June.

Harvesting of millet and maize, the major grains produced in the country, was completed in November, while the rice harvest was concluded in late December. Growing conditions for cereal crops and pastures have been poor in most parts of the country due to irregular rains at the beginning of the cropping season in May/June, which delayed plantings, and subsequent erratic precipitation in July and August. The aggregate 2014 cereal production was estimated at about some 1 251 000 tonnes, similar to the previous year's harvest, but a 16 percent drop relative to the five-year average. Production of millet, the most important staple crop, is estimated to have dropped by 38 percent compared to the five-year average, while production of groundnut, the main cash crop, declined by 21 percent. Moreover, the erratic rains caused the depletion of grazing resources and lowered water points' level in the major pastoral areas of the country.

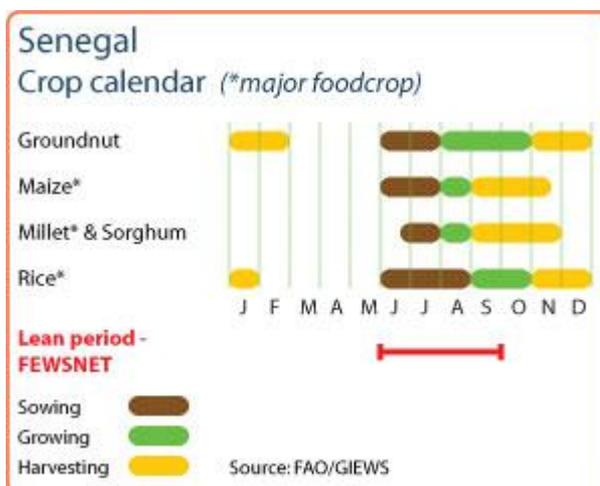
### High import dependency persists

Senegal relies heavily on cereal imports (mostly rice) to meet its food requirements. Domestic rice production covers only about half of the country's cereal utilization. Senegal imports an average of about 1 million tonnes of rice per annum. Cereal imports in the 2014/15 marketing year (November/October) are forecast at some 1.6 million tonnes, including 1.1 million tonnes of rice.

In spite of last year's reduced harvests, average national millet prices have remained below the levels of one year earlier, mainly because of the above-average crop gathered in neighbouring Mali.

### Continued assistance is needed for vulnerable people

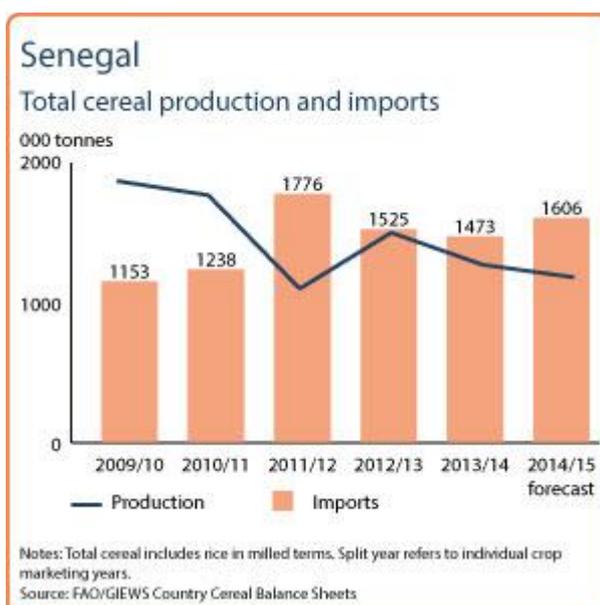
A large segment of the Senegalese population relies on traditional agriculture and livestock-related activities to maintain their livelihoods, and, therefore, remain in a state of chronic vulnerability due to unpredictable seasonal rains and climatic conditions. Moreover, the high import dependency rate for food exposes the population to fluctuations of the global market. Last year's poor harvests have exacerbated the already fragile food situation. According to the last "Cadre Harmonisé" analysis conducted in the country, about 640 000 people are estimated to be in Phase 3: "Crisis" and above during March-May 2015.



### Senegal Cereal production

	2009-2013 average	2013	2014 estimate	change 2014/2013
	000 tonnes		percent	
Millet	656	515	409	-21
Rice (paddy)	484	436	559	28
Maize	219	226	179	-21
Others	143	94	104	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 501</b>	<b>1 271</b>	<b>1 251</b>	<b>-2</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



## Senegal

Reference Date: 09-March-2015

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Cereal production estimated to have dropped 38 percent in 2014 due to insufficient rains
- About 927 000 people estimated to be in need of assistance

### Sharp decline in 2014 cereal production due to rainfall deficits

There is little agricultural activity in this period, except for limited cultivation of some off-season crops. Planting of the 2015 cereal crops are expected to begin with the start of the rainy season from April.

Harvesting of millet and maize, the major grains produced in the country, was completed in November, while the rice harvest was concluded in late December. Growing conditions for cereal crops and pastures have been poor in most parts of the country due to irregular rains at the beginning of the cropping season in May/June which delayed plantings and subsequent erratic precipitation in July and August. A joint CILSS/FAO/WFP Crop Assessment Mission, which visited the country last November, estimated the cereal harvest in 2014 at some 925 000 tonnes, representing a decline of 27 percent compared to last year's favourable harvest, and a 38 percent drop relative to the five-year average. Production of millet, the most important staple crop, is estimated to have dropped by 30 percent compared to 2013, while production of groundnut, the main cash crop, declined by 38 percent. Moreover, the erratic rains caused the depletion of grazing resources and lowered water points' level in the major pastoral areas of the country.

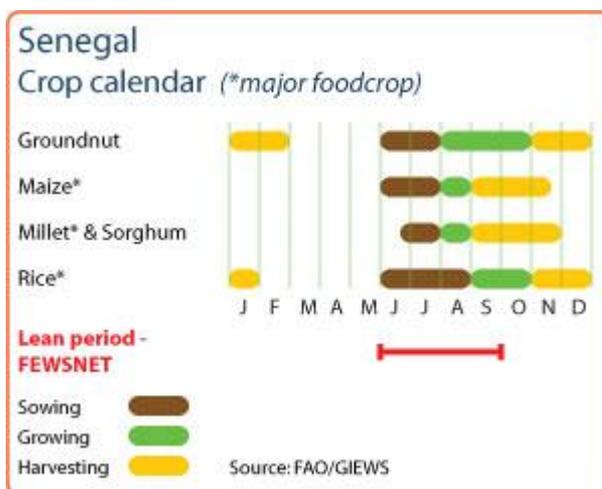
### High import dependency persists

Senegal relies heavily on cereal imports (mostly rice) from the international market to meet its food requirements. Domestic rice production covers only about half of the country's cereal utilization requirements; therefore, its rice imports amount to an average of about 1 million tonnes per annum. Cereal imports in the 2014/15 marketing year (November/October) are forecast at some 1.7 million tonnes. Rice imports would account for about 1.1 million tonnes.

In spite of last year's reduced harvests, average national millet prices were 4 percent lower compared to the levels one year earlier, mainly on account of the above-average crop gathered in neighbouring Mali.

