



**Republic of Senegal**  
**One People – One Goal – One Faith**



# **SENEGAL: A Decade of Progress in RMNCAH-N**

**Dr. Ibrahima Sy, Minister of Health and Public Hygiene**

*November 11, 2025*

# GFF Investors Group Meeting

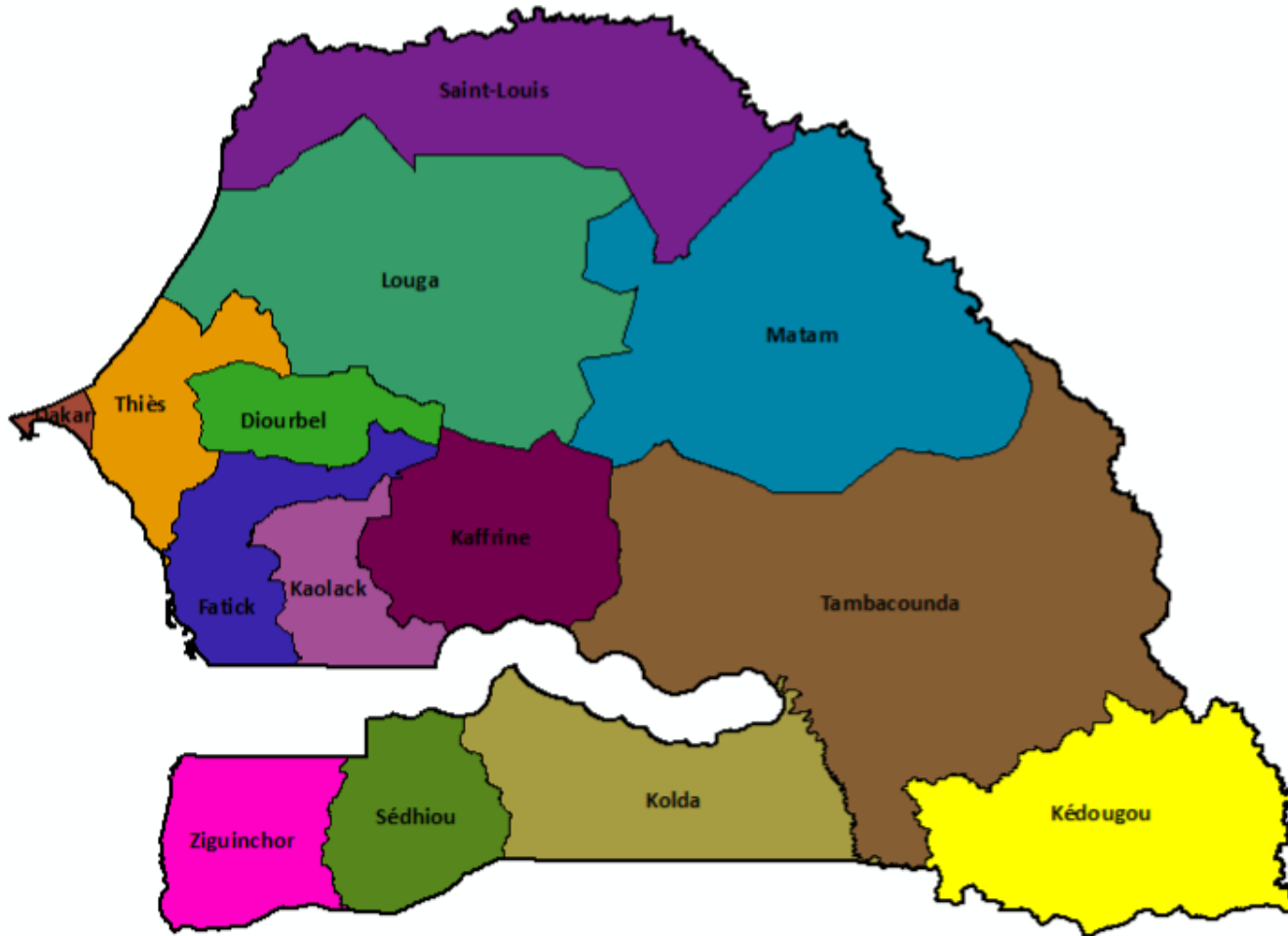
Tuesday, November 11, 2025  
Dakar, Senegal



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# Senegal's general context



- **Population:** 18,126,390 (49.4% women)
- **Poverty rate:** 37.5%
- **Primary school enrollment rate (girls):** 81.7%
- 14 regions, 79 health districts, 40 regional hospital, 114 health centers, 1584 PHC health posts and 2197 health huts

# For several decades, Senegal has been committed to women, child and adolescent health



## National priorities and policies

- Universal health coverage (UHC)
- Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and the Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health (2016-2030)
- Senegal's National Transformation Agenda 2050: Axis 2 of the National Development Strategy (SND) focuses on "high-quality human capital and social equity." Within this axis, Strategic Objective 3 aims to establish a high-performing and accessible health system.

# Our focus: investing in high-impact, socially cost-effective projects



1. Elimination of preventable maternal, neonatal, and child deaths

3. Revitalization of the local pharmaceutical industry

5. Development of a Medical Action Fund

7. Health promotion and disease prevention

2. Strengthening of medical and technical infrastructure

4. Comprehensive digitalization of health care services

6. Improvement of noncommunicable diseases management

8. Mandatory health insurance coverage



# Strategic vision 2025-2029 - An inclusive and resilient health system



Our goal: to position Senegal as a regional leader in preventive and digital healthcare.

01

**Transition to preventive healthcare**

Reducing medical deserts, strengthening community health.

02

**Digitization of the healthcare system**

Deployment of electronic patient records, telemedicine, hospital information systems.

03

**Development of regional healthcare hubs**

Improved access and quality of care.

04

**Strengthening healthcare HR**

Recruitment of 3,000 to 4,000 healthcare workers by 2029.

