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# SENEGAL

## Summary of SASPP-Supported Adaptive Safety Net Project

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February 2023

This project summary for Senegal's Adaptive Safety Net Project includes the following sections: (1) project development objective, (2) financing, (3) components, and (4) results framework. An annex provides the project costs by component.

### 1. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

The objective of the project is **to strengthen the social protection system in Senegal.**

### 2. FINANCING

Project	Approval Date	Closing Date	Financing Source	Financing (US\$ million)
<a href="#">Adaptive Safety Net Project (P176544)</a>	05-Jul-2022	21-May-2027	IDA	100
<b>Total</b>				<b>100</b>

### 3. PROJECT COMPONENTS

The project supports the strengthening of the core delivery systems for social protection (Component 1), supports equity and productive resilience programs for the chronic poor (Component 2), finances shock-responsive assistance for vulnerable households in particular for climate-induced shocks (Component 3), and provides institutional support and capacity building for the social protection sector (Component 4). It aims at strengthening the ability of Senegal's social protection system to respond to climate shocks and will contribute to building households resilience to climate and other shocks.

#### Institutional Context

**In 2012, the Government of Senegal identified social protection as a priority sector**, resulting in the creation of the General Delegation for Social Protection and National Solidarity (*Délégation Générale à la Protection Sociale et à la Solidarité Nationale*, DGPSN). The DGPSN has the mandate to fight extreme poverty and build the resilience of poor households through productive inclusion programs. The agency implements Senegal's national cash transfer program (Programme national de bourses de sécurité familiale, PNBSF), along with two productive inclusion programs, i.e., the Yokk Koom Koom (YKK) and the agricultural resilience program.

The current ministry responsible for social protection, the Ministry of Community Development, National Solidarity and Social and Territorial Equity (MDCSNEST) was created in 2019. It houses the DGPSN as well as other key agencies, such as the Food Security Commissariat (*Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire*, CSA), the National Solidarity Fund (*Fonds de Solidarité Nationale*, FSN), the Community Development Directorate, (*Direction du Développement Communautaire*, CDD) and the Agency for Universal Health Insurance (Agence pour la Couverture Maladie Universelle, ANACMU).

All these agencies are central to the ministry's mission to design and implement policies for social inclusion and cohesion. They provide the basis for the MDCSNEST to play its coordinating role for the sector.

#### Beneficiaries

This project leverages the PNBSF national cash transfer program (which provides cash transfers to 300,000 households) by offering accompanying measures for household members. The project supports the delivery of accompanying measures to boost human capital among PNBSF beneficiaries. It also supports the provision of the Yokk Koom Koom program to 80,000 PNBSF beneficiary households, giving priority to women. Moreover, it supports the provision of the agricultural resilience program to 50,000 households registered in the National Social Registry (RNU) and affected by climate-related shocks. The areas and number of beneficiaries assisted annually to address climate shocks will depend on needs assessments and will focus on areas at high risk of climate shocks. The project plans to finance cash transfers to about 51,000 households affected by climate-related shocks over the course of the project.

# Component 1:

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## Strengthening the Core Delivery Systems for Social Protection

(\$11.6m IDA)

**This component aims to strengthen the adaptive social protection delivery tools and systems.**

Component 1 supports the consolidation and enhancement of core elements of the system by (a) updating, extending, and enhancing the quality of the social registry; (b) strengthening service delivery, and (c) improving the payment system and Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

### Subcomponent 1.1:

#### Update, extension, and quality enhancement of the RNU

(\$9.7m IDA)

**This subcomponent aims to support the update, extension, and quality control of the RNU, which is used by social programs to identify and target vulnerable households.** The extension is based on vulnerability quotas calculated at the commune level. The database is to be updated every four years through a survey approach. The subcomponent finances one round of updating the registry and the provision of technical and operational support to improve the quality of the RNU data, including upgrading the data management system for better data safety and interoperability. The improved RNU will allow for accurate data updates and broaden the utilization of the RNU by shock response operations and programs across sectors. The RNU serves as a platform database used by social programs to identify potential beneficiaries based on their respective objectives and selection.

### Subcomponent 1.2:

#### Decentralized delivery of frontline services

(\$1.3m IDA)

**This subcomponent aims to support the development of the ministry's integrated, government-led, delivery system for frontline services.** This system – including information, beneficiary mobilization, sensitization, and accompanying measures – is to replace the current system managed by six local NGOs. The new model is being implemented in eight of Senegal's 14 regions, with additional efforts underway to gradually expand it to all regions. The subcomponent supports the cost of monitoring and supervision activities by delivery agents and the provision of technical assistance at the central level to strengthen local-level services. The primary objective of this transfer of responsibilities to decentralized government agents at the subnational level is to enhance government leadership, capacity, service accessibility, accountability, and sustainability.

