



# Evaluation of public policies for the creation of healthy food environments in Senegal: Results and perspectives

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# CONTEXTE (1)

- Rapid transformations of food systems caused by intensive agricultural industrialization, population growth, urbanization, climate change and technological innovations (FAO, 2017)
- Nutritional transition marked by a diet high in sugar, salt and fat, as well as food additives (processed and highly processed foods) and sedentary behaviours West Africa faces the triple burden of malnutrition and non-communicable diseases (obesity, hypertension, diabetes and CVD, cancers etc.).
- International recognition of this burden, but slow and insufficient action by governments to improve food environments
- Challenge for the West African region to generate scientific evidence to better understand food policies and systems and their impact on healthy food environments

## CONTEXTE (2)

- Lack of evidence on the level of implementation of public food policies in Senegal compared to international best practices.
- Opportunity for Senegal: use of Food -EPI results to inform the Development of Food Based Dietary Guideline (FBDG)
- Research project initiated by UCAD and UdeM in collaboration with MOH, ITA, CLM, SUCO and FAO using Food-EPI module (the first time French-speaking West Africa)

# OBJECTIVES

1

- Assess, identify and prioritize public food policies in Senegal using the Food-EPI module

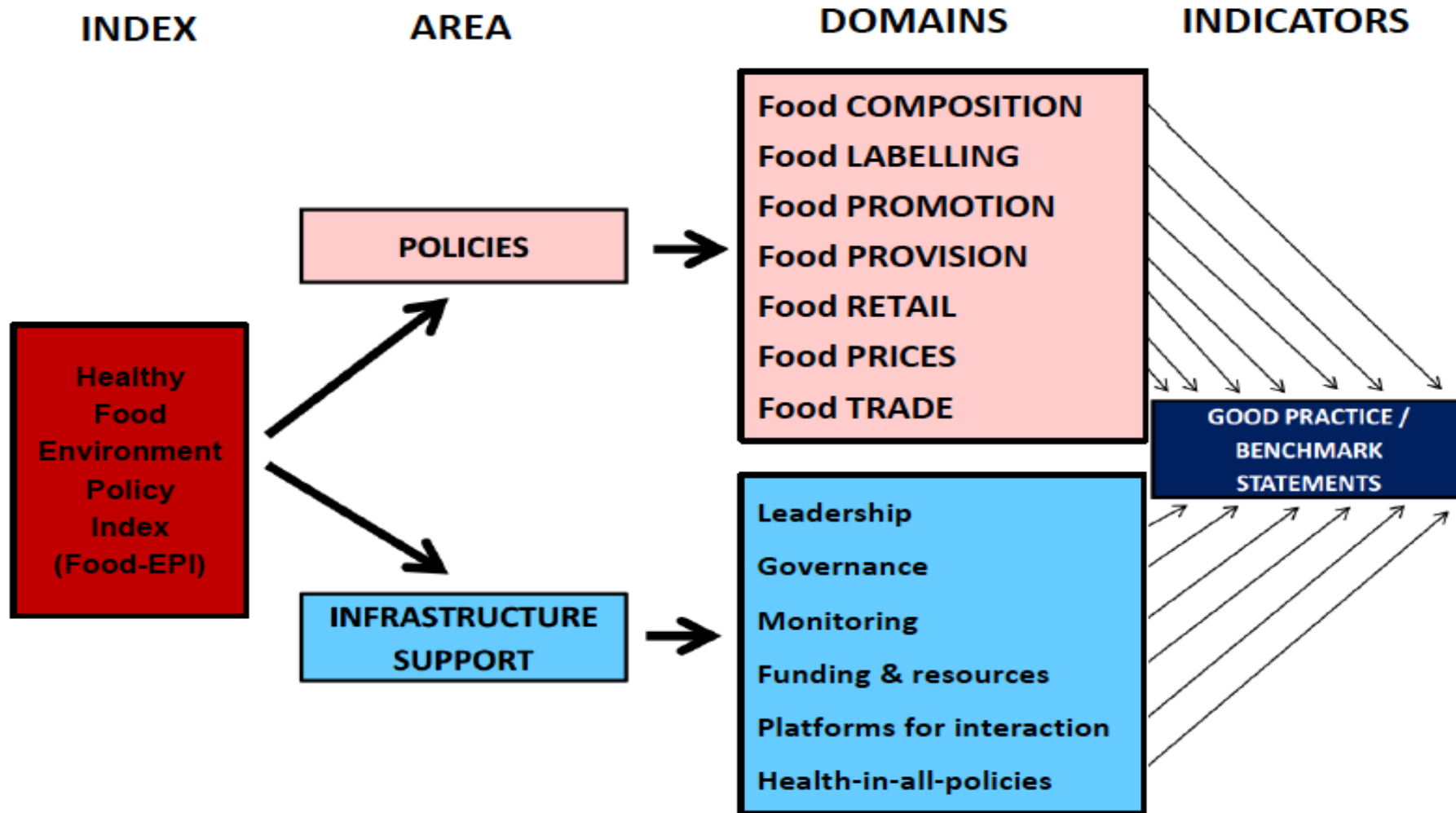
2

- Implement a local platform of researchers and key stakeholders to develop a large-scale research-action project on food policies in Senegal

3

- Promote the creation of research network to extend the Senegalese experience, and strengthen policies and the promotion of healthy food environments in West Africa.

# METHODS



# FOOD-EPI PROCESS

Process led by a panel of independent and government experts in food-nutrition and public health

1. **Share** the Food-EPI tool and process with multi-sectoral committee members.
2. **Collect** relevant policy documents and analyze context
3. **Élaborer le rapport de preuve** des politiques et actions
4. **Validate** the report and identify international best practices

Step 1

5. **Selection** experts (government and independent)
6. **Assessing** the level of policy implementation by nutrition or public health experts (independent and government actors)

Step 2

7. **Identify** major actions to address the gaps
8. **Prioritize** actions to recommend to the government

Step 3

9. **Translate and disseminate** results and promote the creation of research network

Step 4

# EVALUATION PUBLIC POLICIES

## ■ 31 Experts Evaluators

- Group A (n= 15) :  
Independant experts  
(Scientific community, civil society, UN, ONGs etc.)
- Group B (n=16) : Government experts

## ■ 43 relevant indicators (47 Food-EPI)

- 21 indicators in the 7 domains of policies component
- 22 indicators in the 6 domains of infrastructure support component

## Scores

- $\leq 25\%$  = « Very low or inexistant »
- 26 % à 50 % = « Low »

- 51 % - 75% = « Medium »
- $> 75\%$  = « High »

# IDENTIFYING AND PRIORIZING ACTIONS

## Identification

- Identify actions that address gaps, strengthen policy actions already implemented
- ++ Select actions that could address the double burden of malnutrition