# Where do we stand? Key results at glance



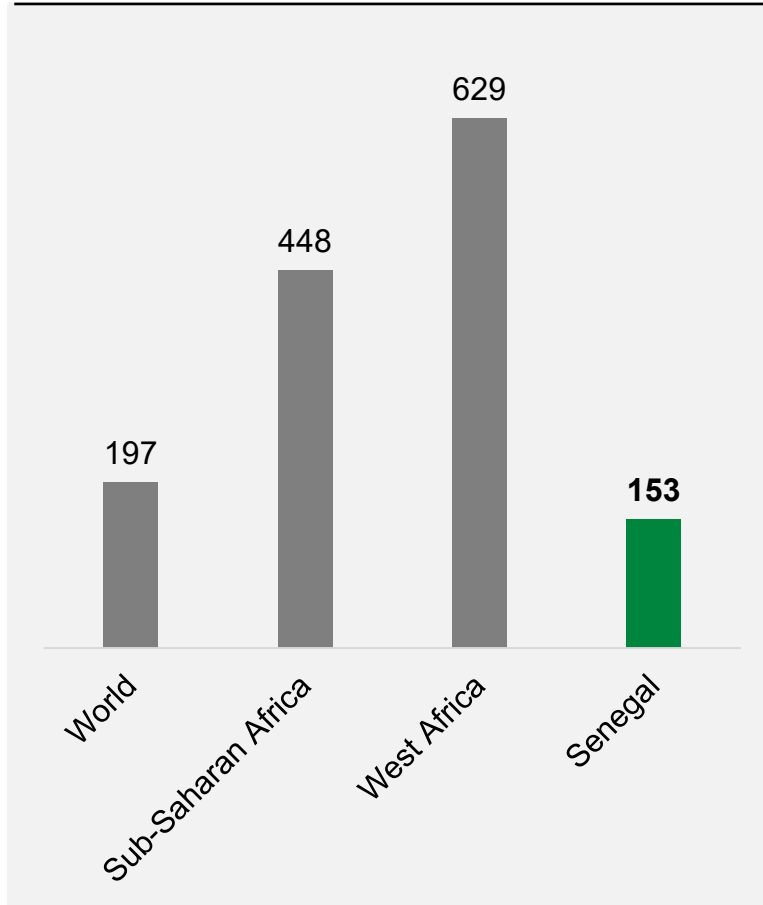
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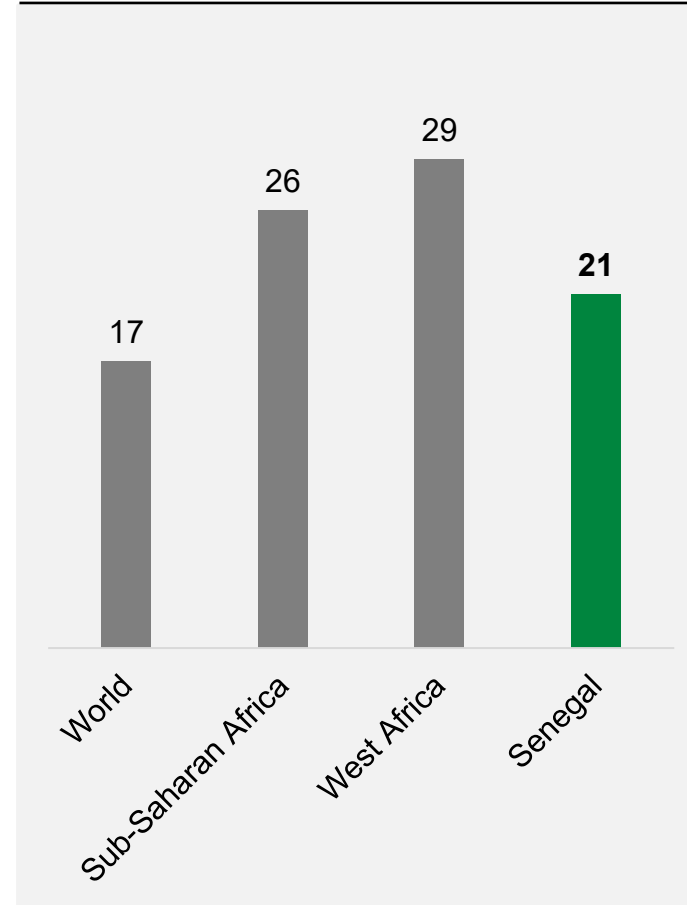
# Some Key Indicators for 2023



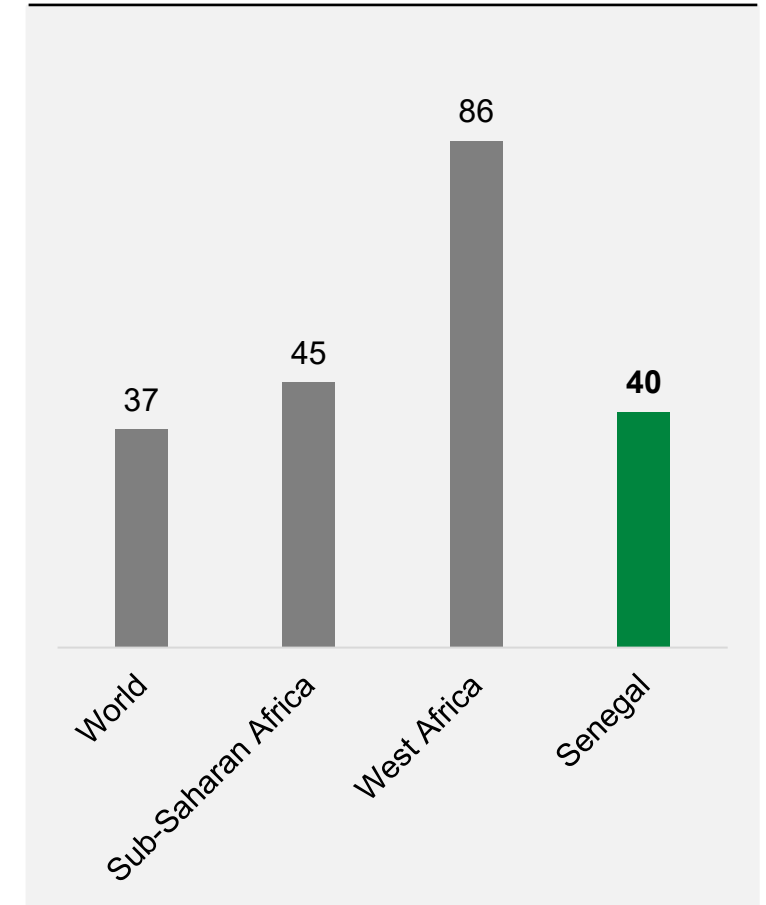
Maternal mortality (per 100,000 NV)



Neonatal mortality (per 1000 NV)



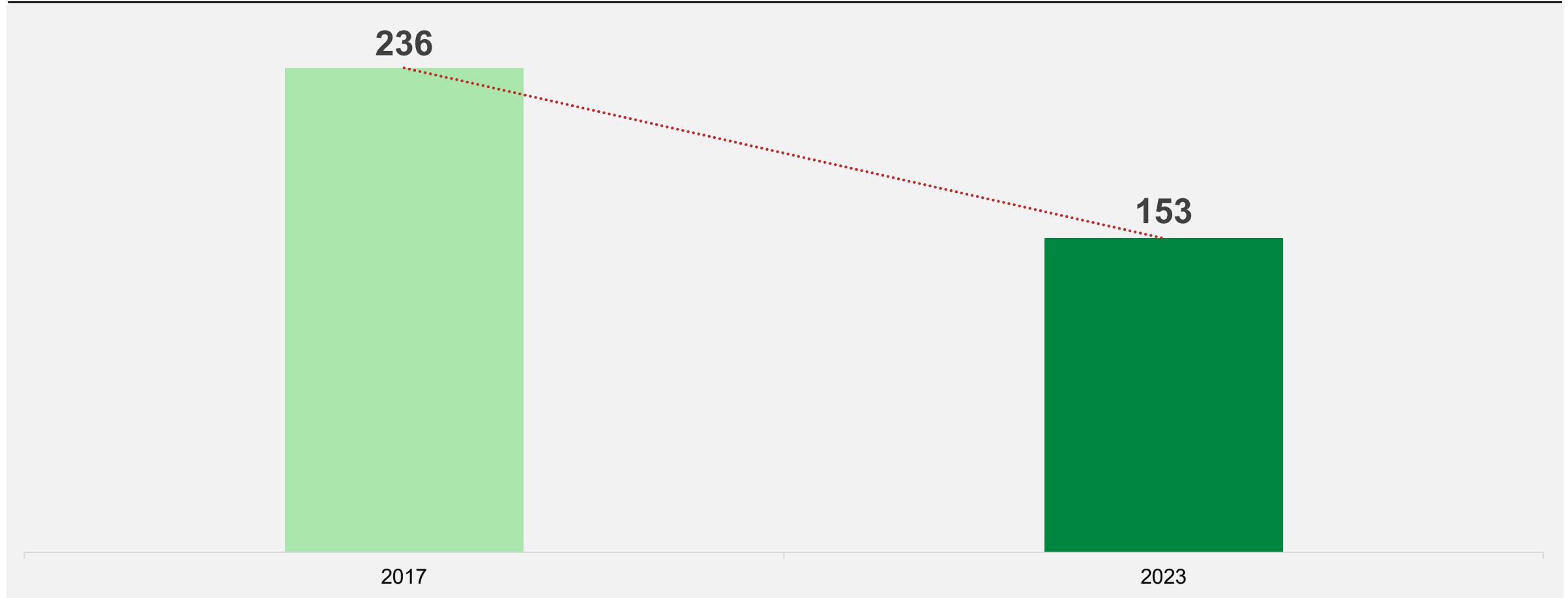
Infant and child mortality (per 1000 NV)



