
SENEGAL

Summary of SASPP-Supported Social Safety Net Project

February 2023

This project summary for Senegal's Social 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 objectives of the project are to support **the establishment of building blocks for the social safety net system**; and **increase the access of poor and vulnerable households to targeted and adaptive cash transfers** programs.

2. FINANCING

Project	Approval Date	Closing Date	Financing Source	Financing (US\$ million)
Senegal Social Safety Net Project (P133597)	29-Apr-2014	15-Mar-2024	IDA	40.5
Additional Financing and Restructuring - Social Safety Net (P156160)	24-Aug-2016	15-Mar-2024	SASPP	11.1
Additional Financing to the Social Safety Net Project (P162354)	03-Jan-2019	15-Mar-2024	IDA	57.0
Third additional financing for Social Safety Net Project (P173344)	15-June-2021	15-Mar-2024	IDA	80.0
			SASPP	30.0
Total				218.6

3. PROJECT COMPONENTS

Component 1:

Support to the Development of the Safety Net System

(\$20.9m: \$17.0m IDA and \$3.9m SASPP)

This component supports the development of the national social safety net system and strengthens the institutional capacity of relevant actors. It also supports the design of adaptive social protection instruments and the strengthening of existing systems, including developing additional modules for the system's management information system (MIS) and revising relevant operation manuals and communication tools. The intended outcome is for the safety net system to effectively address climate-related and other shocks and reduce their adverse impact on impoverished households.

Subcomponent 1.1:

Development and strengthening of key tools for the Social Safety Net System

(\$4.7m: \$4.5m IDA and \$0.2m SASPP)

The goal of this subcomponent is to support the development of core instruments and procedures for an efficient social safety net system, including a Unique Registry of Vulnerable Households, a Management Information System, a Grievance System, and Monitoring and Evaluation instruments. The focus is on enabling the system to be ready to respond to climate shocks, improving monitoring and coordination, as well as the accessibility for vulnerable groups. Additionally, this subcomponent supports the expansion of the RNU to include potentially vulnerable households, supports scaling-up of interventions during crises, and develops procedures to strengthen the adaptive nature of Senegal's social protection system. Further, it supports the development of additional MIS modules to respond to the operational needs of adaptive interventions.

Subcomponent 1.2:

Institutional capacity building for the Social Security System's actors

(\$8.3m: \$7.8m IDA and \$0.5m SASPP)

This subcomponent aims to strengthen the institutional capacity of the Social Protection Delegation (DGPSN) and sectoral actors in the social safety net system, as well as support project management. It includes building capacity, supporting analytical activities, enhancing implementation capacity, and contributing to regional platform management and financing. Additionally, it supports project management and covers investment and running costs.

Subcomponent 1.3:

Consolidation of the National Unique Registry

(\$7.9m: \$4.7m IDA and \$3.2m SASPP)

The National Unique Registry (RNU) in Senegal, which currently covers 542,000 households, is being expanded to include one million households in response to climate change and new forms of vulnerability. The expansion will use a community-based process and National Statistical Agency surveys to identify poor and vulnerable households. The expansion will enable the implementation of cash transfer programs in response to climate-induced shocks. The subcomponent supports the sustainability of the RNU by improving its processes, anchoring it legally, promoting its use, updating its operations manual and tools, and improving its monitoring and evaluation. This subcomponent also promotes the consolidation of the RNU, following its institutionalization by presidential decree in August 2021 as the mandatory tool for targeting all social programs in the country

Component 2:

Support to targeted cash transfer programs for poor and vulnerable households (\$197.7m \$160.5m IDA and \$37.2m SASPP)

This component aims to enhance and contribute to the PNBSF, the national cash transfer program targeting the poorest households. The PNBSF program provides regular cash transfers to poor households as well as human capital accompanying measures promoting behavioral changes. The component also supports temporary transfer programs for households affected by shocks and productive inclusion activities fostering the diversification of income sources and the creation of non-farm activities. It also supports the management and evaluation of these programs, including community scorecards and impact evaluations. The aim is to protect human capital and productive assets, avoid negative coping strategies, and improve households' coping capacity by strengthening their livelihoods and diversifying their income sources.

Subcomponent 2.1:

Transfers to beneficiaries

(\$164.1m: \$144.9m IDA and \$19.2m SASPP)

This subcomponent supports temporary programs for poor and vulnerable households affected by shocks. The subcomponent finances temporary cash transfers for emergency food insecurity, fire response programs, and flood response programs, with a priority on women as recipients.

Subcomponent 2.2:

Productive inclusion measures

(\$2.4m: \$8.4m IDA and \$14.0m SASPP)

This subcomponent supports campaigns and measures to promote good health, hygiene, nutrition, and education among PNBSF beneficiaries. It also strengthens management information systems to ensure compliance with PNBSF conditionalities. The subcomponent supports the expansion of the Yokk Koom Koom program, a government program that increases the resilience of poor households to climate shocks by promoting income source diversification and non-farm activities in both urban and rural areas. The focus is on supporting women's decision-making and building their social capital. The Yokk Koom Koom program was piloted to 15,000 urban poor households and then scaled up nationally to support 45,000 households. The sequence of activities was designed to boost productive potential by fostering the diversification of income sources and the creation of non-farm activities. It included a community sensitization on aspirations and social norms, facilitation of community-based savings and loans, coaching, life skills and trainings, and a lump-sum cash grant.

