



# HEALTH



Photo by ChildFund

**IN 2009, USAID'S HEALTH PROGRAM HAS:**

- Trained health personnel who attended 79,795 trainings and provided care to 87,564 essential newborns;
- Increased the percentage of households with at least one insecticide-treated net from 36% in 2006 to 82% in 2009, according to malaria indicators;
- Protected the lives of more than 660,000 people against malaria through intra-domiciliary spraying;
- Distributed 2 million free mosquito nets, especially to pregnant women and children under five years of age;
- Helped over 53,000 people to receive counseling, voluntary testing and screening results for HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis;
- Oversaw nearly 2,000 huts and sites where community health workers have given vitamin A to about 1,650,000 children and took care of more than 36,000 malaria cases by children under five years of age, following proper standards and protocols.

**Overview**

USAID's health program supports the Ministry of Health (MOH) and local communities to reduce maternal and child deaths, prevent infectious diseases, and help people live healthier lives. In addition to fighting malaria, tuberculosis, and HIV/AIDS, USAID strengthens national and local health systems, supports family planning programs to allow couples to have children when they want them, and helps communities plan and finance their own health services.

**Health Care Policy and Financing**

At the national level, USAID works closely with the MOH to negotiate and develop key policies and tools in the health sector to improve the health system and, ultimately, public health. At the local level, USAID helps locally-elected officials and civil society to develop and implement health plans that are funded by local revenues and decentralized MOH funds. In 2008, USAID partners worked with 172 communities to develop health plans and budgets, with more than 2580 community members participating. The program also gives technical assistance to mutual health organizations to assist people in financing their health care; over 76,000 people were covered by such plans in 2008. *(Implemented by Abt Associates)*

**HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (TB)**

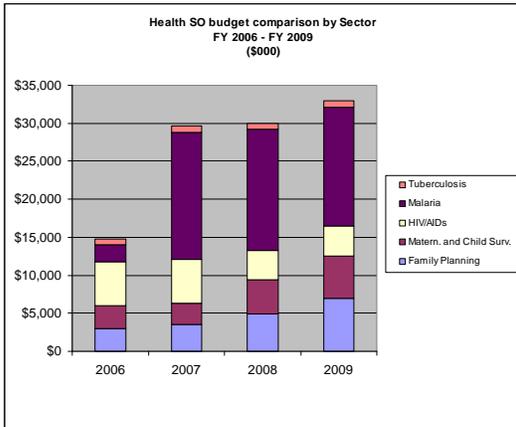
At 0.7%, Senegal enjoys a relatively low prevalence of HIV among the general population, but has several pockets of higher prevalence or at high risk. In 2008, USAID-sponsored prevention messages reached more than 130,083 people at high risk of HIV infection, and 48,578 people received USAID-funded voluntary counseling and testing. US assistance also gave medical care, psychosocial, and/or nutritional support to 7,970 people living with HIV. In addition, USAID works to improve diagnosis and cure rates for TB by providing training to improve laboratory diagnosis and treatment follow-up, and also helps link HIV and TB programs so that doubly-infected patients get the appropriate care for both diseases. *(Implemented by Family Health International)*

**Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning**

USAID supports the MOH to improve maternal, newborn, and child health by preventing and treating the most common causes of illness and death among mothers and young children. While under-5 and maternal mortality continue to decrease, they still remain too high. As such, USAID scaled-up its implementation of Active Management of Third Stage of Labor (AMSTL) and Essential Newborn Care (ENC). After 3 years, the program trained 3,481 health workers to improve prenatal care, safe birth practices, essential newborn care, and malaria prevention and treatment, 1,781 on family planning/reproductive health and, in 2009, 273,944 de-



**USAID BUDGET SUPPORT  
TO HEALTH IN SENEGAL**  
(\$ millions)



liveries were attended by skilled attendants, of whom 82% deliveries were performed under the AMSTL method; 254,650 newborns also received ENC. In addition, USAID also trained health workers in recognition and treatment of pneumonia, resulting in over 10,000 children treated. Because birth spacing results in healthier mothers and children, USAID also makes a wide range of contraceptive methods, including modern natural methods, easier for couples to access as they choose. *(Implemented by IntraHealth)*

**Community Health**

USAID support has helped Senegal become a model country for community health in recent years. In USAID-supported health huts, village volunteers are trained and equipped to treat malaria and pneumonia, to assist TB patients in completing their months-long treatment, to provide essential care for newborns in their first moments of life, to offer family planning at community level, and to encourage healthy behaviors among community members. In 2008, the program trained 6,602 community health workers, who in turn reached more than 1,160,000 children with growth monitoring and nutrition counseling. *(Implemented by ChildFund)*

**Malaria**

Senegal is a focus country for the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI). In addition to the health worker training and community health activities to prevent and treat malaria described above, major malaria activities in 2008 included protecting over 645,000 people by providing indoor residual spraying to 150,000 houses and distributing and promoting over one million long-lasting insecticide treated mosquito nets, especially targeting pregnant women and children under five. *(Implemented by NetWorks, RTI, SPS, Caritas, ChildFund and IntraHealth)*

**CONTACT INFORMATION**

Senegal Mission Director  
Kevin Mullally  
B.P. 49  
Dakar  
Senegal  
Tel: 221-869-6100  
Email: kmullally@usaid.gov

Communications Advisor  
Sue Telingator  
Tel: 221 33 869-6100  
Email: stelingator@usaid.gov