

## NUTRITION PROFILE

# Senegal

### ACCELERATING HEALTH, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES THROUGH IMPROVED NUTRITION

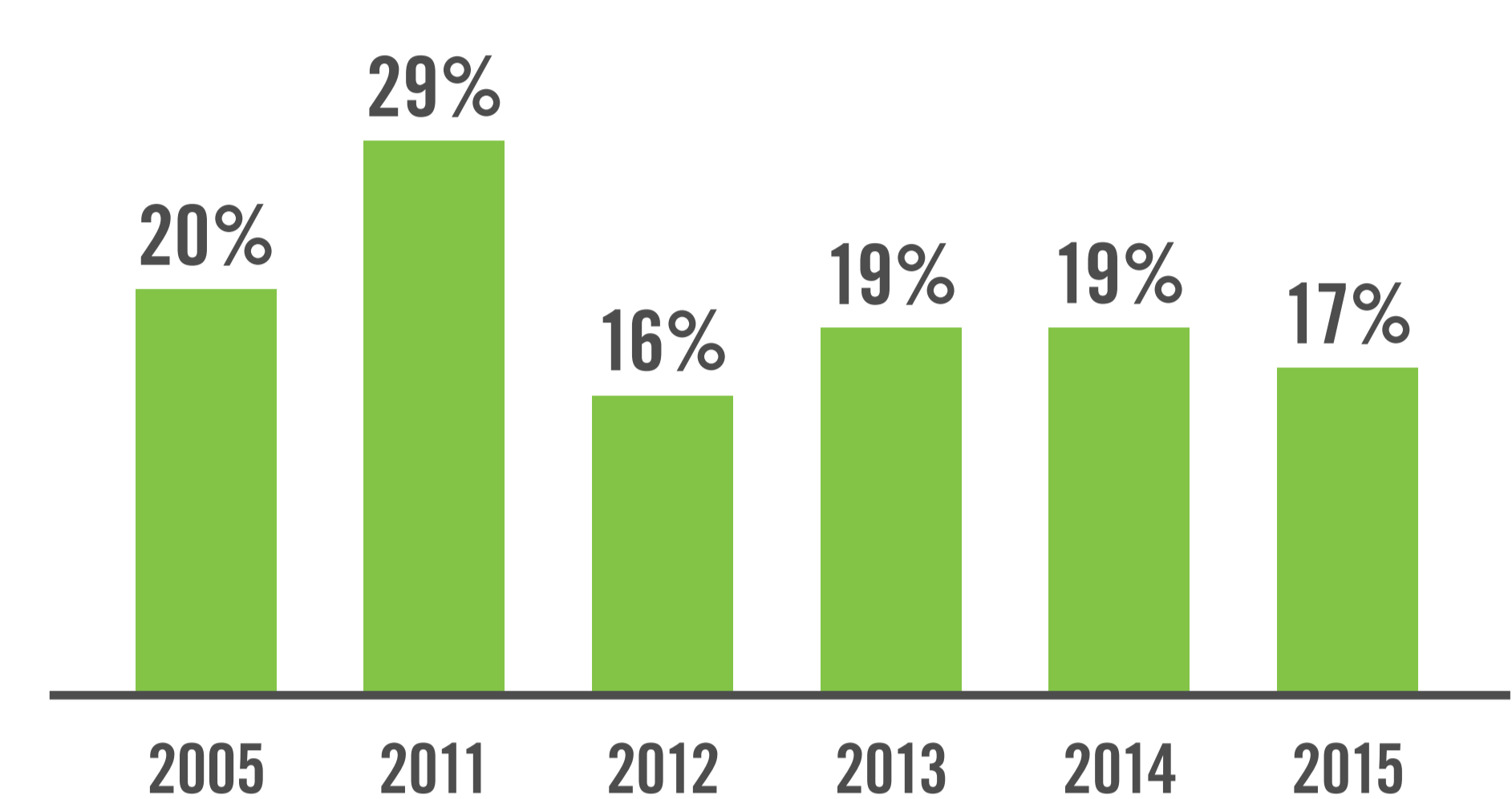
Senegal has demonstrated impressive political commitment to nutrition, including adoption of a separate budget line and a National Nutrition Strategy with time-bound targets. Yet stunting rates have been stagnant for the last decade and progress against the Global Nutrition Targets is largely off course. To realize the full health, social and economic benefits of improved nutrition, Senegal should:

