

Senegal



Joined Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement: June 2011

National multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition: National Nutrition Development Council (CNDN, formerly the Malnutrition Unit – CLM)

SUN government focal point/country coordinator: Ms. Aminata Diop Ndoye, Executive Secretariat, National Nutrition Development Council

COUNTRY NUTRITION STATUS

→ Annual country nutrition indicators from the Global Nutrition Report:

<https://globalnutritionreport.org/resources/nutrition-profiles/africa/western-africa/senegal>

● National multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)

Date established: 2002

- MSP annual action plan exists

● Subnational nutrition coordination mechanism

- Subnational MSPs exist
- Subnational MSPs have annual action plans

● National nutrition plan

Multisectoral Strategic Plan for Nutrition (PSMN) 2018–2022 –

<https://scalingupnutrition.org/resource-library/national-nutrition-plan-senegal>

● Advocacy and communications framework/plan

<https://scalingupnutrition.org/resource-library/advocacy-and-comms-plan-senegal>

SUN networks in-country presence

- SUN Civil Society Network
- SUN Business Network
- UN Nutrition (merged with the SUN Donor Network)
- SUN Academia Network
- SUN Donor Network
- Others: e.g. youth, parliamentarian, media

Finance for nutrition

- Resource mobilization strategy exists
- Budget tracking exercise done this year
- Funding gaps identified this year
- Domestic expenditures on nutrition tracked

● Yes ● In process ● No ● Costed ● M&E framework

COUNTRY PRIORITIES 2022

- Organizing the national nutrition review (technical and financial aspects).
- Improving the operation of the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) (including through a joint field visit).
- Finalizing the preparation of the national food recommendations.
- Finalizing the study report on financing the Multisectoral Strategic Plan for Nutrition (PSMN) 2018–2022, sharing the report on financing nutrition and conducting advocacy with the National Assembly.

PROGRESS TOWARDS

SUN 3.0 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (SO)

→ SO.1 Strengthen and sustain strong policy and advocacy environments

Senegal is considered as being on track thanks to new Nutrition for Growth (N4G) commitments, the budgeted plan on exclusive breastfeeding, the Stronger with Breastmilk Only initiative, the road map to improve supplementary feeding and the preparation of national food recommendations. The PSMN 2018–2022 is available and has a communication and advocacy strategy, but this is not being implemented at present. Stakeholders should be re-energized to finalize the decree on the marketing of breast-milk substitutes following the Government reshuffle and change in leadership of several ministries expected in 2022.

→ SO.2 Develop and align shared country priorities for action

The national nutrition review was not carried out in 2021 but is expected to be completed in 2022 by the National Nutrition Development Council (CNDN) with the support of the Ministry of the Economy. The study report on financing the PSMN is being finalized. All stakeholder strategies are aligned with national priorities. In the health sector, the Investing in Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health (ISMEA) project will make CFA 4 billion available for early childhood development in 2020–2024. The Investing in Early Years for Human Development in Senegal (PIPADHS) project is mobilizing CFA 20 billion in 2019–2024. Despite this, securing adequate long-term funding for PSMN interventions remains a challenge.

→ SO.3 Build and strengthen country capacity

In 2021, significant efforts were made in researching anaemia and in completing the study on stunting. Senegal received a grant from the SUN Movement Pooled Fund to mobilize and build the capacity of civil society organizations and other nutrition actors in monitoring the implementation of the PSMN at the decentralized level. These stakeholders also received training in innovative finance, the use of theatre (drama) for behaviour change communication, local monitoring and decentralized nutrition action plans. National data were produced on food and nutrition, including through a national survey on food consumption and an assessment of determinants for infant and young child feeding practices, both carried out in 2021.

→ SO.4 Ensure governance of SUN that promotes country leadership and responsibilities of government, aligns the resources of all SUN Movement stakeholders behind country priorities and strengthens 360 mutual accountability

The CNDN was established to replace the Malnutrition Unit (CLM), and brings together all nutrition actors. Regional development committees were also established. The CNDN is hosted by the General Secretariat of the Government, where it has a budget line. The institutional anchoring of nutrition is progressing through the introduction of nutrition-sensitive local development plans and a dialogue about creating a local authority network for nutrition. As there has not yet been an overall assessment of the implementation of the PSMN, it is not yet possible to evaluate it.