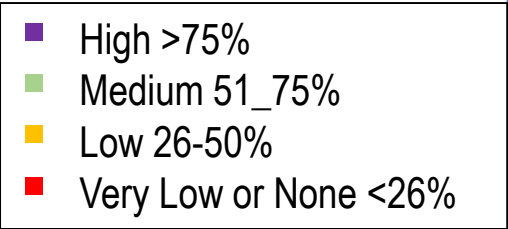
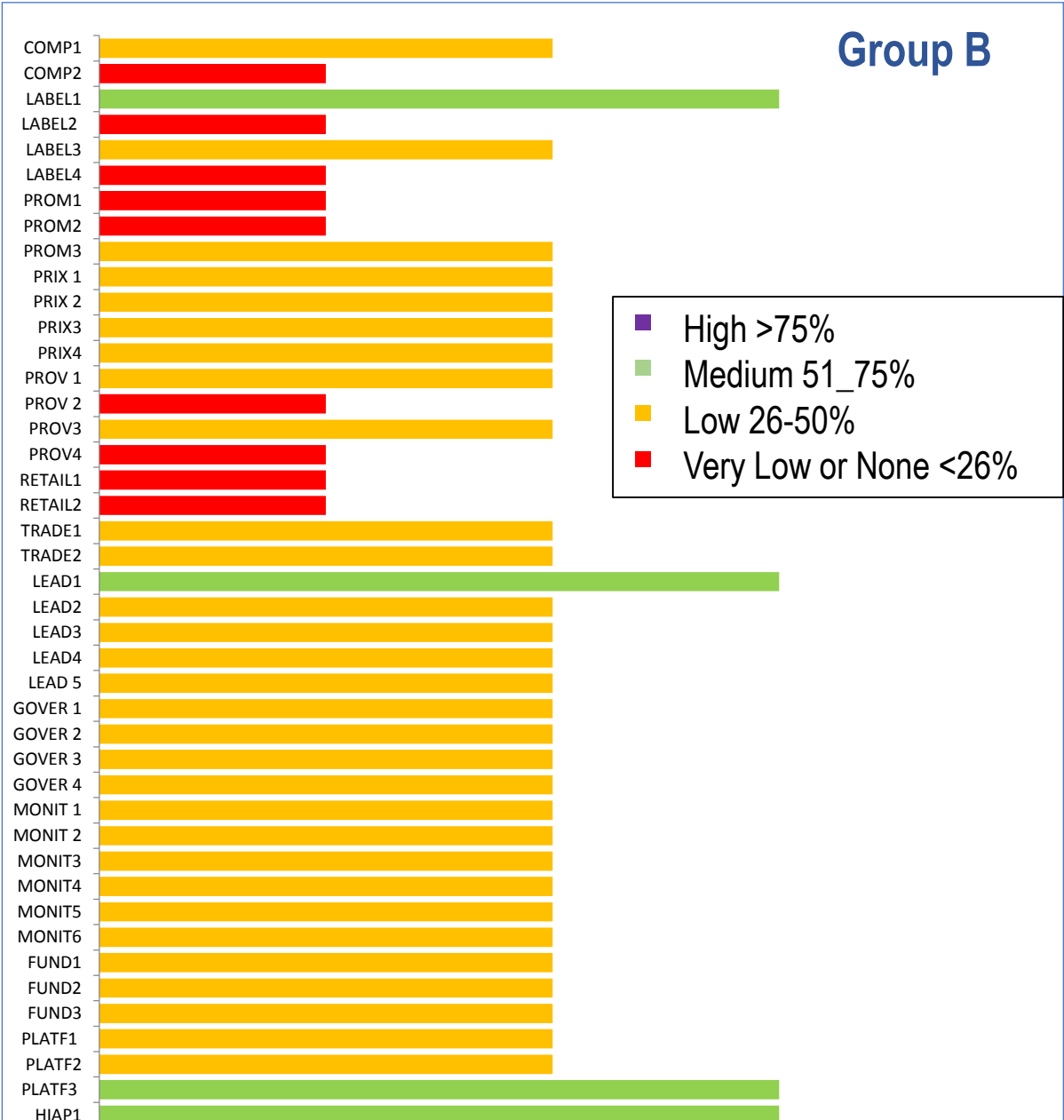