# Maternal mortality



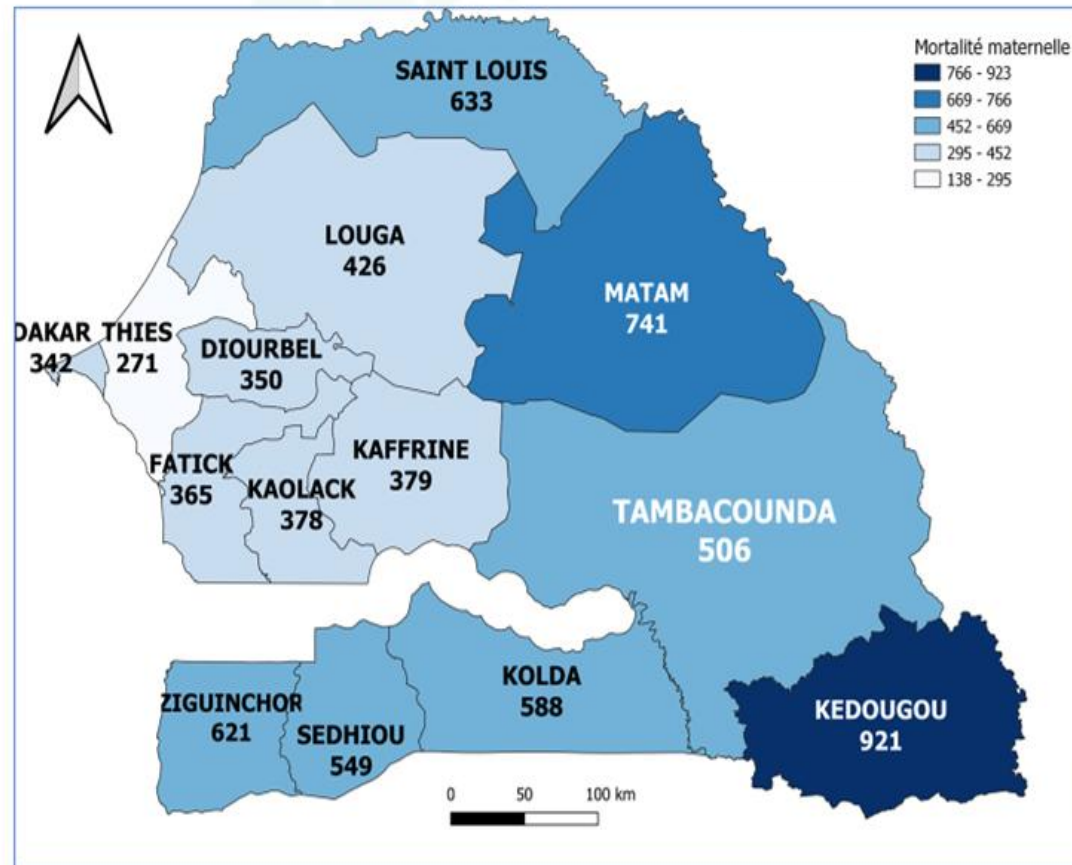
Change in maternal mortality ratio from 2017 to 2023 (Source: EDS)



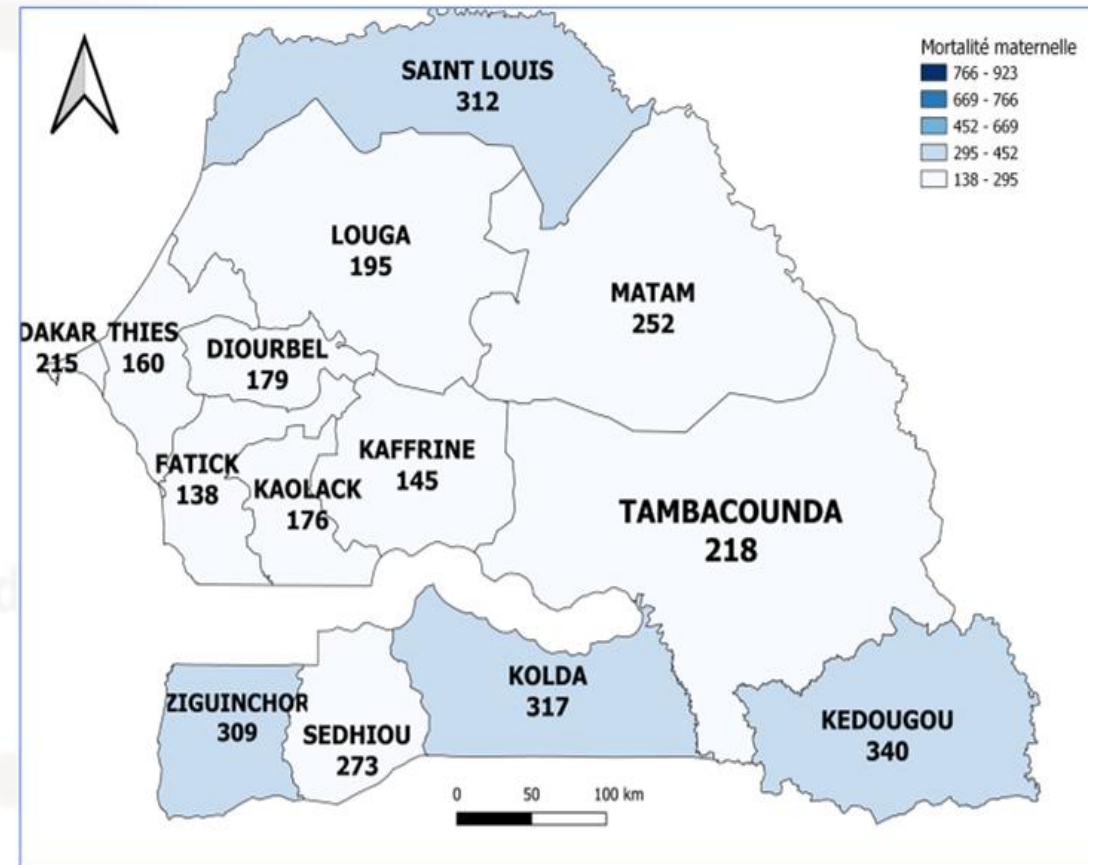
# Maternal mortality



Maternal mortality ratio by region in 2013 (Source: RGPPHH-4)