### Subcomponent 1.3:

#### Payment system and Grievance Redress Mechanism

(\$0.6m IDA)

**This subcomponent supports the development and strengthening of a digital payment and monitoring platform for the PNBSF.** The platform will allow for a transition to a digital payment system with an automated reconciliation process, and beneficiaries will have the option to choose their payment providers, access points, and instruments, which will help reduce fraud and discrimination. The subcomponent supports the provision of technical assistance for the development of the payment platform and necessary IT material for its operationalization, as well as training for specialists from various agencies involved in managing or using the platform. The project also supports the strengthening of the GRM including its management information system (MIS) and communication tools. The GRM will be adapted to receive grievances related to gender-based violence and sexual harassment, and project funds will be allocated for the improvement of the GRM-MIS and communication tools development.

## Component 2:

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### Promoting equity, resilience, and productive inclusion

(\$61.5m IDA)

**This component supports the equity and productive resilience program of the MDCSNEST, which provides consumption support and resilience-building interventions to chronically poor households.** More specifically, this component will (a) strengthen the impact of PNBSF accompanying measures on human capital and productive inclusion; (b) support the expansion of the productive inclusion program; and (c) consolidate and scale up the agricultural resilience program.

#### Subcomponent 2.1:

##### Accompanying measures on human capital and productive inclusion for PNBSF beneficiaries

(\$14.9m IDA)

**This subcomponent aims to strengthen the impact of the national cash transfer program by developing and providing training and sensitization materials on human capital to beneficiaries.** The accompanying measures that come with the quarterly cash transfers will be improved to enhance the program's impact. The subcomponent also supports the development and implementation of new accompanying measures designed to improve resilience through preparing for shocks and promoting better financial inclusion. These activities include preparing for floods, adopting climate-smart agricultural technologies, and joining microcredit institutions or community savings groups. This subcomponent finances the production of communication materials, the delivery of sensitization and coaching sessions, and the stipends provided to community-based agents mobilized by this activity.

#### Subcomponent 2.2:

##### Productive inclusion package – Yokk Koom Koom

(\$28.0m IDA)

**This subcomponent aims to support the expansion of the multifaceted productive Yokk Koom Koom program to provide services to 80,000 PNBSF beneficiary households over five years.** It finances productive inclusion livelihood packages to poor households and other vulnerable targets, which include saving facilitation, coaching, training, material, and one-time cash grants. The goal is to encourage income source diversification and promote savings and financial and economic inclusion in both rural and urban areas.

#### Subcomponent 2.3:

##### Consolidation and scale-up of the agricultural resilience program

(\$18.6m IDA)

**This subcomponent supports the provision of agricultural resilience packages to build the resilience of poor and vulnerable households in rural areas and foster the adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices.** The program includes sensitization and information sessions, technical training, and cash grants to support vulnerable farmers in their productive investments. A total of 12,500 households will be selected every year within the RNU to participate in the program, based on the criteria that agriculture is the main income source of the household and the agricultural land parcel size is larger than 1 ha. The subcomponent will support a total of 50,000 households in areas affected by climate-related shocks. It funds the operational costs related to this activity, including mobilization costs of agricultural extension agents, training and compensation for community social workers, cash transfers, and related transfer costs.

## Component 3:

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### Providing shock-responsive assistance

(\$18.3 IDA)

**This component aims to strengthen the capacity of the adaptive safety net system to respond to covariate shocks, particularly climate-related shocks such as droughts, floods, or fires.** The timely provision of support to vulnerable households after a shock is crucial in minimizing both short-term and long-term impacts on their resilience capacities and their human and productive capital.

### Subcomponent 3.1:

#### Delivering assistance in response to covariate shocks

(\$18.3m IDA)

**This subcomponent supports the provision of cash transfers to vulnerable households impacted by covariate shocks like floods, fires, droughts, and other crises.** It will support the scale-up of the shock response program based on the social protection system's early warning system, targeting, and delivery tools. The identification of geographical areas and beneficiaries, as well as the operational rollout of the interventions, will leverage existing mechanisms and procedures developed by the MDCSNEST during the pilot programs. It will build on strong partnerships with local authorities and sectoral agencies involved in responses, such as water management agencies or fire departments. Digital payments through mobile accounts will be prioritized, and women will be priority recipients. The subcomponent finances the costs associated with cash transfers, including compensation for community-based agents and facilitation. Additionally, improvements in the drought response methodology will be introduced, based on the multi-country evaluation financed by the SASPP Multi-Donor Trust Fund and planned in Niger, Senegal, and Mauritania to evaluate the efficiency of alternative designs of responses to food insecurity. The number of beneficiaries to be covered under this subcomponent (about 50,000 households) has been estimated based on the need for assistance in response to climate covariate shocks in recent years and on the coverage of the shock response program financed under the current project.