### Continued assistance is needed for vulnerable people

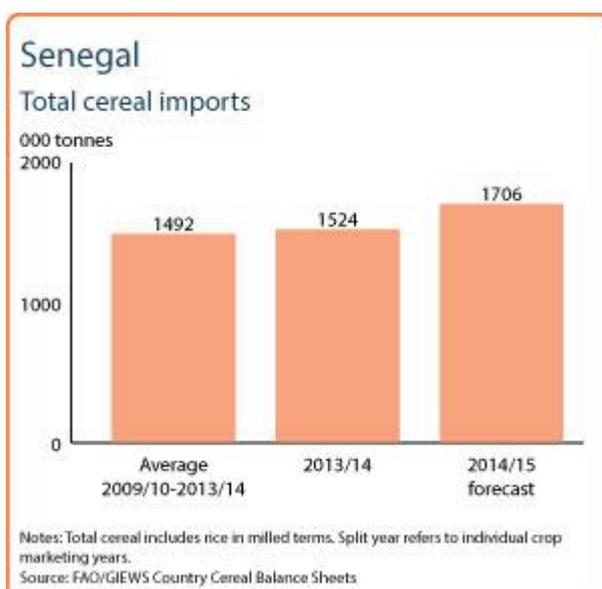
A large segment of the Senegalese population relies on traditional agriculture and livestock-related activities to maintain their livelihoods, and, therefore, remain in a state of chronic vulnerability due to unpredictable seasonal rains and climatic conditions. Moreover, the high import dependency rate for food exposes the population to fluctuations of the global market, keeping poor households in cycles of indebtedness and poverty. Last year's poor harvests have exacerbated the already fragile food situation. According to the last "Cadre



**Senegal Cereal production**

	2009-2013 average	2013	2014 estimate	change 2014/2013
	000 tonnes		percent	
Millet	656	515	361	-30
Rice (paddy)	484	436	420	-4
Maize	219	226	102	-55
Others	143	94	42	-55
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,501</b>	<b>1,271</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>-27</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



Harmonisé” analysis in the country conducted in November 2014, about 927 000 people are estimated to be in Phase 3: “Crisis” and above during January-March 2015.

## Senegal

Reference Date: 13-November-2014

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Preliminary forecast for 2014 harvest points to a large decline in cereal production
- Coarse grains prices at high levels
- Humanitarian assistance continues to be needed

### Sharp decline forecast in 2014 cereal production due to rainfall deficits

Harvesting of the 2014 cereal crops is underway across the country. Growing conditions for cereal crops and pastures have been poor in most parts of the country due to irregular rains at the beginning of the cropping season in May/June which delayed plantings and subsequent erratic precipitation in July and August. As a result, a below-average cereal harvest is forecast in 2014, for the second consecutive year. Production of groundnut, the main cash crop, is also anticipated to decline significantly. Moreover, the erratic rains caused the depletion of grazing resources and lowered water points' level in the major pastoral areas of the country.

Last year's aggregate cereal production was also well below average, estimated at some 1.3 million tonnes (about 15 percent and 20 percent lower than in 2012 and the average of the previous five years). Production of millet, the most important staple crop, dropped by 22 percent compared to 2012.

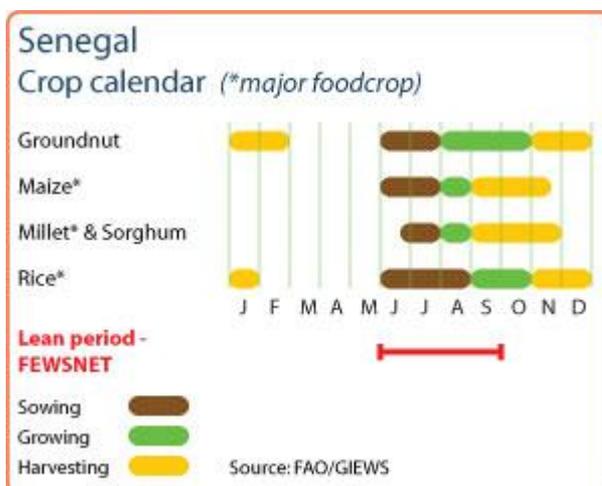
### Coarse grains prices on the increase

Reflecting last year's reduced crop, millet prices have been following an upward trend since last June. By contrast, prices of imported rice, one of the most widely consumed cereals in the country, have remained relatively unchanged over the last two years. Rice prices increased steeply in the country from December 2011, but Government intervention in the form of price controls has kept prices stable since April 2012.

Senegal still relies heavily on rice imports from the international market to meet its food requirements. Domestic production covers only about half of the country's cereal utilization requirements, therefore, its rice imports amount to an average of about 900 000 tonnes per annum.

### Food and agricultural assistance needed as food security situation remains precarious

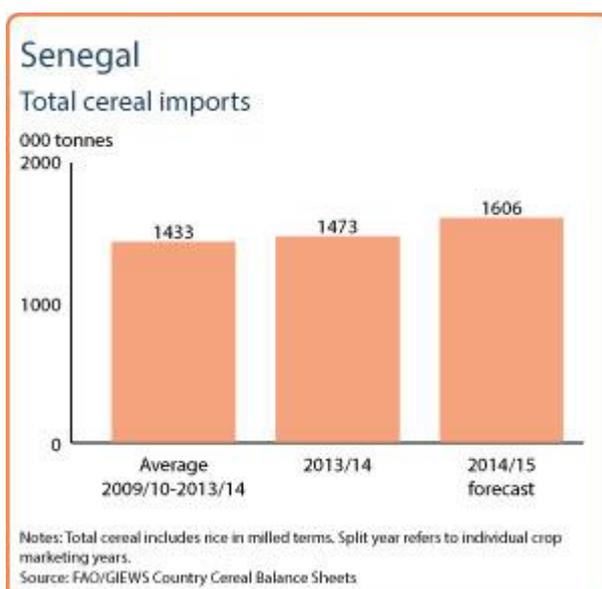
A large segment of the Senegalese population relies on traditional agriculture and livestock related activities to maintain their livelihoods, and, therefore, remain in a state of chronic vulnerability due to unpredictable seasonal rains and climatic conditions. Moreover, the high import dependency rate for food exposes the population to fluctuations of the global market, keeping poor households in cycles of indebtedness and poverty. According to the last Cadre Harmonisé analysis in the country conducted in March 2014, about 738 750 people were estimated to be in Phase 3 (Crisis) and above during the lean season from June-August, as a result of the lingering effects of the



### Senegal Cereal production

	2009-2013 average	2013	2014 forecast	change 2014/2013
	000 tonnes		percent	
Millet	656	515	480	-7
Rice (paddy)	484	436	450	3
Maize	219	226	150	-34
Others	143	94	101	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 501</b>	<b>1 271</b>	<b>1 181</b>	<b>-7</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



previous crises and the impact of last year's erratic rains on crops and pastures in some regions. A new Cadre Harmonisé exercise is underway in the region and the results will be released soon.

The United Nations and humanitarian partners launched a three-year Regional Strategic Response Plan (RSRP) earlier this year to provide aid to millions of people in nine countries of the Sahel belt. The country plan for Senegal is seeking to mobilize USD 122 to provide food and non-food assistance to over 2.6 million people across the country.

## Senegal

Reference Date: 05-August-2014

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Early crop prospects are uncertain due to insufficient and irregular rains
- Cereal prices remain mostly stable
- Humanitarian assistance continues to be needed

### Late and inadequate seasonal rains affect prospects for current crops

Erratic and insufficient rainfall since the beginning of the rainy season in May/June over most parts of the country have delayed plantings and affected growing crops. Satellite imagery analysis indicates low Vegetation Health Index in much of Senegal's groundnut basin and in the northern and Casamance agro-ecological zones. Due to the earlier drier conditions, adequate rainfall in August will be critical for regeneration and development of crops.

Last year's aggregate cereal production was also well below average, estimated at some 1.3 million tonnes (about 15 percent and 20 percent lower than in 2012 and the average of the previous five years). Production of millet, the most important staple crop, dropped by 22 percent compared to 2012.

