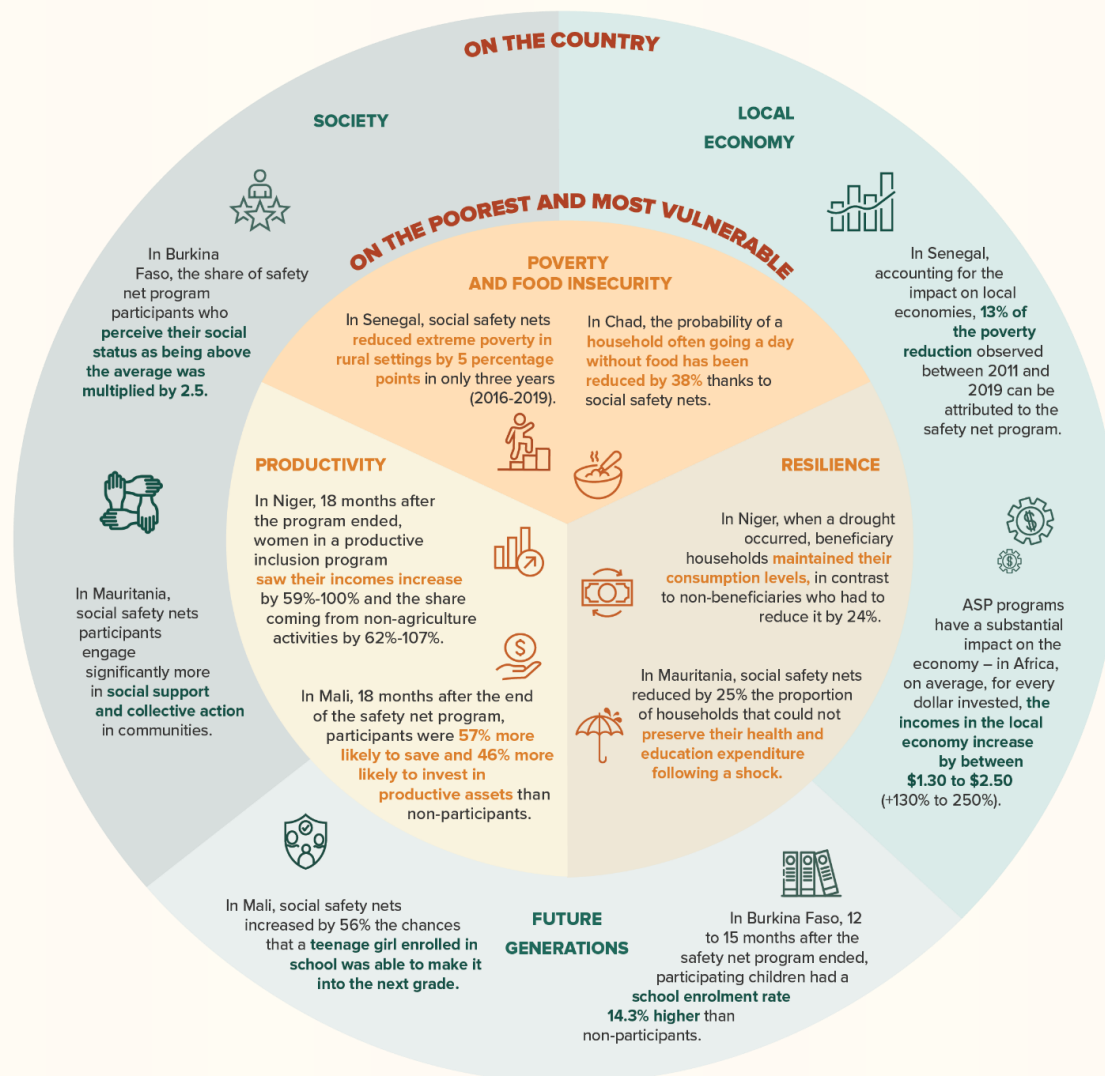


MAPPING IMPACT IN SENEGAL:

Country-Level Impact of Adaptive Social Protection Programs in the Sahel

EVIDENCE FROM THE REGION

In the Sahel, Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) is a set of social protection policies, instruments and programs that promote human capital, productivity, and resilience of the poorest and strengthen their capacity to prepare for, cope with, and adapt to shocks. Through the delivery of regular social safety nets, economic inclusion interventions, and shock-responsive programs, ASP has demonstrated strong positive impacts on various dimensions in the Sahel. For the poorest and most vulnerable, it has resulted in improvements in household welfare and food security, productivity, and resilience. More broadly, it has shown positive impacts on the economy, society, and future generations.¹



¹ Infographic on Impacts of Adaptive Social Protection in the Sahel – Evidence from rigorous impact evaluations of social safety nets, productive inclusion, shock response and other social protection program. More details on: www.worldbank.org/saspp

MORE DETAILED EVIDENCE FROM SENEGAL

For more than 10 years, the Senegalese government has been implementing an ambitious, large-scale social protection policy for the poor and vulnerable. The National Safety Program, *Programme National de Bourse de Sécurité Familiale* (PNBSF), is one of the flagship programs of this policy, with 18% of households in Senegal covered, aiming of to combat extreme poverty and social exclusion. Other funded social programs are implemented in addition to the PNBSF to enable poor and vulnerable households to strengthen the productive capacities of participants and prevent the loss of livelihoods and assets in the event of climate shocks (box 1).²

This note presents the results of the impact evaluations of the PNBSF and the *Yokk Koom Koom* (YKK) economic inclusion program. These evaluations are based on rigorous, scientific studies using rich data, the results of which have guided and continue to inform major decisions on social protection policies.

Box 1. National Programs



National Social Safety Net Program (PNBSF)

Quarterly FCFA 35,000 over a period of 5 years to build resilience and support consumption. Transfers are targeted to 355,000 poor and extreme poor households plus accompanying measures on human capital, shock preparedness, and financial inclusion at a national level.



Yokk Koom Koom Program (YKK)

An 18-month economic inclusion program delivered to 60,00 PNBSF-covered households across 14 regions since 2019. The package builds on the PNBSF protection to provide a productive grant of 150,000 FCFA (5% annual total consumption), life skills & entrepreneurship training and savings groups, to promote the development of Income



Agricultural Resilience Program (PRA)

Provided to 35,000 poor farmer's households since the beginning of the program to strengthen their agricultural productivity. It includes coaching on agricultural best practices and a 200,000 FCFA grant (5% of annual total consumption for rural households).



Food Insecurity Response Program

An emergency transfer of 120,000 FCFA (5% of annual total consumption for food insecure households) to poor and food insecure households (identified by the Cadre Harmonisé). About 28,000 food insecure households were supported since 2020.



Flooding Emergency Response Program

On time emergency transfer between 100,000 and 200,000 FCFA (depending on damage, 3-6% of annual total consumption for registered households) to 55,000 flood-affected households since 2020, prioritizing the poor.



NATIONAL IMPACT EVALUATION FOR THE PNBSF (2016-2019)^{3,4}

#1 | The results show that the PNBSF has improved the standard of living of beneficiaries.

The total per capita consumption of beneficiary households increased by 8% thanks to the program. 89% of the transfer received by the household was directly translated into an increase in consumption, both food and non-food. Food expenditure accounts for two-thirds of the impact of the PNBSF on consumption.

#2 | The PNBSF has made it possible to reduce extreme poverty in rural areas and is helping to reduce inequalities.

The beneficiaries are households living in extreme poverty, and transfers received have not lifted most of them out of poverty. However, the program has reduced extreme poverty in rural areas by 5% and helps to reduce inequalities. The program has reduced the distance separating poor households from the poverty line by 10%.