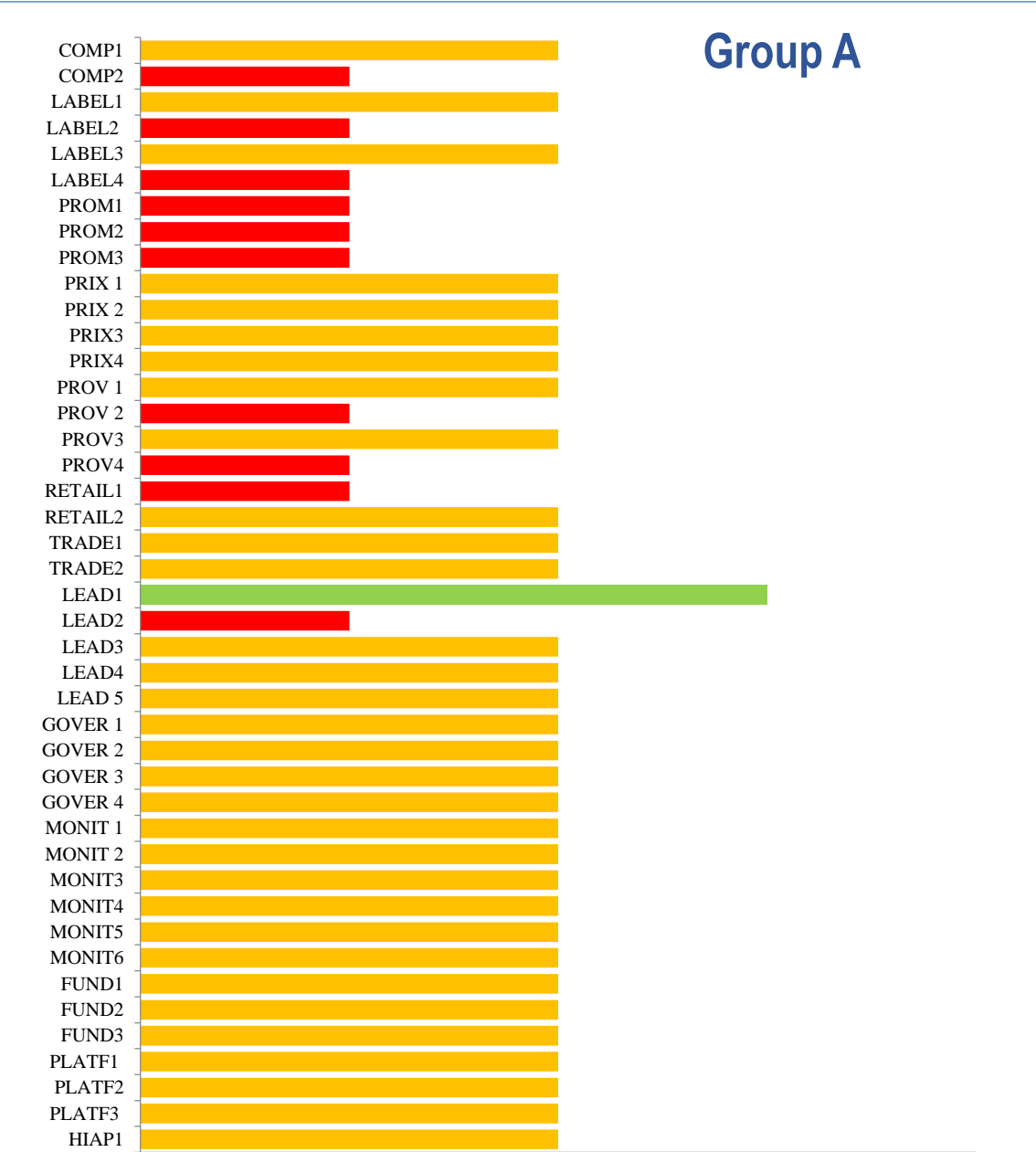
## Priorization (3 criteria)