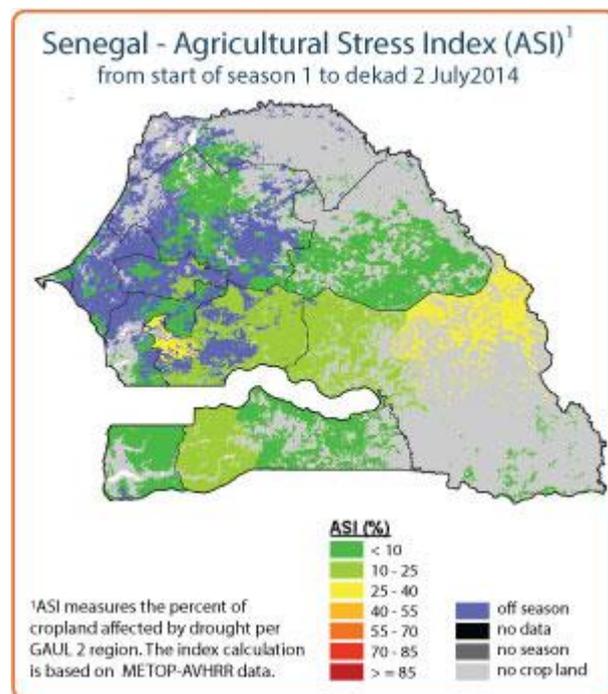
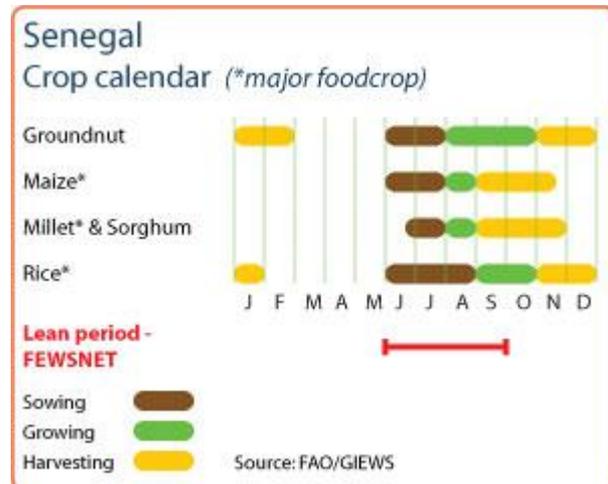
### Cereal prices remain stable

In spite of the reduced crop gathered in 2013, coarse grains prices have been mostly stable since January 2014. Adequate availability at regional level contributes to price stability in Senegal. Similarly, prices of imported rice, one of the most widely consumed cereals in the country, have remained relatively unchanged over the last two years. Rice prices increased steeply in the country from December 2011, but Government intervention in the form of price control has kept prices stable since April 2012.

Senegal still relies heavily on rice imports from the international market to meet its food requirements. Domestic production covers only about half of the country's cereal utilization requirements, so its rice imports amount to an average of about 900 000 tonnes per annum.

### Food and agricultural assistance needed as the food security situation remains precarious

A large segment of the Senegalese population relies on traditional agriculture and livestock related activities to maintain their livelihoods, and, therefore, remain in a state of chronic vulnerability due to unpredictable seasonal rains and climatic conditions. Moreover, the high import dependency rate for food exposes the population to fluctuations of the global market, keeping poor households in cycles of indebtedness and poverty. According to the last Cadre Harmonisé analysis conducted in the country, about 738 750 people are estimated to be in Phase 3 (Crisis) and above during the lean season from June-August, as a result of the lingering effects of previous crises and the impact of last year's erratic rains on crops and pastures in some regions. An additional 2.9 million people are estimated to be in Phase 2



that is at risk of food insecurity.

The United Nations and humanitarian partners launched a three-year Regional Strategic Response Plan (RSRP) earlier this year to provide aid to millions of people in nine countries of the Sahel belt. The country plan for Senegal is seeking to mobilize USD 122 to provide food and non-food assistance to over 2.6 million people across the country.

Reference Date: 07-February-2014

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Estimates point to a significant decline in cereal production in 2013
- Coarse grain prices have remained at relatively high levels
- Humanitarian assistance continues to be needed

## 2013 coarse grains production severely reduced by irregular rains

Harvesting of the 2013 cereal crops was completed in December. Dry spells, floods and poor rainfall distribution during the growing period (July to October) resulted in a sharp decline in cereal production. A joint CILSS/FAO/FEWSNet/WFP Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission that visited the country in October 2013 estimated 2013 aggregate cereals production at some 1.3 million tonnes (including off-season crop harvest forecasts), about 12 percent lower than the 2012 output and 17 percent below the average of the previous five years. Production of millet, the most important staple crop, dropped by 14 percent compared to 2012. The most affected regions include Louga, Matam, Podor, Diourbel, Kaffrine and Fatick. Pastures were also affected in these areas.

In 2012, an average harvest was gathered owing to overall favourable climatic conditions. Aggregate 2012 cereal production was estimated at about 1.5 million tonnes, about 36 percent up on 2011 drought-affected harvest, but similar to the five-year average.

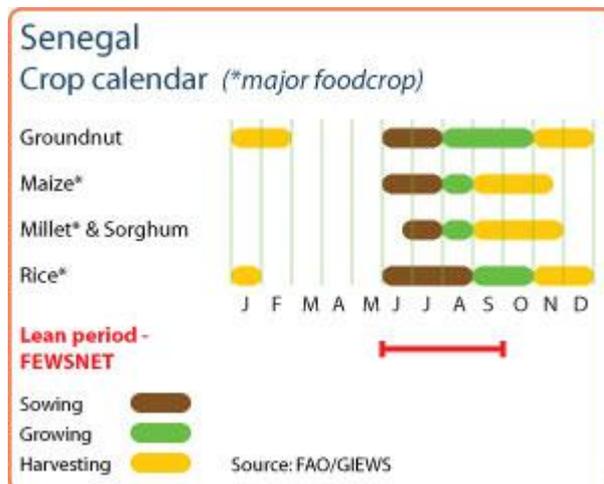
## High coarse grains prices persist

Reflecting the average crop gathered in 2012 (following the 2011 poor harvest), coarse grains prices have remained relatively higher last year. Although the new cereal harvests led to slight decrease in prices in late 2013, millet prices in Dakar in November 2013 were still 5 percent higher than the 2011/12 crisis affected levels. Millet prices in saint Louis were 25 percent higher. By contrast, prices of imported rice have remained relatively stable. Rice prices increased steeply in the country from December 2011, but Government intervention in the form of price control has kept prices stable since April 2012.

Senegal still relies heavily on rice imports from the international market to meet its food requirements. Domestic production covers only about half of the country's cereal utilization requirements, so its rice imports amount to an average of about 900 000 tonnes per annum.

## Food and agricultural assistance needed as the food security situation remains precarious

A large segment of the Senegalese population relies on traditional agriculture and livestock related activities to maintain their livelihoods, and is in a state of chronic vulnerability due to unpredictable seasonal rains and climatic conditions. Moreover, the high import dependency rate for food exposes the population to fluctuations of the global market, keeping poor households in cycles of indebtedness and poverty. About 2.2 million people are estimated to be at risk of food insecurity this year,



Senegal  
Cereal production

	2008-2012 average	2012	2013 estimate	change 2013/2012
	000 tonnes		percent	
Millet	689	663	572	-14
Rice (paddy)	478	470	424	-10
Maize	253	228	223	-2
Others	175	139	100	-28
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 595</b>	<b>1 500</b>	<b>1 319</b>	<b>-12</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

as a result of the lingering effects of previous crises and the impact of last year's erratic rains on crops and pastures in some regions.

The United Nations and humanitarian partners recently launched a three-year Regional Strategic Response Plan (RSRP) to provide aid to millions of people in nine countries of the Sahel belt. The country plan for Senegal is seeking to mobilise 122 million dollars to provide food and non-food assistance to over 2.6 million people across the country.

# GIEWS Country Brief

## Senegal



Reference Date: 17-October-2013

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- A below-average cereal harvest is anticipated this year
- Coarse grain prices have remained at relatively high levels

### A reduced crop expected in 2013

The 2013 coarse grains harvest is underway, while harvesting of rice is expected to begin in November. Following last year's bumper crop, a reduced harvest is anticipated this year. Delayed rains and prolonged dry spells have affected 2013 crop production in several parts of the country, notably in the centre and the north. The most affected regions include Louga, Matam, Diourbel, Kaffrine and Fatick. The National Agricultural Statistics Service has forecasted a below-average harvest for this year.

In 2012, an above-average harvest was gathered owing to favourable climatic conditions and enhanced government support to the agricultural sector, through the provision of seeds and fertilizers. Aggregate 2012 cereal production was estimated at about 1.67 million tonnes, about 52 percent up on 2011 drought-affected harvest, and a 15 percent increase relative to the five-year average. The rice harvest, estimated at about 627 000 tonnes, was the largest ever recorded. In addition, production of groundnuts, the main cash crop for farmers, increased by 31 percent compared to 2011 output.

