

Senegal

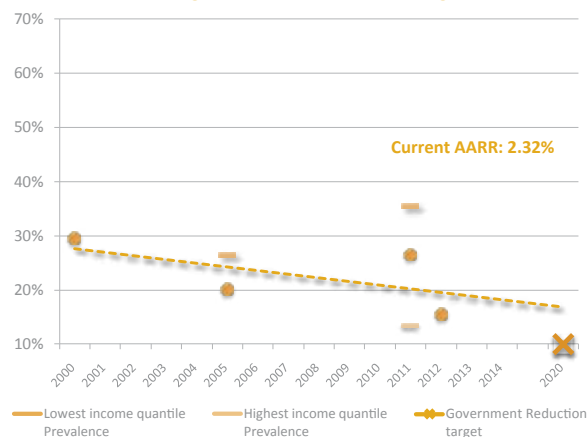


Joined: June 2011

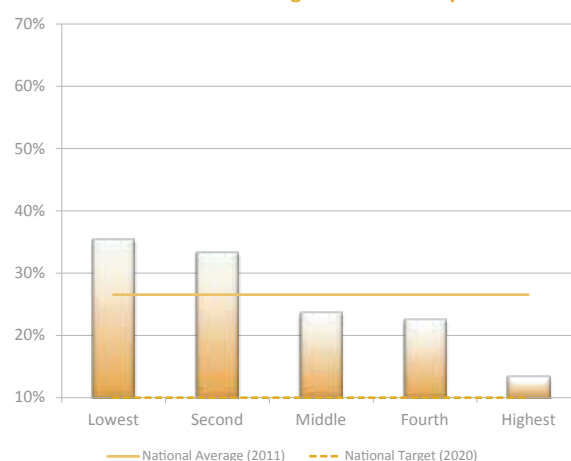


Demographic data	
National Population (million, 2010)	13
Children under 5 (million, 2010)	2.2
Adolescent Girls (15-19) (million, 2010)	0.70
Average Number of Births (million, 2010)	0.50
Population growth rate (2010)	2.78%
WHA nutrition target indicators (SMART 2012/DHS 2010-11)	
Low birth weight	15.9%
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 defecation	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

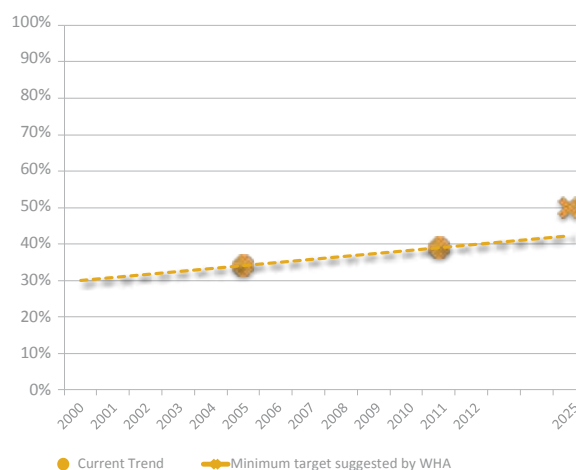
Stunting Reduction Trend and Target



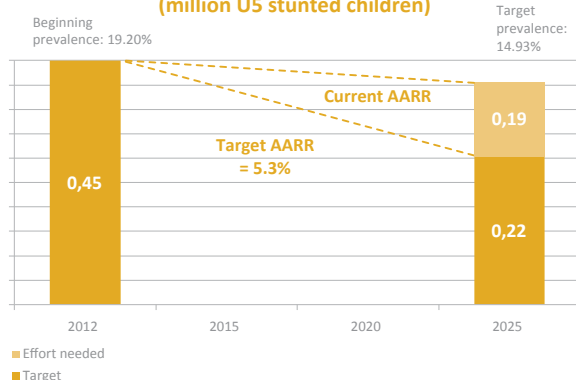
Distribution of stunting across wealth quintiles



Trend of Exclusive Breastfeeding Rate



Targeted Stunting Reduction (million US stunted children)



Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The political commitment to enhance nutrition is visible at the highest level, with the unit for combating malnutrition (CLM) reporting directly to the Prime Minister's office. The CLM is operational and formalized and holds regular meetings, with satisfactory attendance.

Senegal is committed to emphasizing political dialogue by improving the involvement of the agricultural and private sector and ensuring transparency and the responsibility of the various stakeholders through close monitoring of the progress made.

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.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

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.

All sectors have actively contributed to drawing up the policy document Emerging Senegal Plan (PSE) which is the repository for medium- and long-term economic and social policy, including nutrition, but implementation has not been effective.

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

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.

