Senegal

Joined: June 2011
**Demographic data**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Category</th>
<th>Value (2010)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Population</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 5</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent Girls (15-19)</td>
<td>0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Number of Births</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population growth rate</td>
<td>2.78%</td>
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</tbody>
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**WHA nutrition target indicators (SMART 2012/DHS 2010-11)**

- **Low birth weight**: 15.9%
- **0-5 months Exclusive Breastfeeding**: 39.0%
- **Under five stunting**: 19.2%
- **Under five wasting**: 8.9%
- **Under five overweight**: 1.5%

**Coverage of Nutrition-relevant Factors**

**Infant and young child feeding practice**

- 6-23 months with Minimum Acceptable Diet: 9.2%
- 6-23 months with Minimum Diet Diversity: 27.4%

**Programs for vitamin and mineral deficiencies**

- Zinc Supplementation for Diarrhea: 0.2%
- Pregnant Women Attending 4 or more Antenatal Care Visits: 50.0%
- Vitamin A supplementation (6-59 months): -
- Households Consuming Adequately Iodized Salt: 41.5%

**Women’s Empowerment**

- Female literacy: 27.8%
- Female employment rate: 57.5%
- Median age at first marriage: 19.6
- Access to skilled birth attendant: 66.1%
- Women who have first birth before age 18: 18.7%
- Fertility rate: 5.1

**Other Nutrition-relevant indicators**

- Rate of urbanization: 40.56%
- Income share held by lowest 20%: 6.05%
- Calories per capita per day (kcal/capita/day): 2,354.4
- Energy from non-staples in supply: 34.05%
- Iron availability from animal products (mg/capita/day): 1.8
- Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities: 46.2%
- Open defection: 16.5%
- Access to Improved Drinking Water Sources: 78.3%
- Access to Piped Water on Premises: 53.7%
- Surface Water as Drinking Water Source: 0.5%
- GDP per capita (current USD, 2013): 1,072.00
- Exports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012): 2.20
- Imports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012): 1.98

### Stunting Reduction Trend and Target

- **Current AARR**: 2.32%

### Distribution of stunting across wealth quintiles

- **Lowest**: 10%
- **Second**: 20%
- **Middle**: 30%
- **Fourth**: 40%
- **Highest**: 50%

### Trend of Exclusive Breastfeeding Rate

- **Current Trend**: 0%
- **Minimum target suggested by WHA**: 10%

### Targeted Stunting Reduction (million US stunted children)

- **Beginning prevalence**: 19.20%
- **Target prevalence**: 14.93%

- **Effort needed**: 0.45
- **Target**: 0.19
In 2011, the government undertook to increase nutrition funding from year to year, to reach 2.8 billion CFA francs per year in 2015. This investment will enable additional resources to be mobilized which will contribute to stepping up effective nutrition interventions.

In 2013, investments in specific nutrition programs by a number of platform members were mapped out, revealing the importance of consistency in mobilizing funds from other partners to ensure the sustainability of interventions. Funding requirements can be identified because priorities have been identified for most sectors.

The executive summary on nutrition policy has been validated. Network members are engaged in analyzing policies. Senegal is currently reviewing its orientation document for nutrition development, which dates from 2001. Senegal has a national policy on food for babies and young and has transposed the International Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes into its legislation. The communication strategy on food for babies and young children (ANJE) has been validated, as has the strategic plan for food fortification.

The donor and UN networks share the same platform, which is working on extending these networks. They are also close to the platform for civil society organizations. The university platform has been set up and the private-sector platform is currently being set up, with support from UNICEF.

The 2013-2018 multi-sectoral strategic plan will be drawn up once the orientation document for nutrition development has been validated. The common results framework will be drawn up on the basis of this strategic plan. In the meantime, a number of sectors have presented and validated their annual work plans for 2014 with PMS in a participatory manner.

The CLM is implementing programs covering key areas, namely community nutrition, social transfers, combating deficiencies in micronutrients and food security. The national agricultural investment program (2011-2015) is also aimed at reducing poverty by tackling the problems of hunger and malnutrition.

The implementation of the Emerging Senegal Plan (PSE) has raised hopes of increasing funding to enhance nutrition. A monitoring and evaluation mechanism will also be set up to monitor the implementation of nutrition policy.
Progress Across Four SUN Processes
Senegal

2012¹ and 2014² Scoring of Progress Markers

- Bringing people together into a shared space for action
  - 2012: 43%
  - 2014: 64%

- Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
  - 2012: 12%
  - 2014: 62%

- Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework
  - 2012: 28%
  - 2014: 55%

- Financial Tracking and resource mobilization
  - 2012: 39%
  - 2014: 62%

2014 Dashboard for Progress Markers
Stage of Preparedness

- PM1: 64%
- PM2: 62%
- PM3: 55%
- PM4: 64%
- PM5: 43%
- PM6: 28%

¹Externally assessed by the SUN Movement Secretariat
²Internally assessed by in-country self-assessment exercise