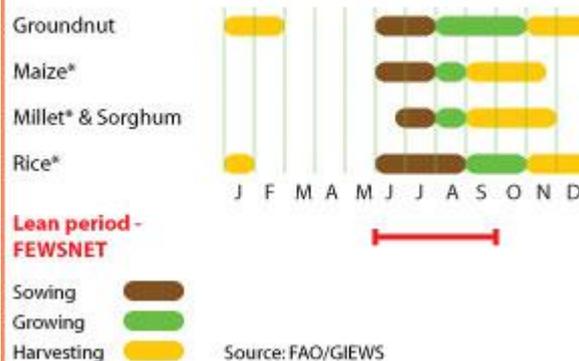
### Cereal prices exhibit mixed trends

In spite of the good crop gathered last year, coarse grains prices have remained relatively higher. Millet prices in August 2013 in Dakar were 6 percent higher than last year's crisis affected levels. Higher prices are also reported in cereal producing regions such as Fatick and Kolda. By contrast, prices of imported rice have remained relatively stable in recent months. Rice prices increased steeply in the country from December 2011, but Government intervention in the form of price control has kept prices stable since April 2012.

Senegal still relies heavily on rice imports from the international market to meet its food requirements. Domestic production covers only about half of the country's cereal utilization requirements, so its rice imports amount to an average of about 900 000 tonnes per annum.

### Senegal

#### Crop calendar (\*major foodcrop)



### Senegal

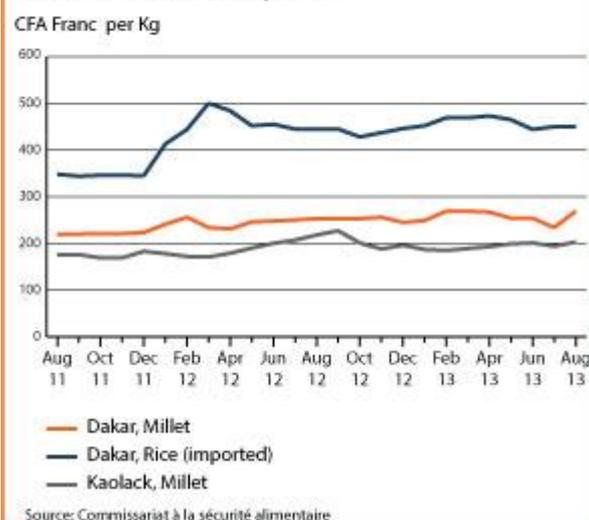
#### Cereal production

	2007-2011 average	2011	2012 estimate	change 2012/2011
	000 tonnes		percent	
Millet	620	481	663	38
Rice (paddy)	423	406	628	55
Maize	239	124	239	93
Others	168	89	140	57
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,449</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,670</b>	<b>52</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

### Senegal

#### Selected retail cereal prices



Reference Date: 10-June-2013

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Above-average precipitation expected in 2013
- Cereal production recovered significantly in 2012 from previous year's low level
- Coarse grain prices show mixed trends, while imported rice prices remain mostly stable

### Seasonably dry conditions prevail in most parts of the country

Although some rains fell in the extreme south-east in May, seasonably dry conditions continue to prevail in most parts of the country. Rains are expected to start and progress towards the centre and the north in June and July. According to the first 2013 weather forecast carried out by Agrhymet Centre and ACMAD, the western part of West Africa including Senegal is likely to receive above-average rainfall between July and September this year.

### Cereal production recovered significantly in 2012

Harvesting of maize and millet, two major grains produced in the country, for the 2012 season was completed in November, while the rice harvest was completed in late January. Favourable weather conditions and enhanced government support to the agricultural sector, through the provision of seeds and fertilizers, contributed to the increase in national cereal production after the previous year drought-induced sharp drop. Aggregate 2012 cereal production was estimated at about 1.67 million tonnes, about 52 percent up on 2011 drought-affected harvest, and a 15 percent increase relative to the five-year average. The rice harvest, concluded in early 2013 and estimated at about 627 000 tonnes, is the largest ever recorded. In addition, production of groundnuts, the main cash crop for farmers, increased by 31 percent compared to 2011 output.

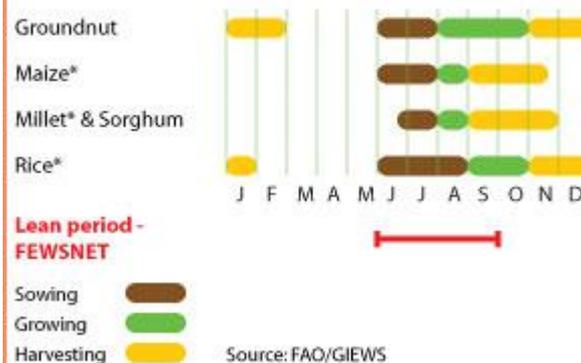
### Cereal prices exhibit mixed trends

In spite of the good crop gathered, coarse grains prices, declined only slightly during the harvest period (September-November) 2012. Millet prices in April 2013 in Dakar were 16 percent higher than a year earlier. In cereal producing regions of Kolda, prices have increased by 7 percent over the same period. Reduced imports from Mali may have contributed to the high coarse grains prices in Senegal. By contrast, prices of imported rice have remained relatively stable in recent months. Rice prices increased steeply in the country from December 2011, but Government intervention in the form of price control has kept prices stable since April 2012.

Senegal still relies heavily on rice imports from the international market to meet its food requirements. Domestic production covers only about half of the country's cereal utilization requirements, so its rice imports amount to an average of about 900 000 tonnes per annum.

### Senegal

#### Crop calendar (\*major foodcrop)



### Senegal

#### Cereal production

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<b>Total</b>	<b>1,449</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,670</b>	<b>52</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Reference Date: 15-April-2013

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Cereal production recovered significantly in 2012 from previous year's low level
- Coarse grain prices show mixed trends, while imported rice prices remain mostly stable

Seasonably dry conditions prevail across the country and the 2013 cropping season is expected to start in May.

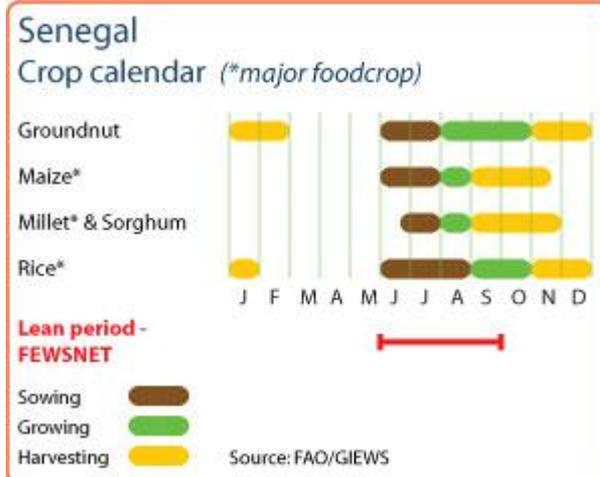
### Cereal production recovered significantly in 2012

Harvesting of maize and millet, two major grains produced in the country, for the 2012 season was completed in November, while the rice harvest was completed in late January. Favourable weather conditions and enhanced government support to the agricultural sector, through the provision of seeds and fertilizers, contributed to the increase in national cereal production after the previous year drought-induced sharp drop. Aggregate 2012 cereal production was estimated at about 1.67 million tonnes, about 52 percent up on 2011 drought-affected harvest, and a 15 percent increase relative to the five-year average. The rice harvest, concluded in early 2013 and estimated at about 627 000 tonnes, is the largest ever recorded. In addition, production of groundnuts, the main cash crop for farmers, increased by 31 percent compared to 2011 output.

### Cereal prices exhibit mixed trends

In spite of the good crop gathered, coarse grains prices, declined only slightly during the harvest period (September-November) 2012. Millet prices in March in Dakar were 15 percent higher than a year earlier. In cereal producing regions of Diourbel and Kolda, prices have increased by 25 percent and 21 percent respectively over the same period. Reduced imports from Mali may have contributed to the high coarse grains prices in Senegal. By contrast, prices of imported rice have remained relatively stable in recent months. Rice prices increased steeply in the country from December 2011, but Government intervention in the form of price control has kept prices stable since April 2012.