Financial Tracking and resource mobilization

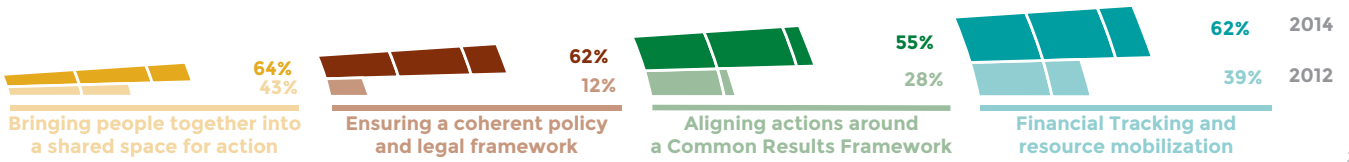
In 2011, the government undertook to increase nutrition funding from year to year, to reach 2.8 billion CFA francs per year in 2015. This investment will enable additional resources to be mobilized which will contribute to stepping up effective nutrition interventions.

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.

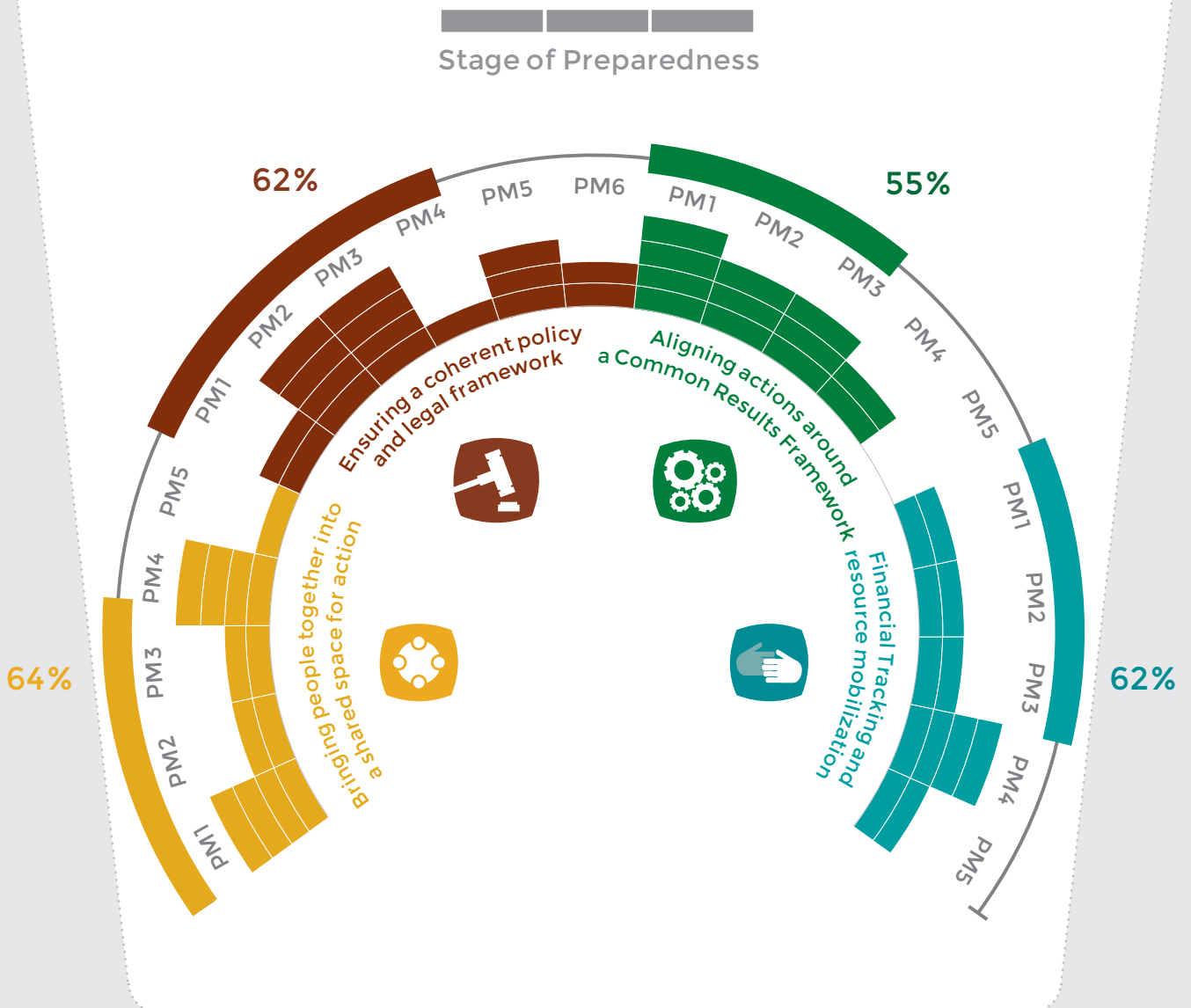
Funding requirements can be identified because priorities have been identified for most sectors.

Progress Across Four SUN Processes Senegal

2012¹ and 2014² Scoring of Progress Markers



2014 Dashboard for Progress Markers



¹Externally assessed by the SUN Movement Secretariat

²Internally assessed by in-country self-assessment exercise