

Country Disease Outlook

Senegal

August 2023



World Health
Organization

African Region

Background

The Republic of Senegal is a country in west Africa, bounded by The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania and the Atlantic Ocean. It is a lower middle-income country with a GDP per capita of US\$ 1,599 (2022) and a population of 17.3 million (2022).

Key points

- ◆ Senegal has a high burden of communicable and non-communicable disease (NCDs), with the latter making up 45% of deaths in 2019.
- ◆ Senegal improved its child survival rates between 2015 and 2021, however it is not yet meeting the SDG targets for neonatal or under-five mortality rates.
- ◆ Senegal is endemic for five of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA). In 2020, 92% of the 2.4 million people targeted were treated with MDA.
- ◆ Senegal's coverage rates of vaccination in children have historically been fairly high although the country experienced a dip in coverage in 2020 and 2021. In 2021, the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine reached 85%, while the coverage rate for the first dose of measles vaccine was 87%. It is important for Senegal to continue to strengthen its routine immunization system, while also implementing catch-up vaccination strategies in the country to ensure that no children are left unprotected from vaccine-preventable diseases in the future.

UHC/CN

Universal Health Coverage/Communicable
and Non-communicable Diseases
WHO Regional Office for Africa





2019

45%

of deaths due to NCDs

Broad disease outlook

The country has a high burden of both communicable (such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS) and non-communicable disease (NCDs). The latter was estimated to have caused 45% of deaths in 2019.

Communicable diseases

Malaria

Malaria remains a public health problem in Senegal with an estimated 995,763 cases in 2021 (with an incidence rate of 57.6 cases per 1000 people), resulting in 4,375, giving a mortality rate of 59 cases per 100,000 population. The malaria incidence rate has been fluctuating above and below the annual targets since 2015. The country is currently off track to meet the targets set by the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria, with the incidence rate above the targets in 2020 and 2021.

Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS

The incidence of TB is 113 per 100,000 people. The mortality rate of TB cases (all forms, excluding HIV) has remained relatively constant, increasing slightly from 15 to 16 per 100,000 population between 2015 and 2021. The TB mortality rate among HIV-positive people has also remained fairly constant, decreasing slightly from 2.1 to 1.3 in the same period.

Senegal has met one of the 95-95-95 goals:

- ▲ 81% of people living with HIV know their status.
- ▲ 97% of the people living with HIV that know their status are on treatment.
- ▲ 88% of people living with HIV and on treatment are virally suppressed.

Approximately 31,629 people were receiving antiretroviral treatment in 2021.

Neglected tropical diseases

Senegal is endemic for four of the five NTDs amenable to preventive chemotherapy through mass drug administration (MDA), namely lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, soil-transmitted helminthiasis, and trachoma. In 2020, 2.4 million of the 2.6 million people targeted (92%) were treated with MDA.

Other notable NTDs that remain endemic are leishmaniasis (cutaneous), taeniasis and cysticercosis, mycetoma, leprosy, and rabies.

Non-communicable diseases

NCDs are a significant health problem in Senegal. The age-standardised mortality rate across four major NCDs (Cardiovascular Disease, Chronic Respiratory Disease, Cancer and Diabetes) was 570 per 100,000 in males and 521 in females in 2021.

Senegal has implemented efforts on the NCD progress indicators on areas including the NCD policy and plan, NCD guidelines, tobacco taxes, tobacco smoke free/pollution, tobacco advertising bans, and tobacco health warnings, however there is limited progress against a subset of the indicators. These include tobacco media campaigns, all of the indicators relating to alcohol, salt policies, trans fats policies, marketing to children and physical activity awareness.

Childhood Immunization

Senegal's coverage rates of vaccination in children have historically been fairly high although the country experienced a dip in coverage in 2020 and 2021. In 2021, the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine reached 85%, while the coverage rate for the first dose of measles vaccine was 87%. This resulted in an estimated 80,714 under-immunized children and 69,952 zero dose children. It is important for Senegal to continue to strengthen its routine immunization system, while also implementing catch-up vaccination strategies in the country to ensure that no children are left unprotected from vaccine-preventable diseases in the future.

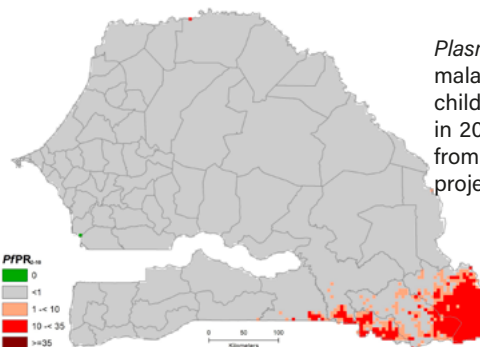
Child survival

Based on the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) estimates, the under-5 mortality rate has fallen from 51 to 39 per 1,000 live births between 2015 and 2021, although it is still above the SDG target of 25 per 1,000 live births. Similarly, the neonatal mortality rate declined from 25 to 21 per 1,000 live births in the same period, remaining above the SDG target of 12.