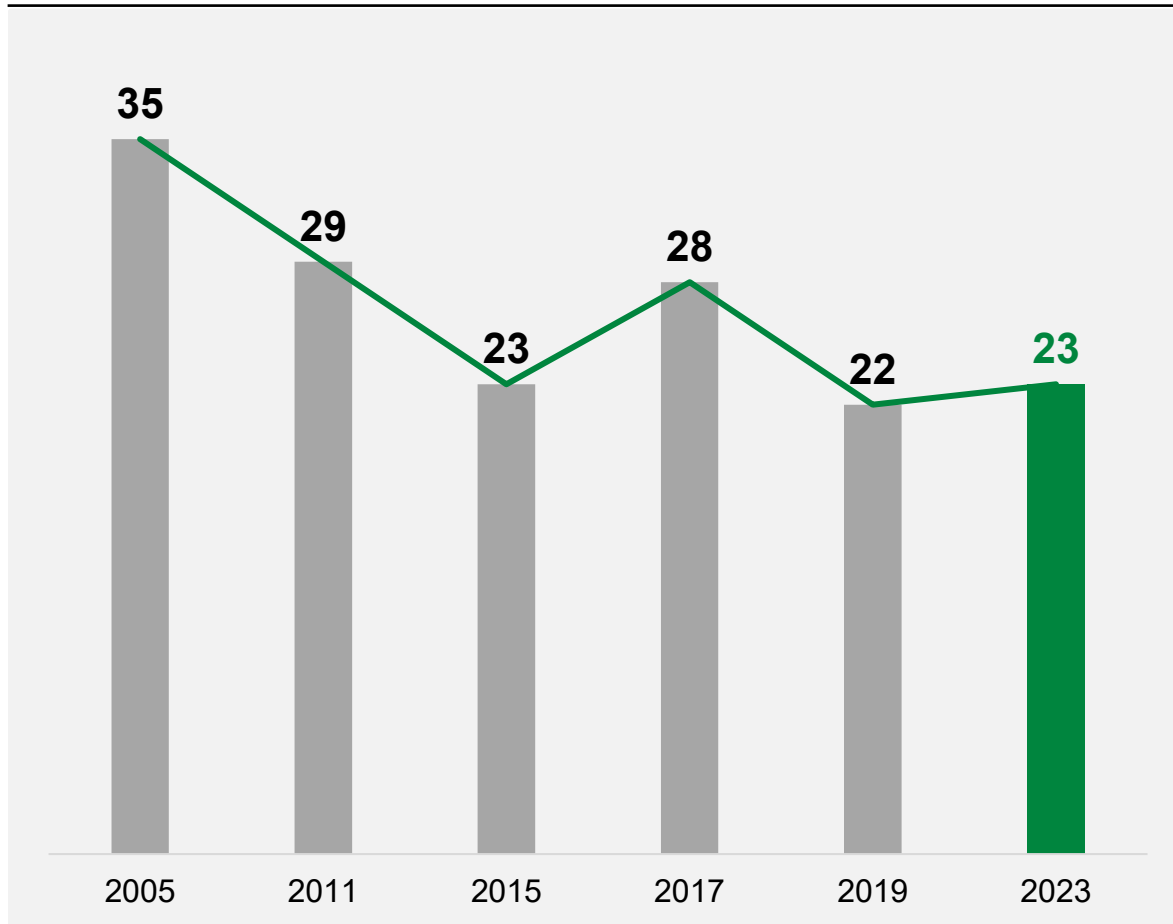
Maternal mortality ratio by region in 2023 (Source: RGPPHH-5)



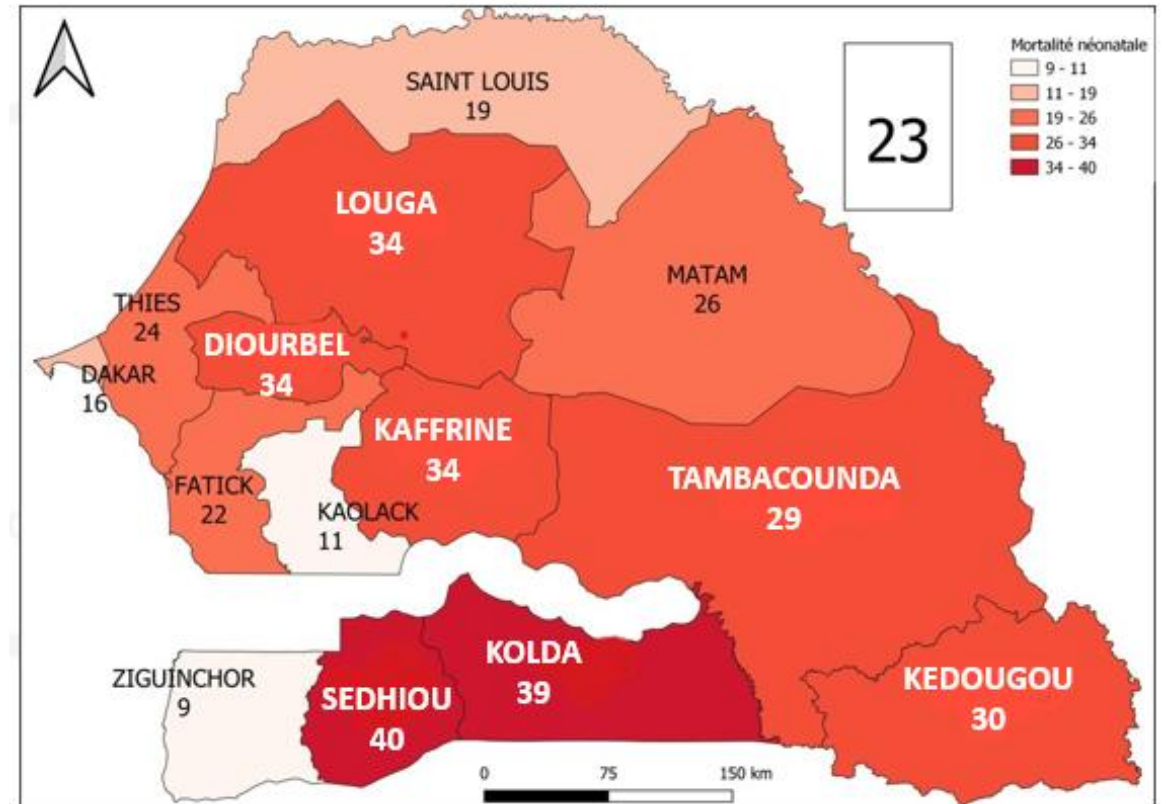
# Trends and Distribution of Neonatal Mortality



Trends in neonatal mortality from 2005 to 2023



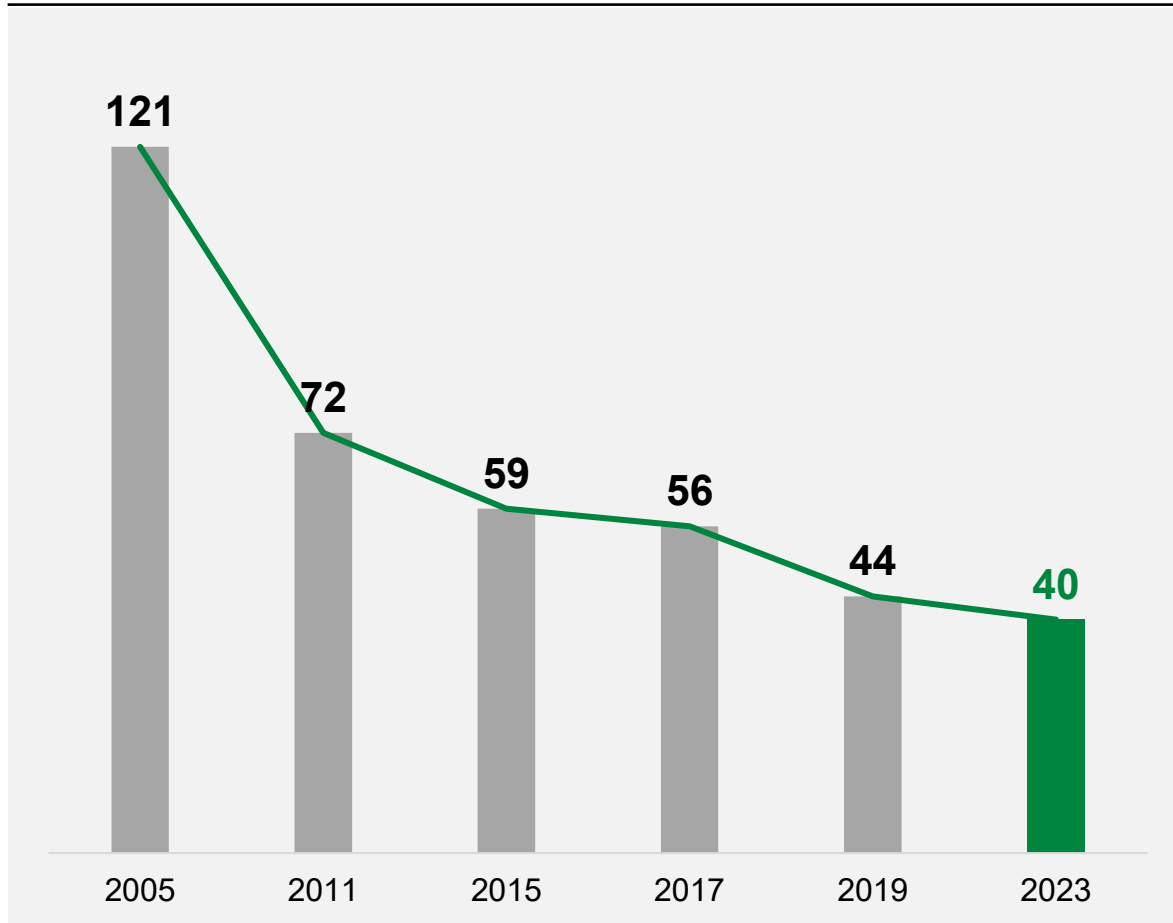
Neonatal mortality quotient by region in 2023



