Session 2.1
Improving Infant and Mother Nutrition: Case of Senegal

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The Development Problem and the Scope/Nature of IAEA Support

• DHS 1992/93: High prevalence of maternal and child malnutrition among the 6-23 month olds
  – Wasting increased up to 16% in 12-23 Mo
  – Stunting increased up to 23% 12-23 Mo

• 1994: Community Nutrition Project (PNC) on food supplementation of pregnant and lactating women managed by AGETIP

• MOU AGETIP-Nutrition laboratory, UCAD: impact evaluation of PNC using stables isotopes

• Technical support from IAEA:
  – Equipment (FTIR, freeze -80°C, HPLC etc.)
  – Experts and fellowships
Change(s) Achieved through the Contribution of the IAEA Support

• Scientific evidence provided by UCAD on the impact of PNC within the community
  – Breastmilk quality improved with the supplementation
  – Breastmilk output did not change
  – Exclusive breastfeeding was uncommon
  – Mother and child nutritional status improved

• Human capacity building in NS&T skills
  – PhD and Masters
  – Technicians/researchers from abroad

• From project (PNC) to programme (PRN) managed by CLM since 2001
  – Advocacy for exclusive breastfeeding up to 6 months
Way Forward

• Child wasting improved from 2005 to 2014, but not stunting
• CLM priority: assess the rate of exclusive breastfeeding in the country in collaboration with UCAD
• UCAD priority: investigate new resilience strategies to prevent maternal and child malnutrition (agriculture sensitive nutrition)
• Both will be measured using stable isotopes

Thank you for your kind attention