- Importance
- Capacity of achievement
- Potential effect on the double burden of malnutrition

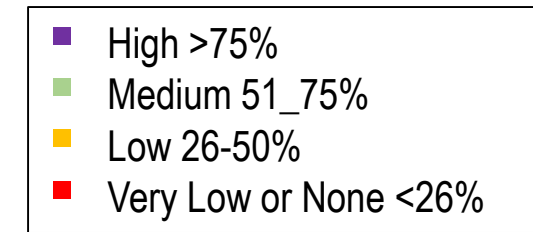


# RESULTS

# IMPLEMENTATION LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT ACTIONS



Domains	Indicators	Implementation/Best practices
<b>COMP</b>	COMP1:Objectifs /composition aliments transformés	High >75%
	COMP2:Objectifs / composition aliments pris hors maison	Very Low or None <26%
<b>LABEL</b>	LABEL1: Listes d'ingrédients / déclarations de nutriments	High >75%
	LABEL2: Règlementation des allégations/ santé et nutrition	Very Low or None <26%
	LABEL3: Étiquetage sur le devant de l'emballage	High >75%
	LABEL4: Étiquetage du menu	Very Low or None <26%
<b>PROMO</b>	PROM1: Restreindre promotion aliments malsains /TV et Radio	Very Low or None <26%
	PROM2: Restreindre promotion aliments malsains /médias non radiodiffusés	Very Low or None <26%
	PROM3: Cadre de vie des enfants /aliments malsains	Very Low or None <26%
<b>PRICE</b>	PRIX 1:Réduire les taxes sur les aliments sains	High >75%
	PRIX 2: Augmenter les taux sur les aliments malsains	High >75%
	PRIX3:Subventions alimentaires existantes /aliments sains	High >75%
	PRIX4:Soutien du revenu / aliments sains	High >75%
<b>PROV</b>	PROV1:Politiques dans écoles /choix alimentaires sains	High >75%
	PROV2:Politiques /choix alimentaires sains	Very Low or None <26%
	PROV3:Systems soutien et formation ( secteur public)	High >75%
	PROV4:Systems de soutien et de formation (entreprises privées)	Very Low or None <26%
<b>RETAIL</b>	RETAIL1:Politiques gvtales et lois de zonages /aliments malsains	Very Low or None <26%
	RETAIL2: Politiques gvtales et lois de zonage / aliments sains	Very Low or None <26%
<b>TRADE</b>	TRADE1: Impact des accords commerciaux évalué	High >75%
	TRADE2: Protéger la capacité de règlementation – nutrition	High >75%
<b>LEADERSHIP</b>	LEAD1: Soutien politique fort et visible	Medium 51_75%
	LEAD2: Objectifs /apport alimentaire population sont définis	Very Low or None <26%
	LEAD3: Directives alimentaires mises en œuvre	High >75%
	LEAD4: Plan de mise en œuvre complet lié aux besoins des états	High >75%
	LEAD5: Priorités pour réduire les inégalités	High >75%
<b>GOVERNANCE</b>	GOVER1:Restriction influence commerciale /élaboration politiques	High >75%
	GOVER2: Utilisation preuves dans politiques alimentaires	High >75%
	GOVER3:Transparence pour public / élaboration politiques alimentaires	High >75%
	GOVER4: Accès à l'information gouvernementale	High >75%
<b>MONIT</b>	MONIT1:Surveillance des environnements alimentaires	High >75%
	MONIT2: Suivi état nutritionnel et apports alimentaires	High >75%
	MONIT3: Surveillance de l'IMC	High >75%
	MONIT4: Suivi facteurs de risque et prévalence MNT	High >75%
	MONIT5: Évaluation des programmes majeurs	High >75%
	MONIT6: Suivi des progrès/ réduction inégalités en santé	High >75%
<b>FUNDING</b>	FUND1: Budget de la nutrition de la population	High >75%
	FUND2: Financement recherche /obésité et prévention MNT	High >75%
	FUND3: Agence de promotion de la santé	High >75%
<b>PLATEFORMES</b>	PLATF1: Mécanismes de coordination	High >75%
	PLATF2: Plateformes / gvmt et secteur alimentaire	High >75%
	PLATF3:Plateformes interaction entre gouv et société civile	High >75%
<b>HIAP</b>	HIAP1:Évaluer impacts politiques alimentaires / santé	High >75%



