Senegal

HEALTH SITUATION

Studies during the past decade show that progress has been made, such as in life expectancy, which increased from 44 years in 1999 to 64 in 2012. The health situation of children under 5 has shown the most significant improvement, whereas there has been only a small decrease in maternal mortality. Remarkable progress has also been made in HIV/AIDS and malaria control. HIV/AIDS prevalence has been kept at less than 1% among the general population, and malaria control efforts have led to a decrease in morbidity from 33.6% in 2001 to 4.4% in 2013. The Expanded Programme on Immunization has produced good results, particularly in controlling measles and poliomyelitis. With the introduction of new vaccines, 10 antigens are now available, which should improve the health of children and new targets. Noncommunicable diseases, generally chronic in nature, are a real public health concern: 18.6% of women and 8.5% of men are affected (demographic and health survey 2010/2011), due mainly to unhealthy lifestyle choices. Unfortunately, the level of care for such diseases remains low given a lack of appropriate infrastructure, human resources and funding. The outlook for achieving the Millennium Development Goals is increasingly negative, particularly in the areas of maternal mortality and, to a lesser degree, infant mortality.

HEALTH POLICIES AND SYSTEMS

Senegal has drafted a national health development plan for the period 2009-2018, a blueprint for a country in which all individuals, households and communities have universal access to high quality health services that include health promotion and preventive and curative care; these services should be adaptable and non-exclusive, guaranteeing a level of health that is economically and socially productive. To this end, the Government has put in place a universal health-care coverage programme in order to guarantee access to a minimum package of services for the population.

In the interest of risk-factor control, the President of Senegal has signed a new anti-tobacco law.

Senegal receives support from the United Nations for improving maternal and child health and has drafted and implemented an accountability roadmap, a plan to ensure the safety of medicines, and an action plan for infant survival, among others.

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and the GAVI Initiative provide opportunities that will facilitate health services strengthening through support of Government-approved efforts. As such, Senegal is in the process of developing projects for resource mobilization and health system strengthening, for submission to partners.

COOPERATION FOR HEALTH

The Country Cooperation Strategic Agenda is aligned with the guiding principles of the national health development plan and the 2011-2015 economic and social policy document, through which it contributes to achieving health goals. Frameworks have been put in place for collaboration, consultation and coordination between health-sector partners along with multilateral and bilateral partners. In order to ensure the effective implementation of the country cooperation strategy, WHO will invest in strengthening these partnerships and in developing collaboration with civil society and the private sector.

The 2014-2018 CCS is being finalized and will take into account the guiding principles described above.
### WHO COUNTRY COOPERATION STRATEGIC AGENDA (2009-2013)

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<tr>
<th>Strategic Priorities</th>
<th>Main Focus Areas for WHO Cooperation</th>
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| **STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1:** Health system development | • Strengthening of stewardship functions  
• Human resources development  
• Improved financing for health  
• Strengthening of available, high quality health services  
• Strengthening of the national health information system  
• Development of essential medicines and vaccines  
• Strengthening health research and making best use of the results  
• Stronger advocacy, particularly for effective implementation of defined health policies  
• Improved multisectoral cooperation  
• Strengthening of partnerships between the private sector and civil society |
| **STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2:** Disease control strengthening | Primary targets:  
• Malaria, AIDS and tuberculosis  
• Epidemic-prone diseases  
• Neglected tropical diseases  
• Noncommunicable diseases |
| **STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3:** Accelerate implementation of strategies to improve maternal, child and adolescent health; mainstreaming of gender, equality and human-rights | Core initiatives:  
• The roadmap for accelerating the reduction of maternal and neonatal mortality  
• The national infant survival strategy  
• The adolescent health strategy  
• Mainstreaming gender, equality and human rights into health development interventions |
| **STRATEGIC PRIORITY 4:** Awareness-strengthening of environmental health threats and concerns | Three focus areas:  
• Promotion of healthy environments  
• Management of risks and disasters  
• Promotion of healthy lifestyles and reduction of behaviours detrimental to health |