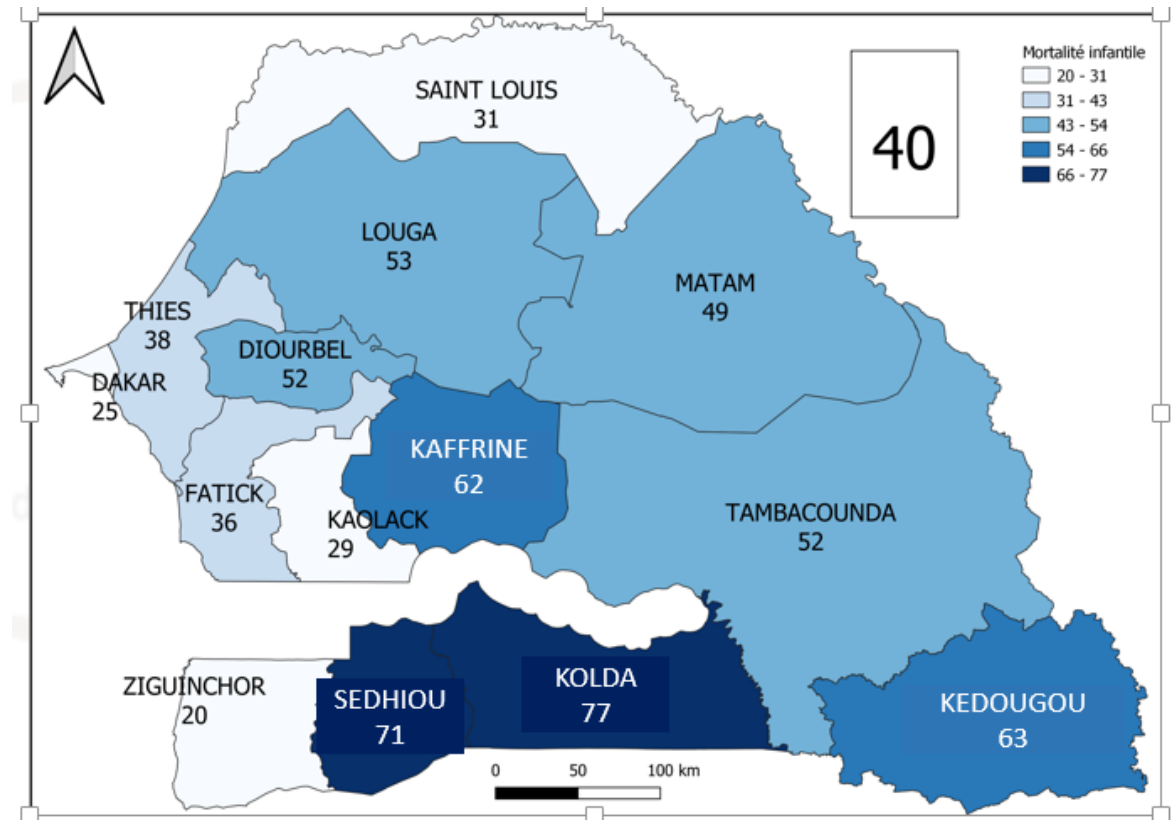
# Trends and Distribution of Infant and Child Mortality



Trends in infant and child mortality from 2005 to 2023



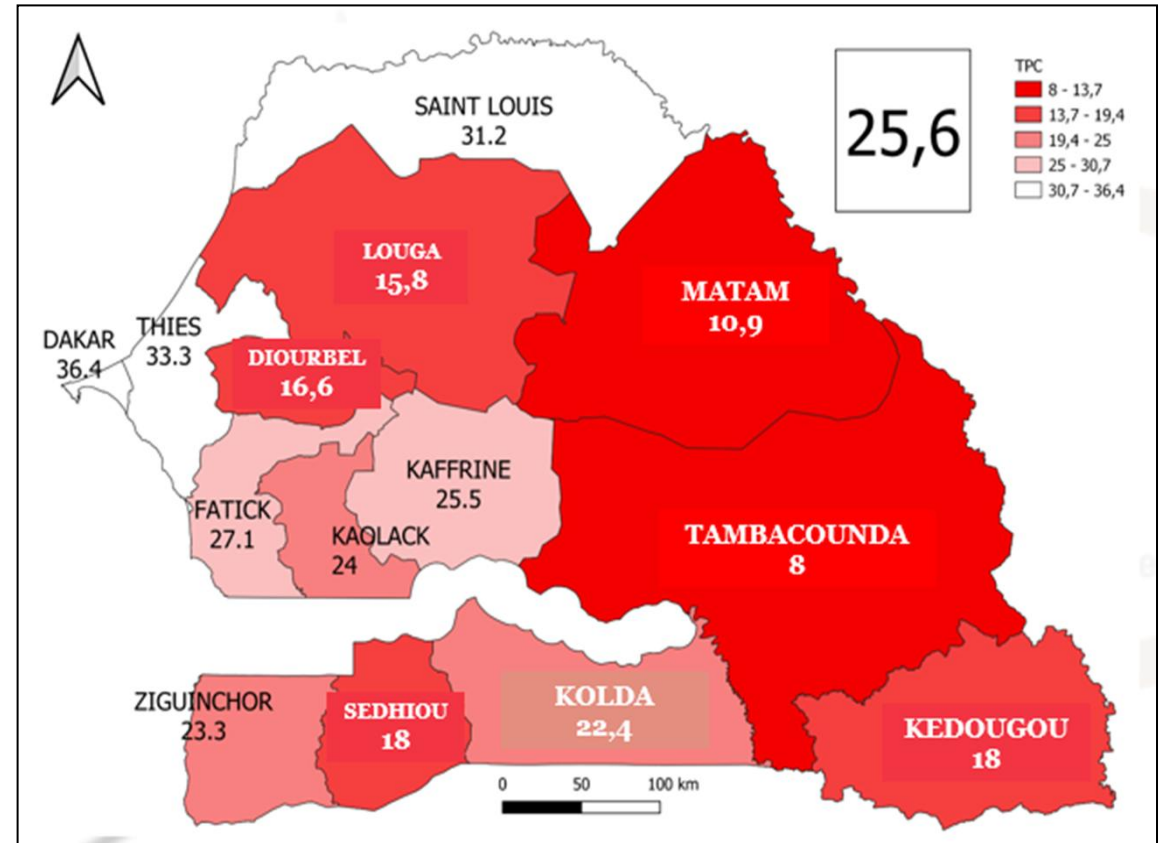
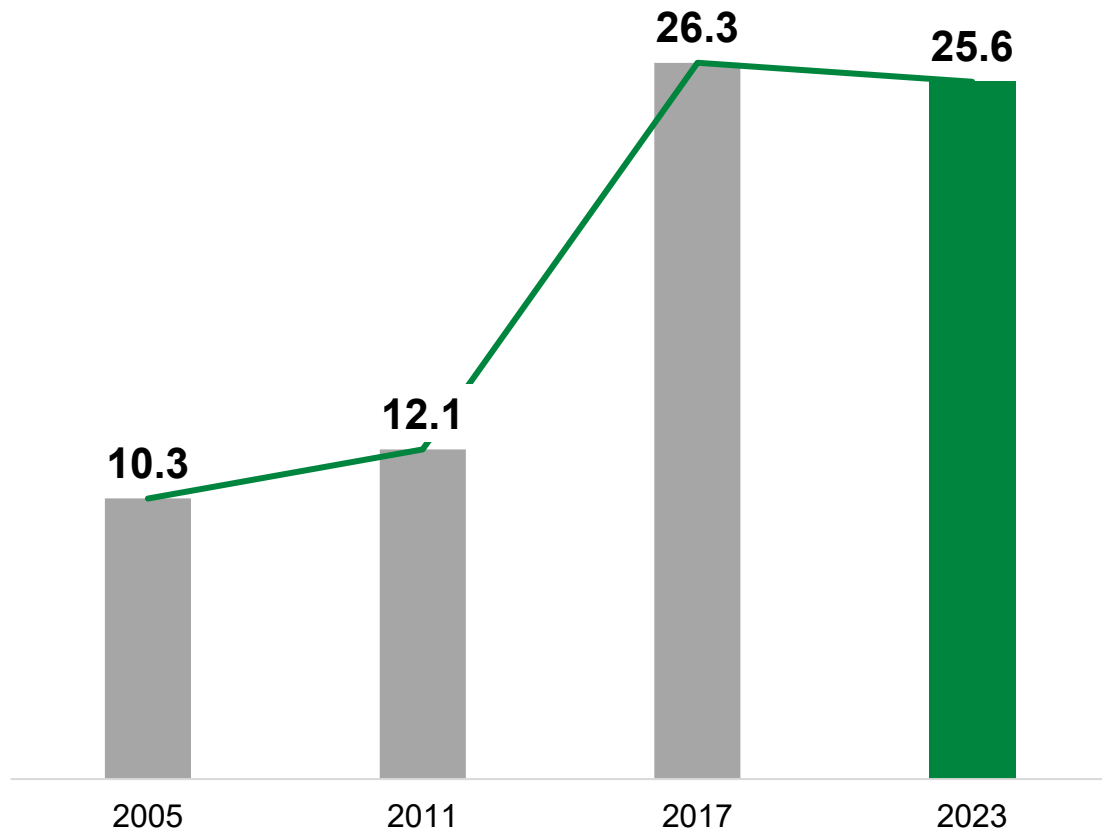
Neonatal mortality quotient by region in 2023