Senegal still relies heavily on rice imports from the international market to meet its food requirements. Domestic production covers only about half of the country's cereal utilization requirements, so its rice imports amount to an average of about 900 000 tonnes per annum.



**Senegal**  
Cereal production

	2007-2011 average	2011	2012 estimate	change 2012/2011
	000 tonnes		percent	
Millet	620	481	663	38
Rice (paddy)	423	406	628	55
Maize	239	124	239	93
Others	168	89	140	57
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,449</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,670</b>	<b>52</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Reference Date: 22-March-2012

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Cereal production in 2011 is estimated at 1.1 million tonnes, 36 percent less than in 2010
- High cereal prices affect vulnerable groups
- Some 850 000 people are in need of emergency assistance; urgent action required to avoid deterioration of the food security situation

### 2011 cereal production sharply reduced

Harvesting of the 2011 cereal crops was completed in December. Following three consecutive years of very good crop, a reduced harvest was gathered in 2011. Delayed rains and prolonged dry spells have affected crop production in several parts of the country, notably in the centre and the north. The 2011 aggregate cereal production is estimated at some 1.1 million tonnes, some 36 percent less than the previous year's good harvest and 21 percent below the average for the previous five years.

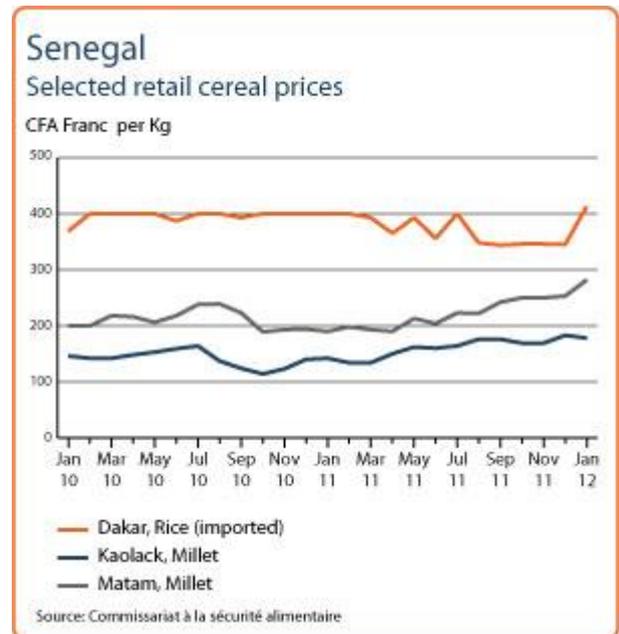
### Cereal prices on the increase

Reflecting these reduced harvests, prices of locally produced cereals have increased unseasonably in recent months in most markets. For instance, millet prices in Dakar in January 2012 were 35 percent higher than in January 2011. In Kaolack, a major cereal producing area located in the groundnut basin, millet prices in January 2012 were about 25 percent above their levels of a year earlier, while in Matam, located in a drought affected deficit area in the north-east of the country, millet prices increased by about 50 percent over the same period reaching record levels in January 2012.

Prices of imported rice, stable in recent months, increased in January in most of the monitored markets. However, in the capital Dakar and in markets located in its proximity prices were still similar to a year earlier. By contrast, in inland markets far from Dakar, which is the main entry port, they were up to 25 percent higher due to high transport costs.

### Food and agricultural assistance needed

According to a joint assessment conducted by FAO, WFP and the Government, some 850 000 people are estimated to be food insecure. The most severely affected areas are located in the regions of Kaffrine, Kedougou, Tambacounda, Louga, Linguère, Saint Louis and Matam.



Reference Date: 5-December-2011

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Cereal production is estimated to drop by 15 percent in 2011
- Cereal prices are increasing

### A reduced crop expected in 2011

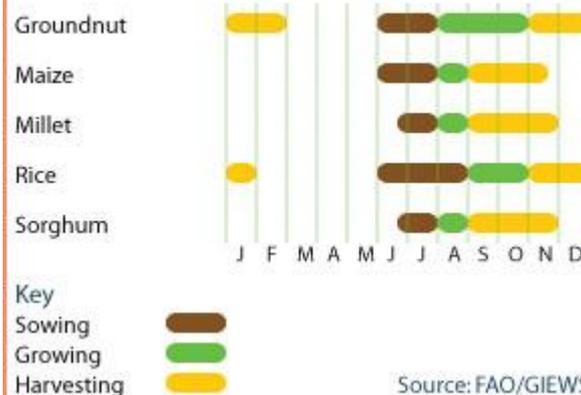
The 2011 coarse grains harvest is nearly complete, while harvesting of rice is underway. Following 3 consecutive years of very good crop, a reduced harvest is anticipated this year. Delayed rains and prolonged dry spells have affected 2011 crop production in several parts of the country, notably in the centre and the north.

A joint FAO/CILSS/WFP Crop Assessment Mission which visited the country recently estimated 2011 aggregate cereal production at some 900 000 tonnes, 15 percent less than last year's good harvest but about 4 percent below the average for the previous five years. The important millet crop is expected to decrease by 18 percent to some 668 000 tonnes while the paddy crop is estimated at about 500 000 tonnes, 17 lower than last year. Production of groundnut, the main cash crop, will be down by 27 percent to some 940 000 tonnes.

### Cereal Prices on the increase

Reflecting these reduced harvests, prices of locally produced cereals, have increased in recent months in most markets despite the ongoing 2011 crop harvests. For instance, millet prices in Dakar in November 2011 were 21 percent higher than in November 2010. In Kaolack, a major cereal producing area located in the groundnut basin, millet prices in November 2011 were about 60 percent above their levels of a year earlier. Millet prices are likely to stay high, given that its production has decreased and its supply will be limited in the whole western Sahel region during marketing year 2011/12. Although rice price has been mostly stable so far, the impact of rising coarse grain prices on rural vulnerable households' food security should be monitored closely.

### Crop calendar Senegal



### Senegal

#### Cereal production

	2006-2010 average	2010	2011 estimate	change 2011/2010
	000 tonnes		percent	
Millet	623	813	669	-18
Rice (paddy)	384	604	500	-17
Maize	256	186	192	3
Others	174	164	140	-15
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 437</b>	<b>1 767</b>	<b>1 501</b>	<b>-15</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Reference Date: 27-May-2011

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- The 2011 cropping season is expected to start with the onset of rains, normally in June
- A good cereal harvest was gathered in 2010 for a third consecutive year
- Overall food supply situation remains satisfactory
- Cereal prices are stable

### Seasonably dry conditions prevail

The seasonal rains have not yet started and farmers are currently preparing their fields. Planting of the 2011 cereal crops is scheduled to start in June with the onset of the rains.

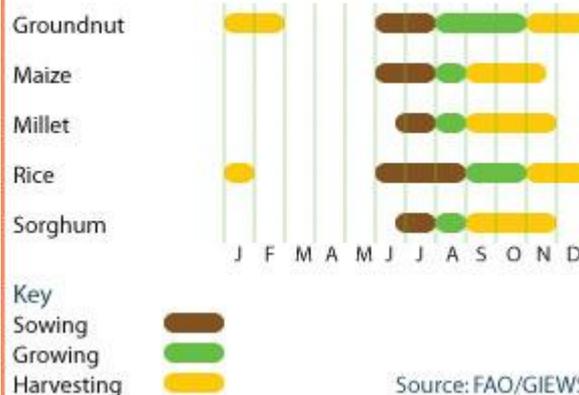
### A good cereal harvest was gathered in 2010

Harvesting of maize and millet, the major grains produced in the country, was completed last November, while the rice harvest was completed in January 2011. Favourable weather conditions and continued government support towards the agriculture sector contributed to a good national cereal production for a third consecutive year. The official estimate puts the 2010 aggregate cereal production at about 1.77 million tonnes, 5 percent below the 2009 record crop but 29 percent above average. The output of groundnuts, the main cash crop, was estimated at 1.28 million tonnes compared with 1.03 million tonnes in 2009.

