

Accessible link: <https://www.cdc.gov/global-health/countries/senegal.html>

CDC began working in Senegal in 2001, with an initial focus on supporting the HIV sentinel surveillance program. The launch of U.S. President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) in 2006 and U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) in 2010 expanded CDC's support. In 2015, CDC established an office in Senegal in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Social Action (MOH), World Health Organization (WHO), and other partners to build and strengthen the country's core public health capabilities. These include data and surveillance; laboratory capacity; workforce and institutions; and prevention and response to health threats.

KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS



Data & Surveillance

- Established an electronic data collection platform (DHIS2) at all levels in the country



Laboratory

- Supported the HIV Reference Laboratory in becoming the first public health lab in West Africa to achieve international accreditation



Workforce & Institutions

- Supported training for 376 surveillance officers who graduated from the Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP), and trained over 1,000 community health workers on disease reporting



Prevention & Response

- Established the first Public Health Emergency Operations Center which has serviced as the hub for coordinating preparedness and response activities including addressing outbreak investigations for dengue, Rift Valley fever, yellow fever, Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever, acute flaccid paralysis and the COVID-19 pandemic

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY

CDC Senegal implements activities to support global health security through MOH and partners. CDC provides technical and financial support to MOH in the four core GHSA action packages. These include laboratory systems, surveillance, workforce development and emergency operations.

Disease Surveillance

Senegal's Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR) system reports on 52 diseases. As many as 16 diseases are reported on a weekly basis. Since 2017, CDC has supported Senegal in expanding IDSR to the community level. CDC continues to support MOH in disease case-based surveillance through the national information system (DHIS2). This system is actively being deployed across the country.

Emergency Management

CDC, with support from the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, helped Senegal establish its Public Health Emergency Operations Center (PHEOC). Since its launch in 2017, Senegal's PHEOC has serviced as the hub for coordinating preparedness and response activities. Activities have included outbreak investigations for dengue, Rift Valley fever, yellow fever, Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever, acute flaccid paralysis and the COVID-19 pandemic. Public health and medical professionals trained through CDC's Public Health Emergency Management Fellowship have been instrumental in supporting these activities. CDC continues to provide support through trainings, mentorship, and technical collaboration.

Laboratory Systems

A network of laboratories has been established across Senegal, spanning national, regional, and district levels. Samples collected are analyzed in these designated laboratories to ensure effective patient management and to inform surveillance system. CDC helps ensure accurate and timely detection of pathogens. CDC collaborates with MOH to enhance testing capabilities and strengthen laboratory systems, including biosafety and biosecurity. With CDC support, laboratory data management and notification capabilities have been enhanced. CDC helped upgrade and deploy the laboratory information system, LabBook, in regional and district laboratories.

Workforce Development

Since 2015, CDC strengthens the capacity of Senegal's workforce to investigate and respond to disease outbreaks through the FETP. CDC collaborated with AFENET and Senegal's PHEOC to launch the Surveillance Training for Ebola Preparedness (STEP). STEP was a 5-week FETP designed as surge training to strengthen the country's ability to quickly respond to the outbreak. Since then, MOH has taken over program and has successfully trained 376 frontline FETP trainees and 34 intermediate FETP trainees. FETP graduates focus on animal health, environmental health, and human health and are from all levels of the health structure in Senegal. Senegal has sent 10 medical and surveillance officers to the West Africa Regional advanced FETP program in Burkina Faso. The country is currently exploring the launch of its own advanced program.

MALARIA

Under the U.S. President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), CDC has assigned a resident advisor to the malaria-endemic country of Senegal. The focus is to support the implementation of malaria prevention and control interventions. The advisor supports developing and implementing demographic and health surveys to monitor the burden of disease and impact of interventions.

CDC provides technical assistance for:

- Operations research
- Diagnostics
- Case management
- Malaria in pregnancy
- Malaria surveillance
- Program evaluation
- Vector monitoring and control

CDC also assists with research to help Senegal progress from malaria control to elimination, including longevity of insecticide-treated bed nets, malaria case management, therapeutic efficacy studies, and development and assessment of new tools.

HIV AND TUBERCULOSIS (TB)

CDC is a key implementer of the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). CDC works with Senegal to build a sustainable, high-impact national HIV response program to accelerate progress towards the UNAIDS global targets to control the HIV epidemic. CDC works with Senegal's MOH to strengthen the national HIV surveillance system, and improve data quality for prevention of mother-to-child transmission, and on-site HIV rapid testing.

VACCINE-PREVENTABLE DISEASES (VPDs)

CDC provides technical and programmatic support to eradicate or control VPDs through immunizations. Currently, Senegal's Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) targets 13 diseases:

- TB
- Polio (poliomyelitis)
- Diphtheria
- Pertussis (whooping cough)
- Tetanus
- Measles
- Rubella
- Yellow fever
- Hepatitis B
- Pneumococcal disease
- Meningococcal disease
- Rotavirus
- Human papillomavirus (HPV)

Vaccines are provided free of charge through EPI to children and vulnerable populations. CDC has also supported other EPI activities, including improving measles-rubella campaigns, evaluating delivery strategies and cost of HPV vaccination, and supporting a COVID-19 post-vaccine introduction evaluation.