### Subcomponent 3.2:

#### Contingency Emergency Response

(No initial allocation)

**This subcomponent is a zero-funded mechanism that enables the government to swiftly reallocate and mobilize funds during eligible crises or health emergencies that require rapid social assistance.** The CERC can be used to address states of emergency resulting from any significant covariate shocks by reallocating funds from other components.

## Component 4:

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### Institutional support, project management and evaluation

(\$8.6m IDA)

**This component focuses on strengthening the institutional environment and the quality of the project.** Its objectives are (a) to build capacities and promote coordination and (b) to ensure good management practices and regular evaluation.

#### Subcomponent 4.1:

##### Institutional support and capacity building

(\$3.6m IDA)

**This subcomponent aims to support the government in consolidating institutions and coordination mechanisms.** Several agencies within the MDCSNEST (such as the DGPSN, CSA, DDC, or FSN) or outside (for example, the Secretariat to the National Food Security Commission and the Ministry of Women, Family and Gender, school feeding agencies) will benefit from institutional support to perform important coordination or capacity-building activities in the social protection sector. The subcomponent provides technical and institutional support through workshops, equipment upgrades, and process design. It also supports establishing procedures for each delivery step, strengthening the existing early warning system, and providing complementary technical assistance.

#### Subcomponent 4.2:

##### Project management and evaluations

(\$5.0m IDA)

**This subcomponent supports effective program implementation and evaluations.** It provides support for project administration, coordination, and implementation, including staffing, logistics, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), supervision, financial management, procurement, safeguard compliance monitoring, and other program management and coordination activities. The subcomponent also supports evaluations and qualitative assessments to learn from operational experience and adjust the design or implementation of key programs.

## 4. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

(As of 19-Oct-2022, date of latest IRS)

PDO Indicators				
Objective: Strengthening the social protection system				
Indicator	Unit of Measurement	Baseline	Actual (19-Oct-2022)	Target (31-May-2027)
Households in the RNU with updated socio-economic data (less than 4 years)	Percentage	100.00	76.00	100.00
Cash transfers (incl. PNBSF) delivered digitally	Percentage	5.00	61.00	60.00
Beneficiaries of cash transfers (incl. PNBSF) who receive their payment according to schedule	Percentage	0.00	0.00	70.00
Intermediate Results Indicators				
Component 1: Strengthening the core delivery systems for social protection				
Complaints and grievances addressed within the time limit specified in the PIM	Percentage	70.00	56.00	80.00
Programs using the RNU for targeting purposes	Number	20	20	35
Programs with MIS interoperable with the RNU	Number	1	1	3
Performance of the ASP system	Number	2	2	12
Component 2: Promoting equity, resilience, and productive inclusion				
Quality of implementation of the PNBSF	Number	4	4	6
Households benefiting from productive support programs	Number	70,100	25,100	200,100
Women receiving cash grants under the productive inclusion package	Percentage	74.00	74.00	80.00
Beneficiaries of social safety net programs	Number	0	357,376	481,000
• of which female	Number	0	231,458	312,650

<b>Component 3: Providing shock-responsive assistance</b>				
Direct beneficiaries of climate shocks response program	Number	45,000	32,276	96,000
Existence of a shock response program using ASP tools	Yes/No	No	No	Yes
Triggering mechanisms for shock responses are clearly defined in the manual of operations	Yes/No	No	No	Yes



## Annex 1: Project Costs by Components (in US\$ million)

Project Components	Adaptive Safety Net (P176544)
	IDA
<b>TOTAL Project</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Component 1: Strengthening the Core Delivery Systems for Social Protection</b>	<b>11.6</b>
Subcomponent 1.1: Update, extension, and quality enhancement of the RNU	9.7
Subcomponent 1.2: Decentralized delivery of frontline services	1.3
Subcomponent 1.3: Payment system and GRM	0.6
<b>Component 2: Promoting equity, resilience, and productive inclusion</b>	<b>61.5</b>
Subcomponent 2.1: Accompanying measures on human capital and productive inclusion for PNBSF beneficiaries	14.9
Subcomponent 2.2: Productive inclusion program Yokk Koom Koom	28.0
Subcomponent 2.3: Agricultural Resilience Program	18.6
<b>Component 3: Providing shock-responsive assistance</b>	<b>18.3</b>
Subcomponent 3.1: Delivering assistance in response to covariate shocks	18.3
Subcomponent 3.2: Contingency Emergency Response	0.0
<b>Component 4: Institutional support, project management and evaluation</b>	<b>8.6</b>
Subcomponent 4.1: Institutional support and capacity building	3.6
Subcomponent 4.2: Project management and evaluations	5.0

## Acknowledgements

The SASPP is a multi-donor trust fund managed by the World Bank that supports the strengthening of adaptive social protection systems in the Sahel (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal) to enhance the resilience of poor and vulnerable households and communities to the impacts of climate change. The program is supported by Denmark, France, Germany, and the United Kingdom.