### Cereal Prices remain stable

Reflecting these good harvests, markets are well supplied. Although prices increased from January/February 2011 in several markets, following seasonal patterns, they remained below or close to their levels of the previous year. For example, millet prices in Dakar in March 2011 were about 8 percent below their level of a year earlier. Price of imported rice has also been flat, having declined by 2 percent over the same period in Dakar. However, the year-on-year inflation rate in the food sector was estimated at 8.6 percent in March 2011, driven mostly by prices of fish (50.6 percent increase), milk (13.5 percent), fruits (6.4 percent) and vegetables (6.5 percent).

### Crop calendar Senegal



### Senegal

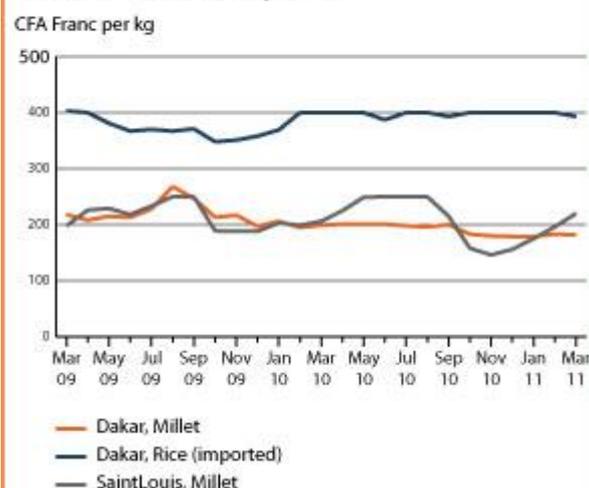
#### Cereal production

	2006-2010 average	2010	2011 forecast	change 2011/2010
	000 tonnes		percent	
Millet	623	813	800	-2
Rice (paddy)	384	604	610	1
Maize	256	186	225	21
Others	797	977	1 003	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 437</b>	<b>1 767</b>	<b>1 838</b>	<b>4</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
 Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

### Senegal

#### Selected retail cereal prices



Reference Date: 1-February-2011

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

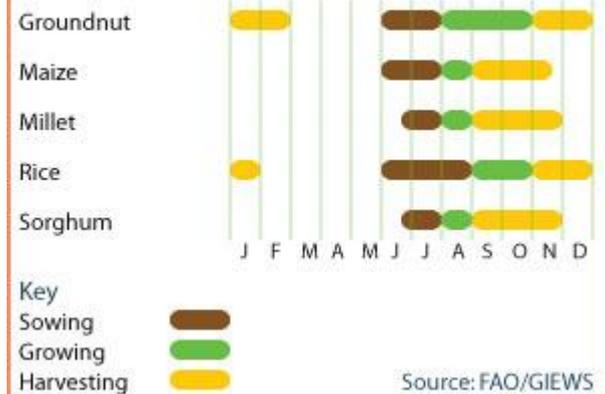
- National cereal production increased for a third consecutive year reflecting adequate weather conditions and continued government support to the agricultural sector.
- Overall food supply situation remains satisfactory

### The food situation remains satisfactory

Harvesting of maize and millet, the major grains produced in the country, was completed in November, while the rice harvest was completed in January. Favourable weather conditions and continued government support towards the agriculture sector contributed to the increase in national cereal production for a third consecutive year. The cereal harvest in 2010 is estimated at 1.97 million tonnes, representing an increase of 6 percent compared to last year's bumper harvest, and a 44 percent increase relative to the five-year average, according to Government sources. The output of groundnuts, the main cash crop, was estimated at 1.04 million tonnes compared with 1.03 million tonnes in 2009.

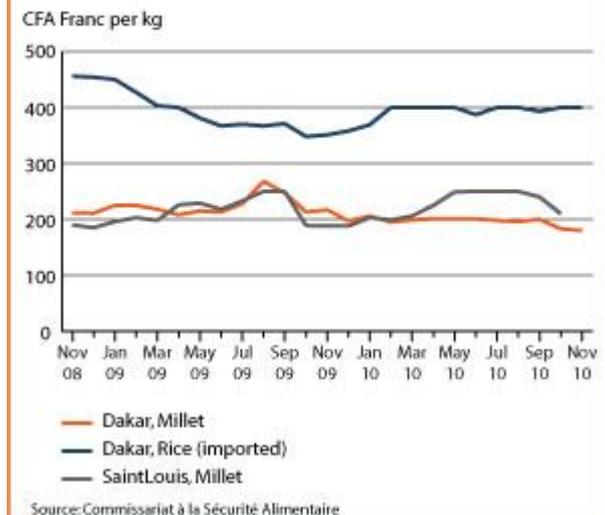
Reflecting these good harvests, markets are well supplied and cereal prices remained mostly stable over the past year across the country.

### Crop calendar Senegal



### Senegal

#### Selected retail cereal prices



Reference Date: 10-September-2010

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Harvest prospects are favourable, following adequate weather conditions and continued government support to the agricultural sector.
- Overall food supply situation remains satisfactory

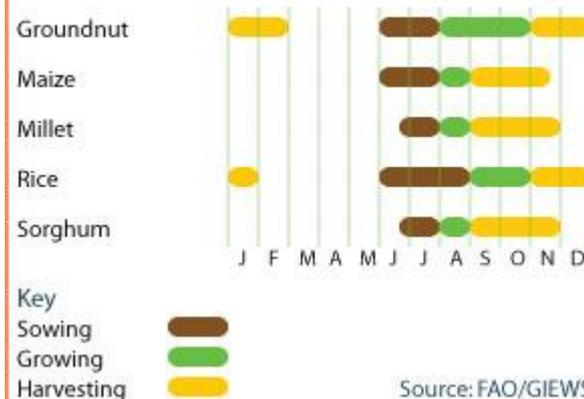
### Early harvest prospects are favourable

The Government has continued this year to support the agricultural sector, through the provision of subsidised seeds and fertiliser, which is likely to keep planted area as high as in the previous year. Moreover, soil moisture has been generally adequate to meet crops' water requirement since the beginning of the growing season in June, allowing satisfactory crop development in main producing zones. Millet and sorghum are generally at the heading/flowering stage. Maize is maturing. Rice is growing satisfactorily. Early harvest prospects are good provided normal weather conditions continue. Pastures have regenerated countrywide, improving livestock conditions.

Last year, cereal production increased by 8 percent compared to the previous year and 53 percent relative to the 5-year average, due to favourable weather conditions and enhanced government support to the agricultural sector.

Reflecting these good harvests, markets are well supplied and cereal prices remain mostly stable across the country.

### Crop calendar Senegal



### Senegal

#### Cereal production

	2004-2008 average	2008	2009 estimate	change 2009/2008
	000 tonnes			percent
Millet	487	678	810	19
Maize	312	397	327	-18
Rice (paddy)	270	409	502	23
Others	153	256	235	-8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1222</b>	<b>1740</b>	<b>1874</b>	<b>8</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
 Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Reference Date: 12-April-2010

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Abundant rains and agricultural support programmes contribute to an improved 2009/10 harvest for a second consecutive year
- Government investment promotion increases horticultural production for the export sector
- High cereal prices restrict food access to vulnerable people in parts of the country

### Cereal production increase in 2009/10, for the second year running

Harvesting of maize and millet, two major grains produced in the country, for the 2009/10 season was completed in November, while the rice harvest was completed in late December. Favourable weather conditions and enhanced government support to the agricultural sector, through the provision of seeds and fertilisers, contributed to the increase in national cereal production for a second consecutive year. Relatively smaller production rises were also observed in the southern regions of Kolda, Tambacounda and Ziguinchor. Aggregate 2009 cereal production was estimated at about 1.87 million tonnes, about 8 percent up on last year's good harvest, and a 52 percent increase relative to the 5-year average. The rice and millet harvest is the largest recorded over the last 10 years and rice production is 23 percent greater than the previous season's production level. Excessive rainfall in late August caused flooding, negatively affecting an estimated 500 hectares of cereal crops in Fatik, Kolda, Kédougou, Matam, St. Louis and Tambacounda.

The establishment of Banque verte, a new rural credit agency, is expected to improve financial access for farmers and help support production growth for the forthcoming 2010/11 agricultural season, with planting scheduled to begin in June.