# Trends and Distribution of the Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

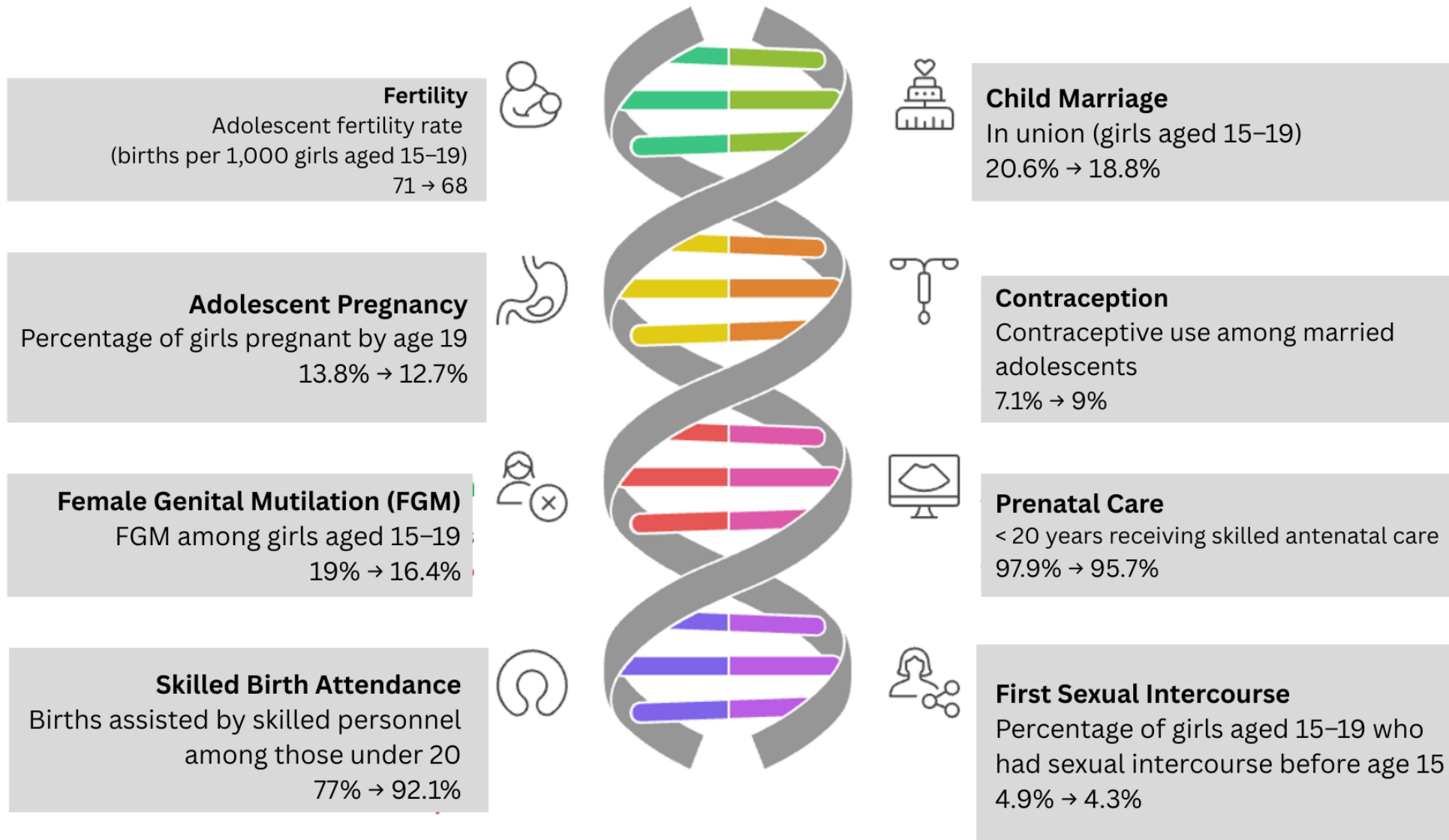


Change in prevalence rate from 2005 to 2023





# Trends in Adolescent Health Indicators (EDS 2019 vs. EDS 2023)



# Concrete Achievements



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## ...For greater equity in access to quality care



- Densification of the health mapping by the construction and equipment of **9** hospitals, **33** health centers, **462** health posts between 2015 and 2025
- Strengthening primary health care through the "winning duo" - 1 midwife and 1 nurse per health post