# PRIORITY ACTIONS

## 1. Policies component

- 31 priority actions recommended

## 2. Infrastructure support component

- 14 priority actions recommended

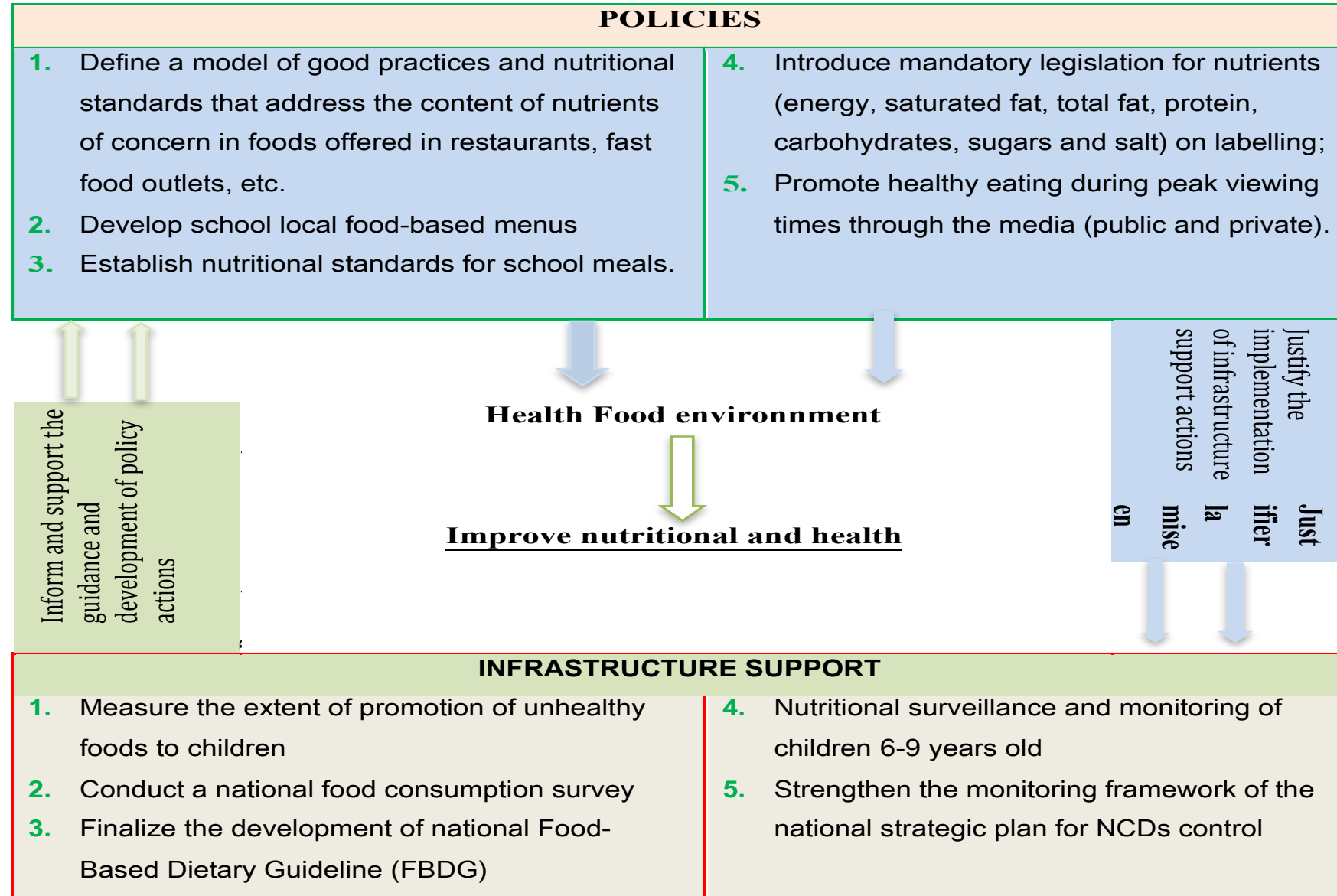
## 3. Ten (10) mains actions ++++++

- Five priority actions by component

# ACTIONS RECOMMENDED TO THE GOVERNMENT

## Ten (10) priority actions by component :

- Importance
- Capacity of achievement
- Potential effect on the double burden of malnutrition



# FOOD-EPI/FBDG

- Twenty-two (22) indicators appear to be related to healthy eating or the promotion of healthy diets and can guide the development of FBDG (food composition, labeling, promotion, supply, retail, and price)
- The five (5) priority actions recommendations, can facilitate the operationalization, use, and monitoring and evaluation of FBDG in strategic sectors such as school feeding and mass foodservices, such as military food services, university restaurants, large restaurants in urban centers, etc.
- The national food consumption survey is a national priority in the situational analysis of the FBDG development
- Addressing food marketing and advertising to children through the implementation of a research study to measure the extent of promotion of unhealthy foods to children is a priority policy in line with WHO recommendations for the control of diet-related chronic diseases.

# CONCLUSION

- Understanding the level of implementation of public policies related and government actions in relation to international best practices on healthy food environments
- Gathering and sensitize national stakeholders around critical public nutrition issues and provide important contextual data for the development of FBDG
