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Senegal snapshot:
Health and the changing climate

Likely changes in climate

Rising temperatures, especially in the interior and in the dry season. Estimated rise: 1-1.4°C by 2050.

More frequent and intense floods and droughts.

Future rainfall uncertain. Seasons may become wetter or drier, depending on whether temperatures rise.

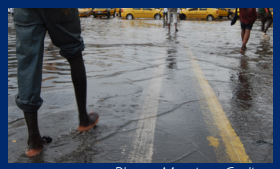


Photo: MartinezCodina

Photo: Olechkaok

Impact on people and the environment

Dry conditions reduce drinking supply and leave stagnant water favorable to harmful bacteria.

Flooding may contaminate drinking water or cause sewage overflows.

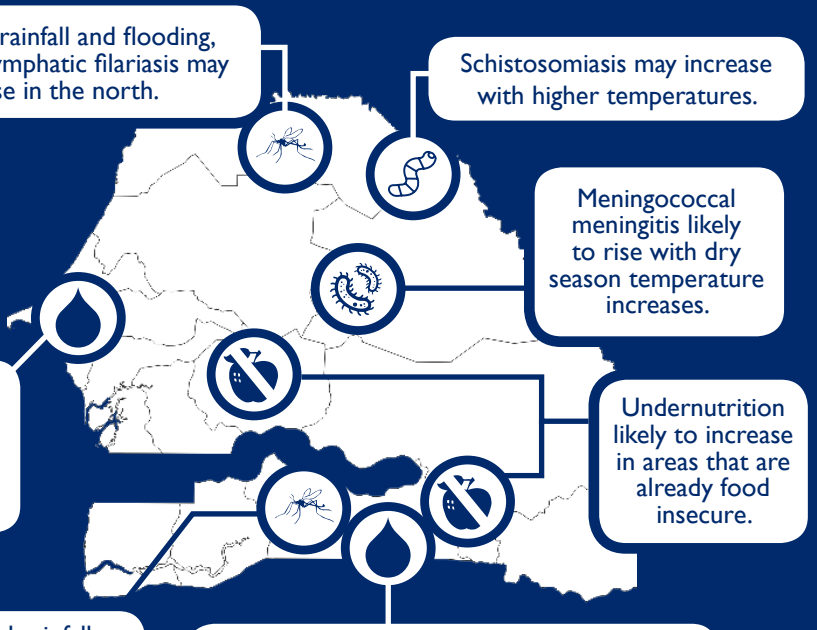
Disease-carrying mosquitos, snails and worms increase.

Agricultural productivity decreases.

Households are displaced and livelihoods are lost.

Existing health conditions are likely to worsen...

- Waterborne disease
- Parasitic disease
- Mosquito-borne disease
- Undernutrition
- Bacterial disease



With more rainfall and flooding, malaria and lymphatic filariasis may increase in the north.

Schistosomiasis may increase with higher temperatures.

Meningococcal meningitis likely to rise with dry season temperature increases.

Undernutrition likely to increase in areas that are already food insecure.

Increased flood risk makes cholera outbreaks more likely in Dakar, home to 25% of the country's population.

With increased rainfall, malaria, Senegal's leading cause of death, may increase.

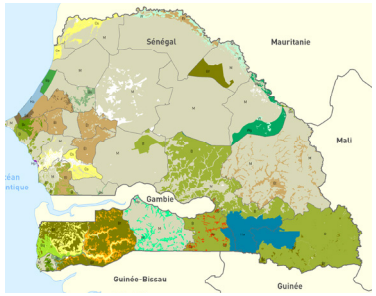
Cholera may increase with intense rainfall. In dry periods, poor water quality may lead to other waterborne diseases.

WHAT WE CAN DO

Step up policy action and coordination

- Plan for climate impacts on health, e.g., national health action plan and response based on climate scenarios.
- Strengthen collaboration and info-sharing between key agencies, e.g., health and meteorology.
- Invest in disaster preparedness.
- Standardize data collection methodologies.

Build evidence for planning and response



Map: LADA & CDE

- Develop early warning systems for floods and vector-borne disease.
- Install more weather and hydrologic monitoring in the center and northeast.
- Create new tools to detect disease outbreaks, especially cholera.
- Analyze disease patterns and rainfall, population, infrastructure, water supply, etc.

Prepare people for the challenge

Expand training for hospital, clinic, cases de santé staff and community health volunteers on climate-related disease threats.

Photo: Lauren Seibert

Based on a study by the USAID ATLAS activity. This document does not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the US government. March 2017.