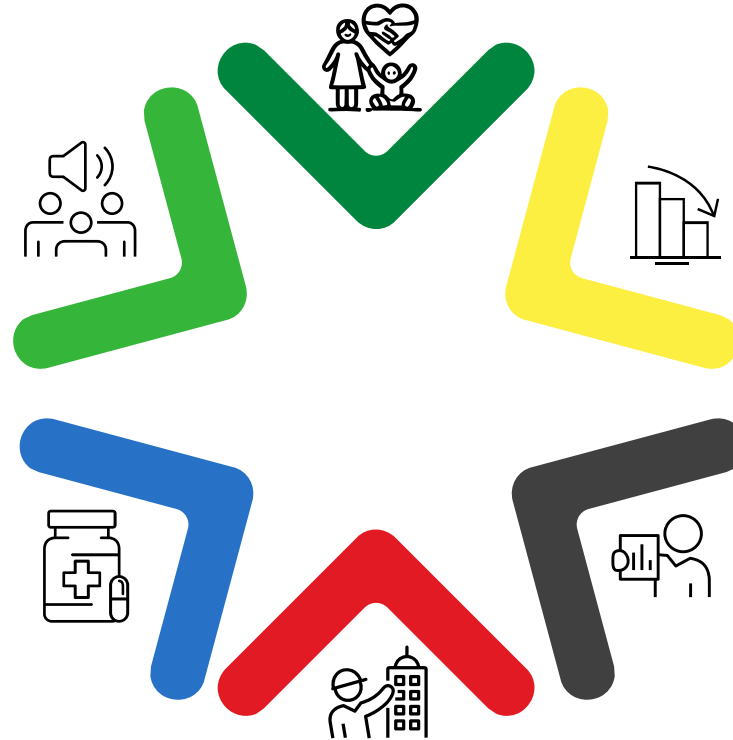
- Granting of scholarships of 300,000 FCFA (~US\$500) per month. The cost of investing in the training of Senegalese medical specialists from 2012 to 2027 is estimated at **two billion one hundred million (2,100,000,000) XOF**, with an annual student enrollment of 530, including 130 new admissions
- For the training of specialists in the following priority areas: **97 pediatricians, 126 gynecologists, 86 anesthesiologists-intensive care physicians**
- Decentralization of paramedical training, with the creation of regional health schools
- National ratio of doctors (1 per 11,111 inhabitants)



# ...To improve daily life for communities

Expansion of universal health coverage, with 146,732 women benefiting from free cesarean sections and 14,795,315 children under five receiving free care

Dynamic community network with the enrollment of 10,138 Bajenu Gox (neighborhood godmothers)



Strengthening of multi-sectoral interventions in the fields of nutrition and education

Improving availability of commodities

Strong involvement of civil society

Extension of reproductive health services through the establishment of teen centers

# ...For better management of health financing



01

Development of a health financing strategy to improve budget efficiency

02

23% increase in the health budget between 2017 and 2021

03

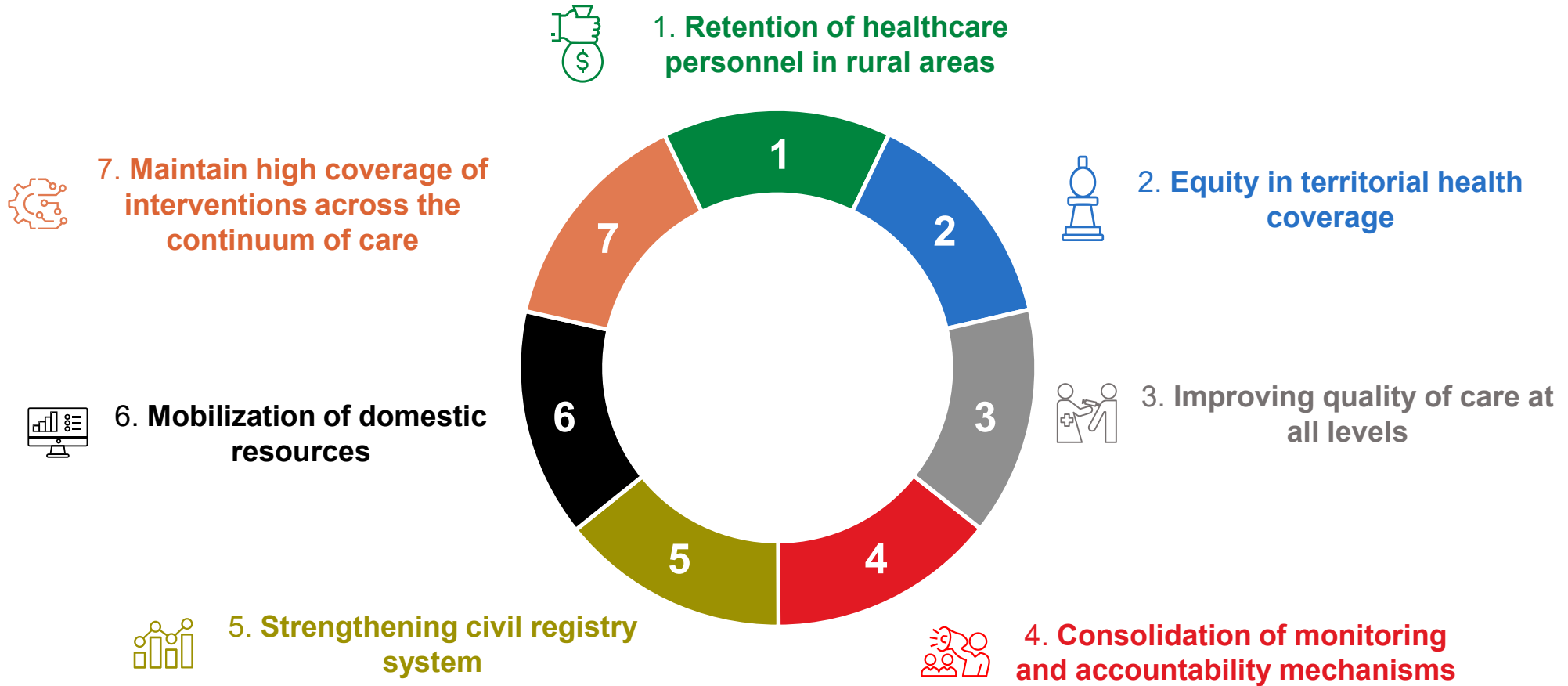
Introduction of innovative financing mechanism (e.g. FBR)

Significant progress  
has been made,  
however...



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# Challenges persist...



# Perspectives



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# Senegal has launched numerous reforms



**1**

**Professionalization of community health workers**

**2**

**Revision of the Health Information System to strengthen evidence-based decision-making**

**3**

**Ongoing digitization of the healthcare system**

**4**

**Drafting of a public health code to improve the legal framework for reproductive health**

**5**

**Local production of vaccines and medicines within the framework of Health and Pharmaceutical Sovereignty**

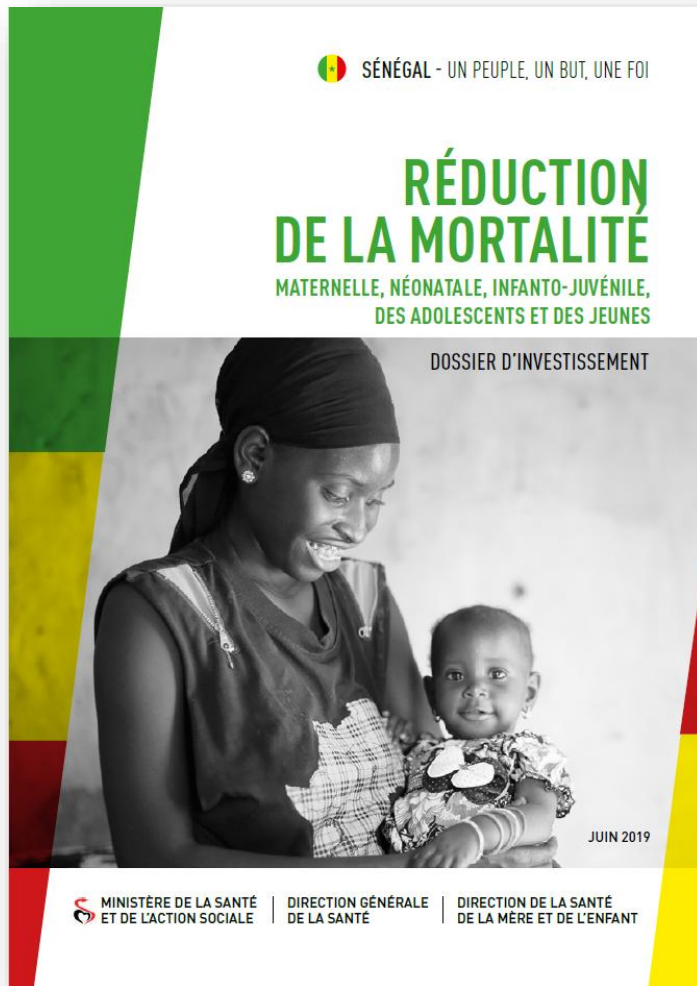
# Collaboration between the Government of Senegal and the GFF