Subcomponent 2.3:

Support to the design and implementation of cash transfer programs

(\$3.9m: \$3.2m IDA and \$0.7m SASPP)

This subcomponent provides financial support to the DGPSN for the implementation of the PNBSF, including management costs, equipment and related expenses, and training for local committees and communities. The main objective is to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the program, with a focus on benefiting the poorest and most vulnerable households, particularly women.

Subcomponent 2.4:

Cash transfers to support the productivity and climate resilience of farmers

(\$7.3m: \$4.0m IDA and \$3.3m SASPP)

This subcomponent supports cash transfers to enable the poorest households to access the subsidized agricultural inputs program. The pilot program, jointly implemented by the DGPSN and the Ministry of Agriculture, aims to identify the poorest beneficiaries using the RNU and provide them with access to climate-smart agricultural practices and inputs.

4. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

(As of 12-Apr-2023, date of latest IRS)

PDO Indicators				
Objective: Project development objective: a) building blocks of safety nets b) access to cash transfers				
Indicator	Unit of Measurement	Baseline	Actual (22-Sep-2022)	Target (15-Mar-2024)
Households in the RNU	Number	60,000	542,000	1,000,000
Percentage of PNBSF beneficiary households who live below the poverty line	Percentage	0.00	93.00	80.00
Percentage of female among beneficiaries of the PNBSF	Percentage	50.00	63.00	50.00
Direct beneficiaries of climate-related emergency response	Number	0	55,479	85,000
Intermediate Results Indicators				
Component 1: Support to the Development of the Safety Net System				
Percentage of complaints and grievances of the RNU registered in the MIS and resolved as per the operations manual	Percentage	0.00	90.00	80.00
Share of local committees who understand the objectives of the RNU	Percentage	0.00	43.00	80.00
Complete update of RNU data	Number	0	1	2
Quality of the RNU MIS	Text	poor	poor	very satisfactory
Use of the Social Protection monitoring and evaluation platform	Number	0	0	17
Setting up the mechanism to respond to shocks (food insecurity)	Text	The pilot was carried out in 2017.	The Government responded with cash transfers and RNU-based targeting in 2021.	The food security response program is implemented before the lean season starts.
Component 2: Support to targeted cash transfer programs for poor and vulnerable households				
Percentage of complaints and grievances of the PNBSF registered in the MIS and resolved without delay	Custom	0.00	23.00	80% cases resolved without delay
Number of PNBSF beneficiary households currently enrolled in the program	Number	48,000	292,068	300,000
Share of PNBSF beneficiary households who attended the last four sensitization sessions	Percentage	0.00	69.00	75.50
Households benefiting from temporary transfers in response to shocks	Number	0	389,000	635,000
Number of households in the RNU benefiting from productive transfers	Number	0	12,300	50,000

Quality of the management of the PNBSF	Number	0	4	6
Number of regions visited every year for supervision mission by the PNBSF team of the sensitization sessions	Percentage	0.00	14.00	14.00
Number of households in the RNU benefiting from Agricultural transfers	Number	0	10,397	26,500
Impact of the PNBSF on women's decision making inside the household	Percentage	47.20	47.20	60.00

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

Project Components	Original (P133597)		Second Additional Financing (P162354)		Third Additional Financing (P173344)		Total
	IDA	SASPP	IDA	IDA	SASPP		
TOTAL Project	40.5	11.1	57.0	80.0	30.0	218.6	
Component 1: Support to the Development of the Safety Net System	6.6	2.2	10.4	0.0	1.7	20.9	
Subcomponent 1.1: Development and strengthening of key tools for the Social Safety Net System	2.6	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	4.7	
Subcomponent 1.2: Institutional capacity building for the Social Safety Net System's actors	3.0	0.5	4.8	0.0	0.0	8.3	
Subcomponent 1.3: Consolidation of the RNU*	1.0	1.5	3.7	0.0	1.7	7.9	
Component 2: Support to targeted cash transfer programs for poor and vulnerable households	33.9	8.9	46.6	80.0	28.3	197.7	
Subcomponent 2.1: Transfers to beneficiaries	32.9	4.2	32.0	80.0	15.0	164.1	
Subcomponent 2.2: Productive inclusion measures	0.0	4.0	8.4	0.0	10.0	22.4	
Subcomponent 2.3: Support to the design and implementation of cash transfer programs	1.0	0.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	3.9	
Subcomponent 2.4: Cash transfers to support the productivity and climate resilience of farmers			4.0	0.0	3.3	7.3	

*Subcomponent introduced with the Second Additional Financing

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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.