- Establish clear implementation guidelines with funding provisions for existing policies, including the National Nutrition Development Policy
- Develop, fund and implement multi-sectoral advocacy and communications strategies for improved nutrition
- Adopt stronger regulations on the marketing of breastmilk substitutes to bring it in line with global recommendations

#### INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING PRACTICES<sup>1</sup>

Early initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour	30%
Exclusive breastfeeding of infants under 6 months	33%
Breastfeeding at 1 year	97%
Minimum acceptable diet (6-23 months)	8%
Minimum dietary diversity (6-23 months)	21%

#### PROGRESS AGAINST STUNTING<sup>2,3</sup>



#### CHILD NUTRITION INDICATORS<sup>4</sup>

- 14%** of children under-five are **underweight**
- 17%** of children under-five are **stunted**
- 9%** of children under-five are **wasted**
- 16%** of children are born with **low birthweight**

Malnutrition has lasting effects on individuals, families and nations<sup>5</sup>

- **NEARLY HALF** of all child deaths are related to poor nutrition
- **10% or more** of a person's lifetime earnings can be lost due to lower productivity, reduced cognitive ability and increased health care costs
- **3% to 16%** of the GDP in African economies is lost due to undernutrition







#### CHILD MORTALITY<sup>6</sup>

**47 deaths per 1,000 live births** while the global sustainable development target is to reduce under-five mortality to 25 per 1,000 live births (Sustainable Development Goal 3).

#### MATERNAL NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Women of reproductive age with anaemia	58% <sup>7</sup>
Women of reproductive age, thinness	19% <sup>8</sup>
Women of reproductive age, short stature	0% <sup>9</sup>

#### PROGRESS AGAINST THE WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY'S GLOBAL NUTRITION TARGETS 2025<sup>10</sup>

	 Under-five stunting, 2014	 Under-five wasting, 2014	 Under-five overweight, 2014	 Women of reproductive age anaemia, 2011	 Exclusive breastfeeding, 2014	 Low birthweight
WHA Global Nutrition Target	40% reduction in the number of children under-five who are stunted	Reduce and maintain childhood wasting to less than 5%	No increase in childhood overweight	50% reduction of anaemia in women of reproductive age	Increase the rate of exclusive breastfeeding in the first 6 months up to at least 50%	30% reduction in low birth weight
Senegal's Progress	Off course, no progress	Off course	On course, at risk	Off course	Off course, no progress	N/A

#### POLITICAL COMMITMENT FOR NUTRITION

Maternity Leave	14 weeks paid <sup>11</sup>
International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes	Many provisions in law <sup>12</sup>
Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Plan	Yes <sup>13</sup>
Costed Nutrition Plan	Yes (2013-2017) <sup>14</sup>
Separate Nutrition Budget	Yes, \$98 million (2013-2017) <sup>15</sup>
SUN Country	Since 2011 <sup>16</sup>

#### CATEGORIZATION OF CODE LEGISLATION<sup>17</sup>

**Many provisions in law:** countries have enacted legislation or adopted regulations, decrees or other legally binding measures encompassing many provisions of the Code and subsequent WHA resolutions.

#### IMPROVING NUTRITION STRENGTHENS NATIONS AS A LEADING CONTRIBUTOR TO:<sup>18</sup>

- Reducing mortality rates
- Promoting optimal growth and development
- Decreasing the risk of infectious diseases
- Protecting against chronic conditions later in life
- Improving future earning potential

1 UNICEF Infant and Young Child Feeding Database 2016  
 2 UNICEF/WHO/WB 2015  
 3 SMART National Nutrition Survey 2015  
 4 Ibid.  
 5 *The Lancet*, the World Bank, The Global Panel on Agriculture and Food Systems for Nutrition  
 6 UNICEF State of the World's Children 2016  
 7 WHO 2015  
 8 DHS 2010-2011  
 9 Ibid.  
 10 Adopted from the Global Nutrition Report 2015. New data will be released in 2017.

11 ILO Maternity and Paternity at Work 2013  
 12 WHO National Implementation of the International Code Status Report 2016  
 13 SUN Guinea Annual Progress Report 2015  
 14 UNICEF Guinea Country Office  
 15 HANCI-Africa 2016  
 16 SUN Guinea Profile  
 17 WHO National Implementation of the International Code Status Report 2016  
 18 UNICEF, *The Lancet*