MALARIA

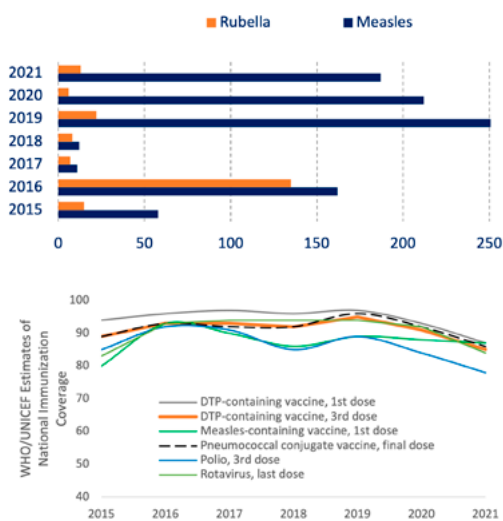
POPULATION AT RISK IN 2022	TOTAL MALARIA CASES IN 2021	TOTAL MALARIA DEATHS IN 2021
16.8 million	995,763	4,375

ITN use in children under five years 65.4% and 95.0% use of ACTs among those with fever for whom care was sought and received a finger or heel prick

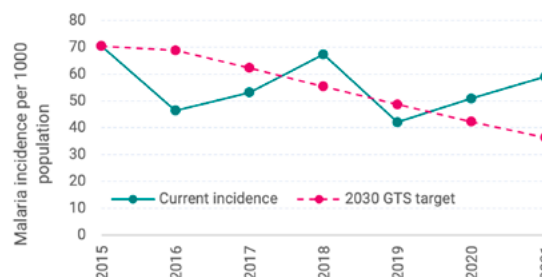


Plasmodium falciparum malaria prevalence in children in Senegal in 2020. Estimates from the Malaria Atlas project

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDREN



Malaria incidence in Senegal since 2015 compared to GTS targets shows that the country is not on track to achieving GTS targets.



Zero dose children 69,952 **Under-immunized 80,714**

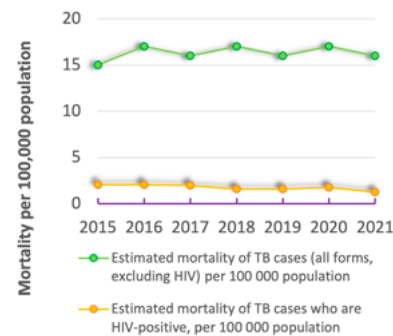
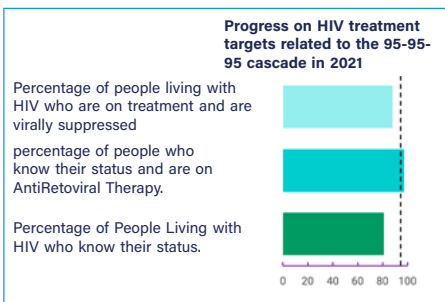
WUENIC estimates show that, for most basic antigens, coverage declined in 2019 and has not recovered.

Senegal continues to experience cases of measles and rubella although less than 250.

HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS

- 31,629** people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2021
- 75%** Treatment success rate for HIV-positive TB cases
- 10%** of children (aged < 5 years) household contacts of bacteriologically-confirmed TB cases on preventive treatment

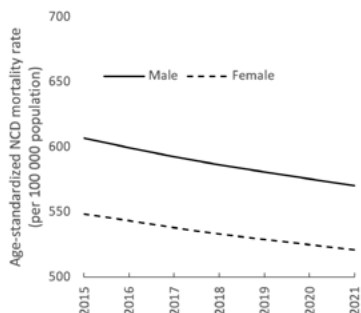
26% Domestic funding for TB
Unknown Domestic funding for HIV



- Indicator 1 - Targets
- Indicator 2 - CRV Mortality
- Indicator 3 - Surveys
- Indicator 4 - NCD policy and Plan
- Indicator 5A - Tobacco taxes
- Indicator 5B - Tobacco smoke free/polution
- Indicator 5C - Tobacco health warning
- Indicator 5D - Tobacco advertising ban
- Indicator 5E - Tobacco media campaign
- Indicator 6A - Alcohol availability
- Indicator 6B - Alcohol advertising restrictions
- Indicator 6C - Alcohol taxes
- Indicator 7A - Salt policies
- Indicator 7B - Trans fats policies
- Indicator 7C - Marketing to children
- Indicator 8 - Physical activity awareness
- Indicator 9 - NCD guidelines

NCD PROGRESS INDICATORS

- **Achieved**
- **Partially achieved**
- **Not achieved/Unknown**



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

Endemic NTDS requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC)

- Lymphatic filariasis
- Soil-transmitted helminthiasis
- Schistosomiasis
- Trachoma
- Onchocerciasis (non-endemic)

PC-NTDs treatment in 2021
2.6 Million targeted for MDA
2.4 Million treated with MDA

OTHER MAJOR NTDs

- Leishmaniasis (cutaneous)
- Taeniasis and cysticercosis
- Mycetoma
- Leprosy
- Rabies

