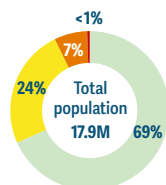
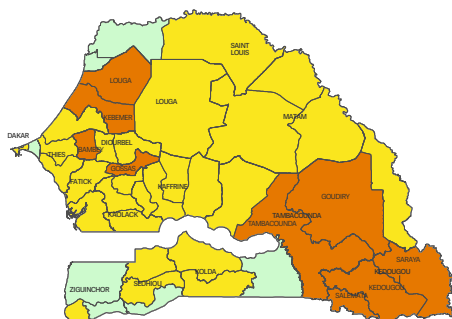


ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY | An escalation to a major food crisis for the first time in 2023, largely due to persistently high food prices.

PEAK 2023 (JUNE–AUGUST)

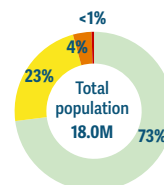
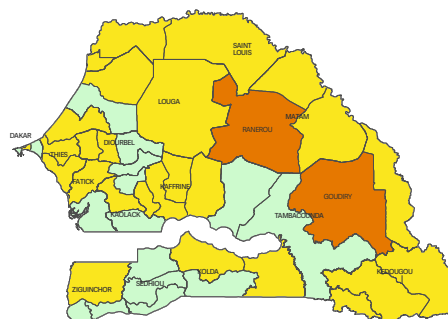
1.3M people or 7% of the population faced high levels of acute food insecurity, of them 57 200 people were in Emergency (CH Phase 4). This represents 0.4 million more people than during the same peak period in 2022 due to sustained inflation and high food prices.



Source: CH Senegal, March 2023.

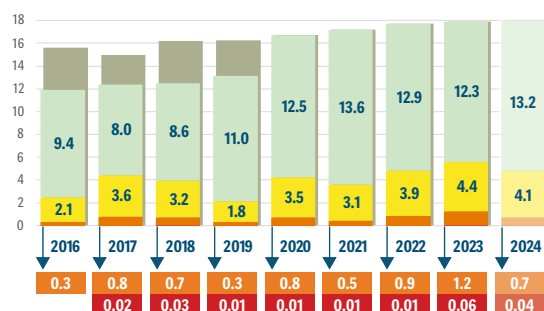
PROJECTION 2024 (JUNE–AUGUST)

0.7M people or 4% of the population projected to face high levels of acute food insecurity. The anticipated improvement is attributable to abundant cereal harvests and lower food inflation. The population in Emergency (CH Phase 4) was projected to decrease significantly to 44 000.



Source: CH Senegal, November 2023.

Peak numbers of people (in millions) by phase of acute food insecurity, 2016–2024



Source: CH Senegal.

1 - None/Minimal 2 - Stressed 3 - Crisis 4 - Emergency 5 - Catastrophe/Famine Total population

DRIVERS OF THE CRISIS 2023–2024

Economic shocks In 2022, Senegal experienced a sharp rise in food inflation, peaking at 21 percent in November. However, in 2023, food inflation steadily decreased, reaching negative values by November 2023, alleviating some pressure on poor households (WFP Economic Explorer, 2023).

While prices of key locally produced cereals such as rice, millet and maize declined significantly throughout the year, they remained high compared with the five-year average. In September, millet prices were 62 percent higher than the five-year average and maize prices 37 percent higher. Conversely, livestock prices saw substantial increases, with cattle up by 41 percent, sheep by 27 percent, and goats by 18 percent, due to reduced pastoral resources (CH Senegal, November 2023).

Weather extremes and crop pests The 2023 agricultural season was favourable overall with an early start for the season and higher-than-normal rainfall.

Some challenges faced by the agricultural sector included pests such as hairy caterpillars, fall armyworms and locusts, which infested about 38 700 hectares of farmland. Most of them were treated. Also, below-average fodder availability in key central and western areas, exacerbated by localized bush fires, led to early transhumance (CH Senegal, November 2023).

DISPLACEMENT

0.01M refugees and asylum-seekers by 2023

Source: UNHCR Nowcasted estimate, December 2023.

ACUTE MALNUTRITION

0.3M children under 5 years old with acute malnutrition, 2023

0.2M MAM

0.1M SAM

Source: FS and Nutrition Hotspot Analysis, 2023.

Levels of acute malnutrition among children under 5 have passed the Emergency level of 15 percent in several areas (CH, March 2023). Concerns remain due to the lack of recent nutrition surveys, amid increasing acute food insecurity levels since 2022.