² Thanks to cross cutting tools including a social registry covering poor and vulnerable households, a decentralized delivery network and a timely payment system for both regular programs and productive and shock response programs. [Click here to know more about the project.](#)

³ Branders, N., Gueye, A. S., & Ndiaye, F. (2022, September). *Profils des ménages les plus pauvres du Sénégal répertoriés dans le Registre National Unique (RNU)*. Banque Mondiale, Protection Sociale et Travail ; Direction du Registre National Unique, Délégation Générale à la Protection Sociale et à la Solidarité Nationale (DGPSN).

⁴ WB, Délégation Générale à la Protection Sociale et à la Solidarité Nationale (2022) [Rapport d'évaluation d'impact du programme national de bourses de sécurité familiale.](#)

#3 | The PNBSF has helped to improve several dimensions of household well-being, such as nutrition and resilience to shocks.

The proportion of protein-rich food increased by 8%, the index of durable goods ownership rose by 11%, and the proportion of households negatively affected by a shock fell by 8%. These impacts are better overall in secondary cities and when the recipient of the grant is a woman. In addition to increasing consumption, the PNBSF can have a lasting impact on the well-being of beneficiary households and increase their resilience.

#4 | The PNBSF has had a positive impact on school enrolment, particularly where the recipient of the grant is a woman but has not had a positive impact on the vaccination of children ages 1 to 5 and the registration of children with the civil registry.

The program includes awareness-raising sessions on school enrolment, civil registration, and the importance of vaccination. The results show that the PNBSF has had no impact on the vaccination of children ages 1 to 5, or on their civil registry enrolment. However, the program has led to an increase in the enrolment of girls ages 6 to 12 and a reduction in absenteeism among boys ages 13 to 16. The results on enrolment are better when the recipient is a woman. In fact, the program had a negative impact on the enrolment of 13–16-year-olds when the recipient was a man, compared with a positive impact on the enrolment of 13–16-year-old girls and a neutral impact on the enrolment of boys when the recipient was a woman.

#5 | The PNBSF has had a strong impact on the economic activities of beneficiaries and has facilitated access to microcredit institutions, especially for women recipients.

The PNBSF has increased the proportion of households with an income-generating activity (IGA) by 20% and increased the number of IGAs by 30%. Contrary to popular belief, most empirical studies show that cash transfers do not encourage recipients to reduce their working hours. In the same vein, the PNBSF has not reduced either the working hours or the income from work of beneficiaries. Furthermore, the PNBSF has increased the financial inclusion of women recipients, with better access to microcredit institutions and greater ease of obtaining loans in case of need.



SHORT- AND MEDIUM-TERM IMPACT EVALUATIONS FOR THE YKK PROGRAMME (2021-2023)

#6 | The program has led to an increase in the number of income-generating activities undertaken by beneficiaries and in the income derived from these IGAs.

Two impact evaluations were conducted: 18 months post-grant (short-term) and 36 months post-program (medium-term). Participants increased the number of IGAs by 24% in the short term and 10% in the medium term. The impact on the performance and profitability of these IGAs has clearly strengthened over time. In the short term, participants' revenues increased by 15%, and this rise reached 25% in the medium term. In the short term, the program did not show impacts on profits, probably because the IGAs were in the investment phase. However, 36 months after the grant, profits rose by 23%; a significant annual increase of FCFA 112,000. These impacts underline the effectiveness of YKK measures in developing entrepreneurial activities.

#7 | The YKK had a positive impact on wage income in the medium term, 3 years after the end of the program.

While the impact on salaried employment was low after 18 months, it rose significantly after 36 months, with an increase of 23%. The increase in wage income 36 months after the end of the program shows that beneficiaries have been able not only to develop their own economic activities, but also to access other opportunities in their region.

#8 | Strong impacts on savings are detected in the short and medium term.

The program led to a significant increase in household savings, which rose by 124% after 18 months and by 92% after 36 months. Not only did total savings increase, but the total annual amounts borrowed and lent by savings groups also increased, reflecting more dynamic participation and more practical use of funds by group members.

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