- The main gaps in public policies and government actions in Senegal were the lack of specific regulatory or fiscal policies, such as limiting the marketing of unhealthy food products for children, which is one of the 25 key indicators of the Non Communicable Disease Surveillance Framework recommended by WHO

# OPPORTUNITIES/CHALLENGES

- Creation Food Policy and Systems Research Network in West Africa **(REPSAO)**
  
- 2 Research projects (National and regional)
  
- **Consortium pour la Recherche Economique et Sociale (CRES)**  
Understanding Changing Food Systems to reduce the triple burden of malnutrition in Senegal (IRDC 2019 -2021)
  - ✓ Development of food table composition
  - ✓ Conduct national food consumption survey
  
- **Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar (LARNAH-UCAD)**  
Evaluation of policies and development of multisectoral strategies to promote healthy and sustainable food environments in Francophone West Africa (IRDC 2020 -2023)
  - ✓ Implementation of Food-EPI in Benin, Burkina Fasso, Ivory Cost and Togo
  - ✓ Marketing of unhealthy foods to children and in public environment



# RESEARCH PRIORITIES

- Develop and validate Innovative methods to capture the consumption of ultra processed Food
- Measure of advertising and Exposure to Unhealthy Foods in the Public and school environment
- Assess the effect of food taxes and subsidies on triple burden of malnutrition



# THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION



## **ELABORATION DES RECOMMANDATIONS ALIMENTAIRES NATIONALES AU SENEGAL**

**Atelier de diffusion des résultats de Food-EPI et de mise en place d'une plateforme d'acteurs pour la recherche-action sur les politiques publiques et les environnements alimentaires au Sénégal et en Afrique de l'Ouest**

**10 - 11 Juillet 2019, GOOD RADE (Dakar)**