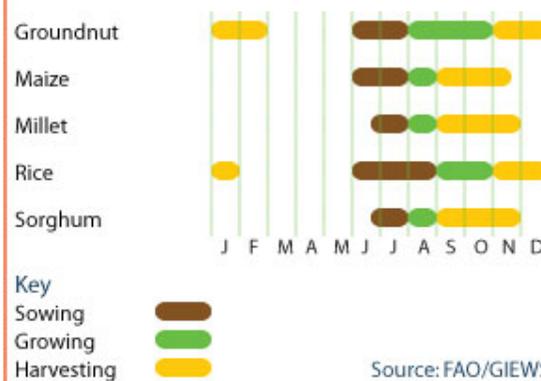
### Strong growth in the horticultural sector

In addition, the horticultural export sector witnessed a large growth in 2009, supported by strong government investment aimed at improving smallholders' participation in the sector. The growth in production has contributed to lowering vegetable prices and boosting smallholders' income. Horticultural exports increased by 30 percent in 2009, over levels recorded in 2008 according to Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie.

### Proportionally higher cereal prices in the far north and south

Despite the decline in coarse grain prices to pre-crisis levels of mid-2008, access to food remains difficult for rural and urban households in food deficit areas. As of January 2010, coarse grain prices throughout Senegal were generally lower compared to levels one year earlier. However, prices of millet, sorghum and maize in the northern region of Saint Louis increased by 4, 9 and 20 percent, respectively, over the same period. On the other hand, prices of coarse grains were the highest in the southern region of Ziguinchor. Both these areas are relatively small coarse grain producers, which might account for the

### Crop calendar Senegal



### Senegal Cereal production

	2004-2008 average		2008	2009 estimate	change 2009/2008
	000 tonnes			percent	
Millet	487	678	810	19	
Maize	312	397	327	-18	
Rice (paddy)	270	409	502	23	
Others	153	256	235	-8	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1222</b>	<b>1740</b>	<b>1874</b>	<b>8</b>	

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.  
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

comparatively higher prices observed in both regions. Moreover, rice prices still remain above average.

Reference Date: 15-March-2010

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Good rains and supportive government policies contribute to improved 2009/10 harvest
- Government investment promotes increase in horticultural production for the export sector
- Nevertheless, higher cereal prices restrict normal food access in parts of the country

### Cereal production increase in 2009/10 season

Harvesting of maize and millet, the major grains produced in the country, for the 2009/10 season was completed in November, while the rice harvest was completed in late December. Favourable weather conditions and government support towards the agriculture sector contributed to the increase in national cereal production for a third consecutive year, with relatively smaller production rises observed in the southern regions of Kolda, Tambacounda and Ziguinchor. A CILSS/Government Crop Assessment Mission estimated the cereal harvest in 2009 at 1.86 million tonnes, representing an increase of 7 percent compared to last year's favourable harvest, and a 52 percent increase relative to the five-year average. Excessive rainfall in late August caused flooding, negatively affecting an estimated 500 hectares of cereal crops in Fatik, Kolda, Kédougou, Matam, St. Louis and Tambacounda.

The establishment of Banque Verte, a new rural credit agency, is expected to improve financial access for farmers and help support production growth for the forthcoming 2010/11 agricultural season, with planting scheduled to begin in June.

### Strong growth in the horticultural sector

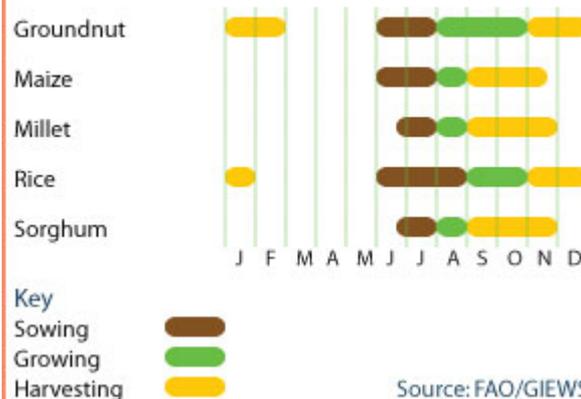
In addition, the horticultural export sector witnessed a large growth in 2009, supported by strong government investment aimed at improving smallholders' participation in the sector. The growth in production has contributed to lowering vegetable prices and boosting smallholders' income. Horticultural exports increased by 30 percent in 2009, over levels recorded in 2008 according to Government sources.

### Higher cereal prices observed in the far north and south, despite a general decline

Despite an apparent decline in coarse grain prices – to comparable levels before the price-crisis period from mid-2008 – following the main harvest and improved market availability, access to food remains difficult for rural and urban households in food deficit areas. Rice prices still remain above average, primarily on account of the higher international price levels that rose during the last quarter of 2009; however, national cereal price index has remained at a steady level between the last quarter of 2009 and February 2010.

As of December 2009, average national coarse grain prices were 4 percent lower compared to levels one year earlier. Despite these lower national levels, coarse grain prices in the southern region of Ziguinchor

### Crop calendar Senegal



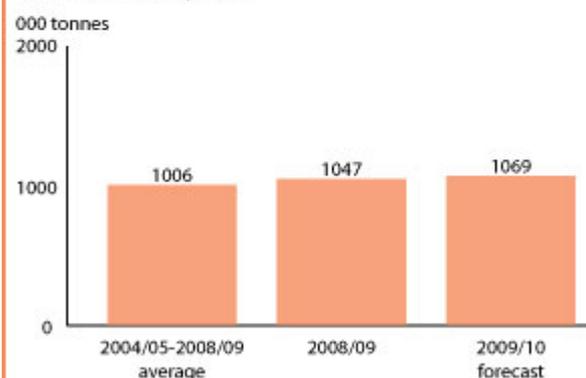
### Senegal

#### Cereal production

	2004-2008 average	2008	2009 forecast	change 2009/2008
	000 tonnes		percent	
Millet	487	678	789	16
Maize	315	412	441	7
Rice	270	409	409	0
Others	154	258	228	-12
<b>Total</b>	<b>1226</b>	<b>1756</b>	<b>1866</b>	<b>6</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

#### Total cereal imports



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

have increased by 15 percent over the same period, with similar increases observed in the Saint Louis in the far north. Both these areas are relatively small coarse grain producers, which might account for the comparatively higher prices observed in both regions.



Reference Date: 18-January-2010

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Favourable rains and government support contribute to improved 2009/10 harvest
- Higher cereal prices restrict normal food access

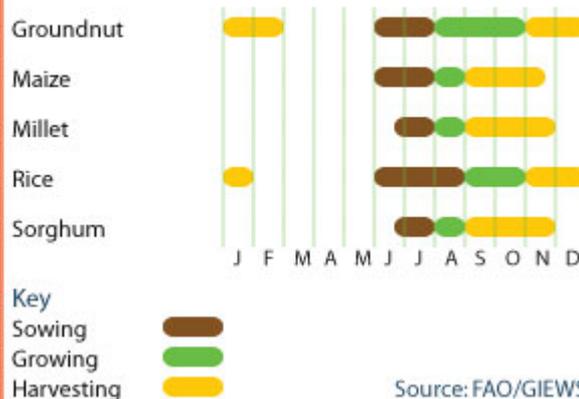
### Good rains support increased cereal production

Harvesting of maize and millet, the major grains produced in the country, was completed in November, while the rice harvest was completed in January. Favourable weather conditions and government support towards the agricultural sector have contributed to a further increase in cereal production this season. A recent CILSS/Government crop assessment mission has estimated that cereal production in 2009 reached 1.86 million tonnes, representing an increase of 6 percent compared to the good harvest last year and 52 percent relative to the average of previous five years. The good precipitation levels also improved pastures conditions throughout the country. However, excessive rainfall in late August caused flooding, negatively affecting crops in localised areas. According to estimates, approximately 500 hectares of cereal crops have been damaged in Fatik, Kolda, Kédougou, Matam, St. Louis and Tambacounda. In addition, preliminary estimates revealed that approximately 264 000 people have been affected by the floods, with the majority of those affected located in Dakar.