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# Senegal has been a GFF partner since 2015



## The GFF is based on three pillars:

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1. Support for governments to develop an **Investment Case (Ic)**, a national strategic document defining priority investments in RMNCAH-N.
2. **Catalytic effect by mobilizing and aligning funding** from the World Bank and other partners.
3. **Targeted technical assistance and coordination** through an inclusive country platform.

# Health financing reforms with GFF support



01

Development of the National Health Financing Strategy and a reform roadmap focusing on efficiency, sustainability and equity

02

Resource Mapping and Expenditure Tracking (RMET) to improve budget management and planning

03

Support for the Universal Health Coverage (UHC) program through the integration of free care for pregnant women and children under the age of 5.

04

Strengthening risk management and system viability through studies and harmonization of mutuals

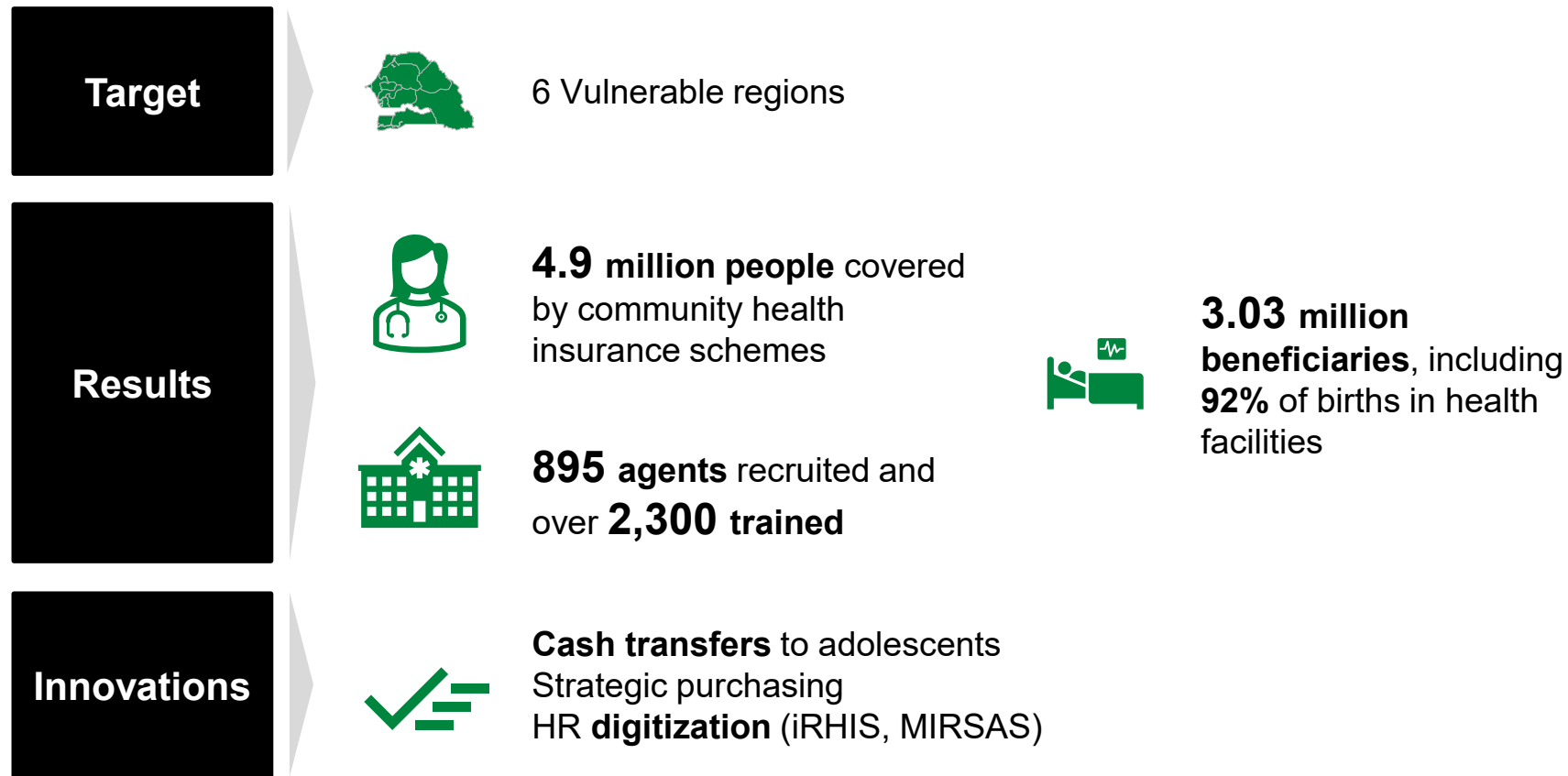
05

Structured dialogue between the CSU Agency and healthcare providers to improve purchasing of services and financial transparency

# ISMEA Project - Investing in Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health (2019-2025)



Project co-financed by the World Bank (120 million USD) and the GFF (10 million USD) :



# COVID-19 Project: Response and Resilience (2020-2025)



Project co-financed by the World Bank (154 million USD) and the GFF (15 million USD):

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**Purchase**



Acquisition of **7.6 million** doses of vaccine, oxygen and biomedical equipment

**Training**



Training of **6,610** health workers

**Services**



Maintenance of RMNCAH services

**Prevention**



Support for the prevention of **gender-based violence** during the pandemic

# Strengthened Governance and Civil Society Participation with the Support of the GFF



01

Joint planning to strengthen accountability and inclusive monitoring of national priorities

02

Enhanced community participation and citizen monitoring through direct financing of civil society

03

Strengthened governance and local ownership through the use of transparency tools

GFF support for the creation of the RMNCAH-N multi-sectoral country platform in 2015

# Analysis of disturbances and resilience (in progress), with support from GFF



GFF support for the analysis of post-COVID health system disruptions, particularly in financing, supply chain management, and human resources

1

The FASTR system, introduced in 2024, enables real-time monitoring of the availability of essential services.

2

RMET and FASTR tools will enable the government to respond to funding shortfalls and allocate resources according to needs.

# The added value of GFF in Senegal



## Reducing inequalities

GFF has helped Senegal to identify the most vulnerable regions in order to target investments and thus reduce health inequalities.

Interventions have brought healthcare closer to communities and strengthened the quality of basic services.

## Amplifying impact

## Reforming the system

GFF has supported structural reforms in health financing to ensure sustainability and transparency.

# Prospects for partnership with GFF and the World Bank



01

Senegal is preparing a plan to adapt to the reduction in external aid, with a focus on increasing domestic resource mobilization.

02

The country will implement a new Program for Results (PforR), co-financed by the World Bank and the GFF, with disbursements linked to measurable results.

03

Partner alignment continues under the Lusaka Agreement, strengthening coordination and sustainability of investments.

THANK YOU



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