### Higher than normal cereal prices persist

Although recent data shows that cereal prices have been on the decline due to improved market supplies, following the arrival of the 2009 harvests on the markets, access to food remains difficult for rural food-deficit households and urban consumers. The price of imported rice, which is determined by global markets and has undergone large fluctuations in 2009, remains more than 40 percent higher in October 2009 over the level recorded two years before. In addition, the Government has already suspended subsidies on food granted during the food price crisis of 2008.

### Crop calendar Senegal



Source: FAO/GIEWS

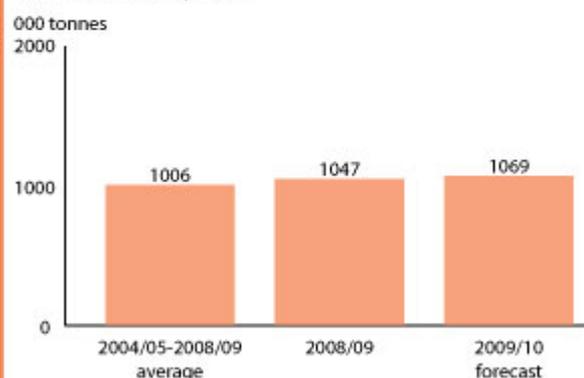
### Senegal

#### Cereal production

	2004-2008	2008	2009	change
	average		forecast	2009/2008
000 tonnes				
Millet	487	678	789	16
Maize	315	412	441	7
Rice	270	409	409	0
Others	154	258	228	-12
<b>Total</b>	<b>1226</b>	<b>1756</b>	<b>1866</b>	<b>6</b>

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

#### Total cereal imports

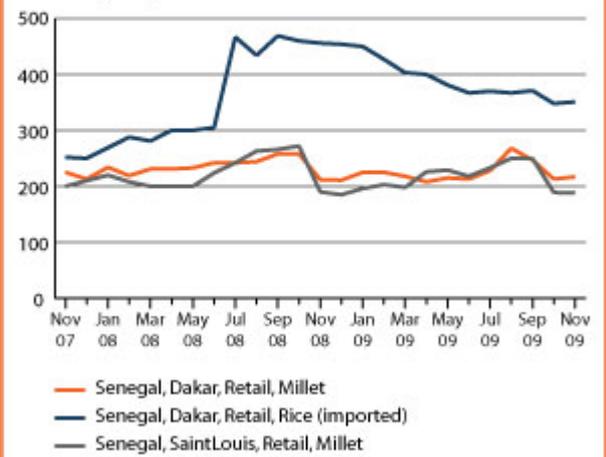


Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

## Senegal Selected cereal prices

CFA Franc per kg



Source: Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire

Reference Date: 24-September-2009

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Favourable prospects for the 2009 cereal crops, to be harvested from September
- Food security improved significantly after 2008 record crop
- Government continues to support agriculture
- Heavy rainfall causes flooding in Dakar

### Prospects for the 2009 cereal crops to be harvested from September are favourable

Harvesting of maize, millet and sorghum crops is expected to commence in September. Late rains in the main agriculture regions of Kolda and Tambacouna led to localised early season dryness, but precipitation levels improved during July, and vegetation indexes revealed normal crop conditions for the same month. In August favourable rainfall levels continued across the country, with satellite analysis indicating above normal vegetative growth in the Matam region. The continued Government investment in agriculture and favourable weather conditions indicates the likelihood of another good harvest for the 2009/10 season. However, flooding in the west could lead to some localized crop losses in the affected region.

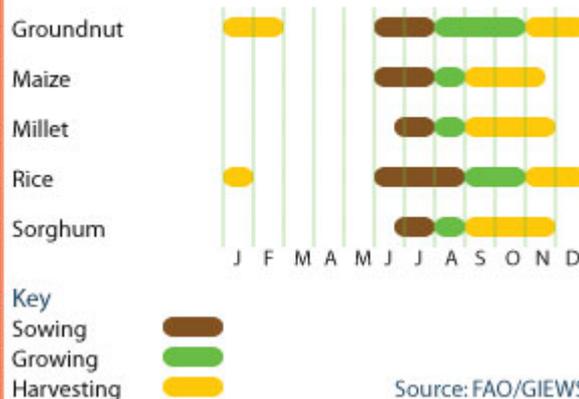
### Government has persevered with support to agriculture this year

Cereal production in 2008 increased significantly, by 149 percent compared to the previous season, reaching 1.76 million tonnes, with significant growth in maize (172 percent increase) and sorghum (191 percent). This increase is attributed to favourable rainfall levels, an expansion in areas planted by approximately 40 percent and the government's investment in agriculture production, for example subsidizing the cost of seeds by 75 percent, through the Great Offensive for Agriculture and Abundance (GOANA) initiative. In 2009, the Government announced a plan to establish the Banque des Agriculteurs du Sénégal (BAS), in an initiative to provide the agriculture sector and farmers with more financial autonomy, which is expected to further support production increases.

### Lower food prices improved access

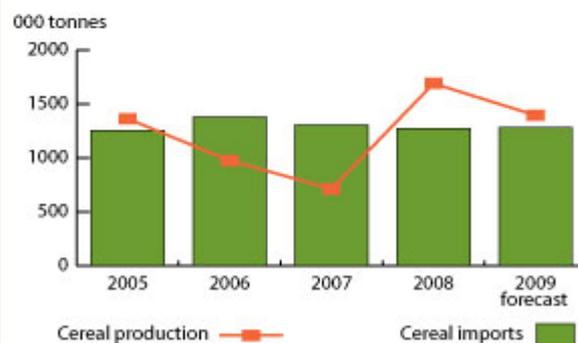
The Government has suspended subsidies on all food items for 2009; however, the consequent inflationary pressure has been off-set by a drop in world food prices and the 2008 good domestic production. Nationally, cereal prices have declined by 13 percent between January and July 2009, and were 2.4 percent below the price level in the same period in 2008. In Dakar, millet and rice prices have continued a decreasing trend since the beginning of 2009 (January to May), but are still 9 and 52 percent above prices recorded in May 2007, respectively. The significant growth in cereal production for 2008/09 has improved food security conditions in Senegal. However, further price rises, prior to the harvest period, could lower food access for rural and urban households that are primarily reliant on the market.

### Crop calendar Senegal



### Cereal production and imports Senegal

Cereal production	2004-2008 average	2008	2009 forecast	change 2009/2008
	000 tonnes		percent	
Millet	487	678	500	-26.3%
Maize	319	430	400	-7%
Rice (milled)	186	286	294	2.8%
Other	140	298	202	-32.2%
<b>Total Cereals</b>	<b>1153</b>	<b>1692</b>	<b>1396</b>	<b>-17.5%</b>

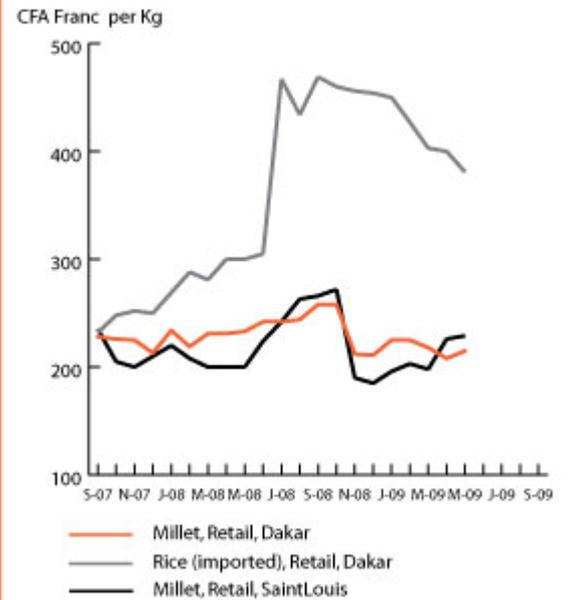


Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

## Heavy rain during late August cause flooding in Dakar

Heavy rainfall during August caused flooding in localised western regions, with Dakar and the surrounding suburbs particular affected by the significant rainfall levels. The Government has allocated over USD 4 million towards a relief operation.

### Senegal Selected cereal food prices



Source: Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire