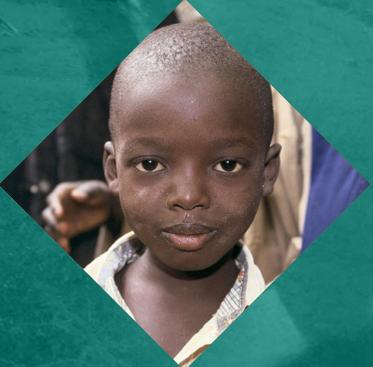


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# SAHEL ADAPTIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAM



## ANNUAL REPORT | Fiscal Year 2022

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Last, the SASPP management team is grateful for the enduring collaboration of partner organizations, in particular, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Programme (WFP).

## PARTNERSHIP COUNCIL MEMBERS



## SASPP COUNTRIES



# ABBREVIATIONS

<b>ACF</b> Action Against Hunger	<b>DIME</b> Development Impact Evaluation department	<b>IDP</b> Internally Displaced Person	<b>RSU</b> Registre Social Unifié (Unified Social Registry)—Chad, Mali, Niger
<b>AFD</b> Agence Française de Développement (French Development Agency)	<b>DRF</b> Disaster Risk Financing	<b>IGA</b> Income Generating Activities	<b>SASPP</b> Sahel Adaptive Social Protection Program
<b>ARC</b> African Risk Capacity	<b>ECOWAS</b> Economic Community of West African State	<b>ILO</b> International Labour Organization	<b>SEA/SH</b> Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment
<b>ASP</b> Adaptive Social Protection	<b>EWS</b> Early Warning Systems	<b>IMF</b> International Monetary Fund	<b>Se-CNSA</b> Secrétariat Exécutif au Conseil National de Sécurité Alimentaire (Food Security Coordination Agency)—Senegal
<b>BETF</b> Bank-executed trust fund	<b>FAO</b> Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	<b>IPC</b> Integrated Food Security Phase Classification	<b>SP-CVEL</b> Secrétariat Permanent en charge de la gestion des Crises et Vulnérabilités en Élevage
<b>BMZ</b> German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	<b>FCDO</b> United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office	<b>M&amp;E</b> Monitoring and Evaluation	<b>SSNSP</b> Social Safety Net System Project II—Mauritania
<b>CDP</b> Centre for Disaster Protection	<b>FCV</b> Fragility, Conflict, and Violence	<b>MDCEST</b> Ministère du Développement Communautaire, de l'Équité Sociale et Territoriale—Senegal	<b>SQ-LNS</b> Small-Quantity Lipid-based Nutrient Supplements
<b>CFS</b> Cellule Filets Sociaux	<b>FIFI</b> Food Insecurity Predictive Model—Mauritania	<b>MDTF</b> Multi-Donor Trust Fund	<b>UNHCR</b> United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>CGAP</b> Consultative Group to Assist the Poor	<b>FNRCAN</b> National Fund for Response to Food and Nutrition Crises—Mauritania	<b>MIS</b> Management Information System	<b>UNICEF</b> United Nations Children's Fund
<b>CH</b> Cadre Harmonisé (Harmonized Framework)	<b>FSN</b> National Solidarity Fund—Senegal	<b>NGO</b> Non-governmental Organization	<b>WASH</b> Wash, Sanitation, and Hygiene
<b>CILSS</b> Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel	<b>FY</b> Fiscal Year	<b>PARCA</b> Refugees and Host Communities Support Project	<b>WB</b> World Bank
<b>CONASUR</b> National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation—Burkina Faso	<b>G2Px</b> Government to People	<b>PEI</b> Partnership for Economic Inclusion	<b>WFP</b> World Food Programme
<b>DGPSN</b> Délégation Générale à La Protection Sociale et à La Solidarité Nationale—Senegal	<b>GBV</b> Gender-based Violence	<b>PER</b> Public Expenditure Review	<b>WRSI</b> Water Requirement Satisfaction Index
<b>DCAN</b> Permanent Shock Response Framework—Mauritania	<b>GIZ</b> German Agency for International Cooperation	<b>PMT</b> Proxy Means Test	
	<b>GRM</b> Grievance Redress Mechanism	<b>PNBSF</b> Programme National de Bourses de Sécurité Familiale—Senegal	
	<b>IDA</b> International Development Association	<b>RETF</b> Recipient-executed trust fund	
		<b>RNU</b> Registre National Unique (Single National Registry)—Senegal	

All dollar amounts are U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated.



# PREFACE

The Sahel is facing compounding crises—climate, conflict, disease—with multiple shocks threatening to reverse hard-won development gains. The economic and social disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, increasing levels of violence, and political instability—all exacerbated by ongoing climate change—are upending many lives, threatening jobs and livelihoods, and leaving numerous communities vulnerable. In addition, the global fallout of the war in Ukraine has impacted the countries of the Sahel, resulting in increased food insecurity affecting over 12.6 million people in the region this year.<sup>1</sup>

Over the course of a decade, the World Bank has been supporting countries in the Sahel in developing social protection programs to navigate these overlapping crises and their impacts on the poor. The Sahel Adaptive Social Protection Program (SASPP) has been a critical part of a multi-pronged effort that combines short-term crisis response with long-term sustainable development.

When the compounding crises culminated in 2021–2022, the SASPP supported governments in expanding social safety nets to the poor and the vulnerable, who were hit the hardest. Leveraging cash transfers as a platform to reach the poorest households, it also continued to promote investments in human capital and productive inclusion to increase the resilience of the poor. While responding to the short-term crises, the program was also instrumental in building and strengthening national adaptive social protection systems, such as drought early warning systems, social registries, and payment systems.

A unique combination of in-depth analysis, technical assistance, and grant financing, coupled with strong country-based teams, allowed for a uniquely efficient response in all six Sahelian countries in 2021–2022. The SASPP also offered a regional platform for dialogue and capacity building on key

social protection issues for governments and development partners. The roll-out of the new Adaptive Social Protection Stress Test is an example of such a productive collaboration in 2021–2022.

In 2022 the World Bank launched a new *Global Crises Response Framework* whose four pillars are (1) responding to food insecurity, (2) protecting people and preserving jobs, (3) strengthening resilience, and (4) rebuilding better through policies, institutions, and investments.

The SASPP is already fully aligned with these four pillars and can provide a decisive contribution to the success of this new response framework. It will leverage its network and experience to foster even greater investments in adaptive social protection.

We look forward to further stepping up our work on adaptive social protection with our clients and partners through this flagship program.



**OUSMANE DIAGANA**

*Regional Vice President, Western and Central Africa  
The World Bank Group*

1 Hunger Hotspots: FAO-WFP early warnings on acute food insecurity, June to September 2022 Outlook: [https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000139904/download/?\\_ga=2.8752246.254839778.1658965549-199091516.1658442764](https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000139904/download/?_ga=2.8752246.254839778.1658965549-199091516.1658442764)



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The countries in the Sahel region remain among the poorest in the world while also being highly vulnerable to shocks. During the last fiscal year, climate change, the fallouts of the war in Ukraine, increased violence and fragility, and the ongoing effects of the COVID-19 pandemic overlapped, aggravating food insecurity during the worst lean season in 10 years and leading to acute malnutrition for 1.3 million children.<sup>2</sup>

The Sahel Adaptive Social Protection Program (SASPP) supports six Sahelian countries in building adaptive social protection systems to help vulnerable households—in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal—adapt to the impacts of climate change and other shocks. This multi-donor trust fund (MDTF) is funded with contributions from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the French Development Agency (AFD), the Danish Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the United Kingdom Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO).

The SASPP supports country programs with activities implemented by government agencies or directly executed by the World Bank. Most of SASPP's investments are embedded in larger projects financed by the International Development Association (IDA). The program also financed technical assistance at the country level and a regional analytical work and knowledge exchange agenda to complement and reinforce country-focused activities.

This Annual Report highlights the progress and results of the SASPP achieved during FY22. It provides an overview of activities in the six SASPP countries along the four building

blocks for adaptive social protection (ASP): (1) Programs and Delivery Systems, (2) Data and Information, (3) Financing, and (4) Institutional Arrangements and Partnerships.

During FY22, the World Bank team rolled out the ASP Stress Test—an innovative assessment instrument for critical social protection systems—across the six Sahel countries.

The results of the ASP Stress Tests showed that all six countries had made progress in establishing key building blocks of social protection systems and embedding shock-responsive functions. The response to the COVID-19 pandemic triggered additional buy-in in strong shock-responsive systems that can build on regular programs and existing systems (social registries, etc.). The stress test's results also indicated where additional work was needed and where the SASPP should target more support.<sup>2</sup>

The stress tests suggest that different levels of progress have been made across the four ASP building blocks and six countries. They also revealed the areas where significant investments are needed in the future for the ASP systems to reach their maturity, especially the third building block, Financing. Here, the assessment shows that the ability of

<sup>2</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/chad/chad-food-insecurity-declaration-state-emergency-dg-echo-echo-daily-flash-2-june-2022>

governments to mobilize and coordinate resources and funds remains a major challenge, particularly with the deteriorating security situation in the region.

This Annual Report also provides an overview of activities across the SASPP's five thematic pillars of engagement in the regional knowledge program. The regional agenda aims to promote regional analytical work and expand knowledge generation on major issues to strengthen climate-adaptive social protection systems in the Sahel. It is organized along five thematic pillars: (1) Poverty, Vulnerability, and Resilience, (2) Climate-Shock Responsive Delivery Systems, (3) Productive Inclusion and Women's Empowerment, (4) Fragility and Forced Displacement, and (5) ASP and Human Capital.

The SASPP Results Framework displays the program's results this fiscal year and the goals to reach until 2025.

Further, the report describes plans for new TA activities and analyses in FY23. The World Bank Team will also produce a regional report summarizing the findings of the ASP Stress Test in the Sahel countries.

Last, the annual report offers a detailed overview of the program's donor contributions status and financial data, including the historical and current project portfolios indicating commitments and disbursements.

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**The Sahel Adaptive Social Protection Program (SASPP) supports six Sahelian countries in building adaptive social protection systems to help vulnerable households—in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal—adapt to the impacts of climate change and other shocks.**

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# 1 CHALLENGES AHEAD: CRISIS AND FRAGILITY

**Countries in the Sahel region are among the poorest in the world—with national poverty rates estimated at around 30 to 42 percent.** The COVID-19 crisis is expected to have deepened poverty by up to an additional five percent living in poverty in some countries.<sup>3</sup> In addition, Burkina Faso, Chad, Niger, Mali, Mauritania, and Senegal have some of the world’s lowest Human Capital Index Scores, ranking among the lowest 40 countries. In the region, children born in 2020 could expect to achieve only between 30 and 42 percent of their potential productivity by their 18th birthday, compared to what they could achieve with complete education and full health.<sup>4</sup>

**In recent months, countries in the region have experienced particularly severe weather conditions, especially persistent droughts.** An erratic rainy season in 2021 has led to poor pasture and crop production. All countries, except Mauritania, have recorded significant losses in production.<sup>5</sup> Overall, the Sahel region is highly vulnerable to climate

change, natural disasters, environmental degradation, and desertification. The countries in the Sahel are ranked among the most susceptible to climate change worldwide.<sup>6</sup> The projected impacts of climate change include increased frequency and severity of disasters such as droughts and floods, unpredictable weather patterns, and land degradation. Data show that the Sahel region will likely experience rising temperatures at 1.5 times the global average rate.<sup>7</sup> Overall, climate change-related shocks are becoming more frequent and intense, undermining hard-won development gains, poverty reduction efforts, and human capital accumulation.

**Further exacerbating existing vulnerabilities, the Sahel experienced a sharp rise in violence and instability across four of the six countries.** In the last six years, violent attacks have risen eightfold in the central Sahel region and tripled in the Lake Chad region.

3 Detailed assessments for each country are available at <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/poverty/publication/poverty-and-equity-briefs>.

4 In 2020, the HCI was estimated around 0.30 in Chad, 0.32 in Mali and Niger, 0.38 in Burkina Faso and Mauritania, and 0.42 in Senegal. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/human-capital>.

5 [https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000139904/download/?\\_ga=2.8752246.254839778.1658965549-199091516.1658442764](https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000139904/download/?_ga=2.8752246.254839778.1658965549-199091516.1658442764)

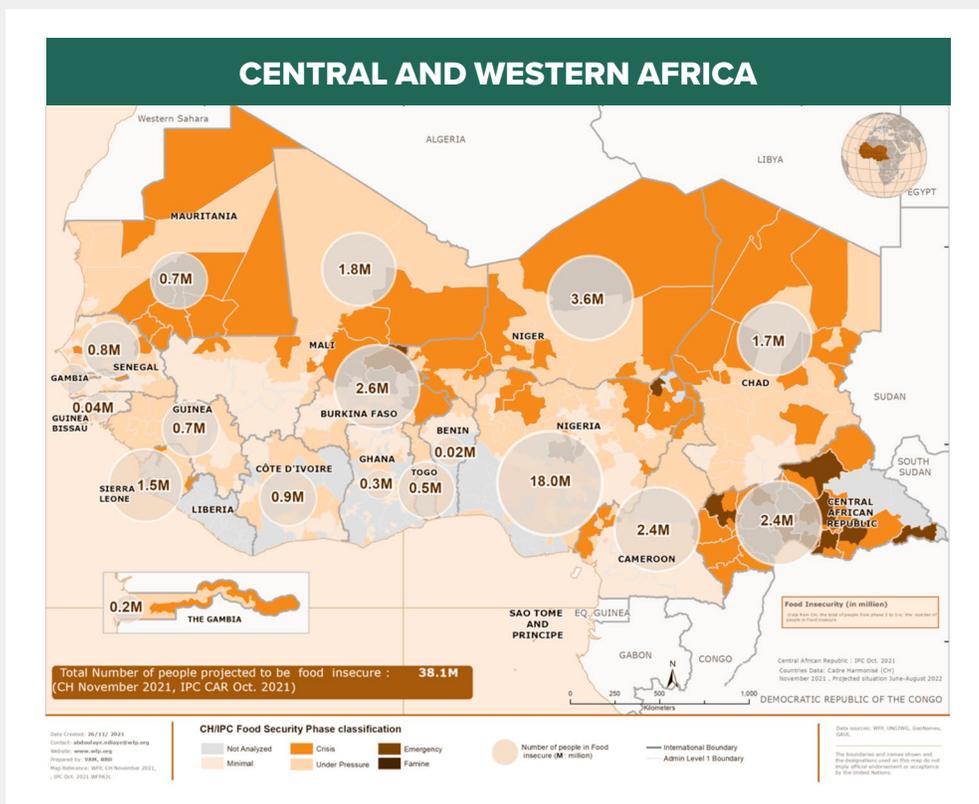
6 <https://www.climatecentre.org/981/un-sahel-region-one-of-the-most-vulnerable-to-climate-change/>

7 Niang, I., O.C. Ruppel, M.A. Abdrabo, A. Essel, C. Lennard, J. Padgham, and P. Urquhart. 2014. Africa. In: *Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Part B: Regional Aspects. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*, edited by V.R. Barros, C.B. Field, D.J. Dokken, M.D. Mastrandrea, K.J. Mach, T.E. Bilir, M. Chatterjee, K.L. Ebi, Y.O. Estrada, R.C. Genova, B. Girma, E.S. Kissel, A.N. Levy, S. MacCracken, P.R. Mastrandrea, and L.L. White: 1199–1265. New York: Cambridge University Press.

## FIGURE 1.1

### Food Insecurity Projected Situation (June - August 2022)

Source: World Food Programme 2022



Since 2018, security incidents have increased by 114 percent.<sup>8</sup> Stability has been further affected by the coup d'état in Mali in August 2020, the death of the Chadian president in April 2021, and the coup d'état in Burkina Faso in January 2022. Insecurity can affect poverty and vulnerability by disrupting markets, resulting in the closure of schools and health centers and driving large-scale population displacements. As of July 2022, there are an estimated three million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and almost one million refugees and asylum seekers in the Sahel.<sup>9</sup> These represent a sharp increase in recent years (at the end of 2020, there were an estimated 1.1 million IDPs and 780,000 refugees and asylum seekers).

**The COVID-19 pandemic has further impacted the socio-economic conditions of poor and vulnerable households.** The COVID-19 crisis has wreaked havoc on people's

health, knowledge, skills, and resilience worldwide, hitting vulnerable populations and households particularly hard in Sub-Saharan Africa and the Sahel.

**Finally, the global fallouts of the war in Ukraine have also impacted the countries in the Sahel.** Because the Russian Federation and Ukraine exported nearly 30 percent of the wheat traded internationally in 2021 and are large exporters of critical commodities (including maize, vegetable oils, and fertilizers), the war has caused disruptions to global markets, which have resulted in increased international prices. In the Sahel, this has exacerbated the reduced agricultural output and resulted in significant increases in the price of local and imported commodities. In the Sahel, year-on-year food inflation ranges from 10.8 to 14.1 percent in Chad, Mali, Niger, Mauritania, and Senegal and up to 25.2 percent in Burkina Faso.<sup>10</sup>

8 <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/2021%20Sahel%20Crisis%20HNRO%20EN.pdf>

9 [https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/sahelcrisis#\\_ga=2.220191129.1236933977.1660551519-2115339454.1660551519](https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/sahelcrisis#_ga=2.220191129.1236933977.1660551519-2115339454.1660551519)

10 Data for March for Mali and Niger, April for Mauritania, May in Burkina Faso and Senegal, and June for Senegal. Data reported in World Bank (2022) "Food Security Update" July 29, 2022, based on data from IMF, Haven, and Trading Economics data.

<https://reliefweb.int/report/chad/chad-food-insecurity-declaration-state-emergency-dg-echo-echo-daily-flash-2-june-2022>

**As a result of these compounding factors, food insecurity is expected to affect over 12.6 million individuals in the Sahel this year (see Figure 1).**

In June 2022, the Government of Chad declared a food emergency due to a lack of grain supplies, projecting severe food insecurity during the lean season for 2.1 million people—the worst lean season in 10 years—and acute malnutrition for 1.3 million children.<sup>11</sup> Assessments by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP) also place Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger among the 20 hotspot countries for acute food insecurity.<sup>12</sup> Overall, over 12.6 million people are projected to face “crisis or emergency” levels of food insecurity between June and August 2022, about 120 percent above the five-year average for the Sahel countries. More than 6.3 million children are projected to be affected by acute malnutrition in 2022, reaching a record high for the fifth consecutive year, with a 27 percent increase from 2021.

**Adaptive social protection (ASP) plays a critical role in mitigating the far-reaching consequences of compounding crises and increasing resilience to future shocks.**

The COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated the critical role of ASP in responding to shocks across the world. ASP integrates disaster risk management, climate change adaptation, and social protection. There is mounting global evidence that ASP is a critical instrument to build resilience to climate-shocks, help the poorest and most climate-vulnerable households adapt to climate change, and

mitigate the devastating impacts of shocks. In the Sahel, as described in greater length below, countries have harnessed social protection to address the combined impact of the COVID-19 crisis and lean season. A key lesson from this increased role of social protection in addressing shocks is that having strong systems in place before shocks or crises is critical to a swift and efficient response. Using strong systems has allowed a faster response than in earlier crises, which is essential to ensure households do not resort to depletive strategies. The demonstrated impact of economic inclusion programs deployed in the Sahel has also led to an increased interest in ensuring programs build resilience among the poor and vulnerable, to equip them better to face future shocks.

**Looking ahead, strengthening ASP systems remains critical, both to address crises and to build greater resilience to climate change.**

This will require investments in strengthening systems—early warning systems (EWS), information systems, payment systems, as well as financing mechanisms—as well as a combination of crisis support to poor and vulnerable households affected by shocks, with investments in longer-term programs that build their human and productive capital and their resilience. In addition to shocks (climate-induced, as well as other shocks such as the COVID-19 pandemic or food price increases), the worsening fragility in the region also calls for adaptation in the mechanisms deployed to deliver ASP programs.

11 <https://reliefweb.int/report/chad/chad-food-insecurity-declaration-state-emergency-dg-echo-echo-daily-flash-2-june-2022>

12 Hunger Hotspots: FAO-WFP early warnings on acute food insecurity, June to September 2022 Outlook: [https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000139904/download/?\\_ga=2.8752246.254839778.1658965549-199091516.1658442764](https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000139904/download/?_ga=2.8752246.254839778.1658965549-199091516.1658442764)





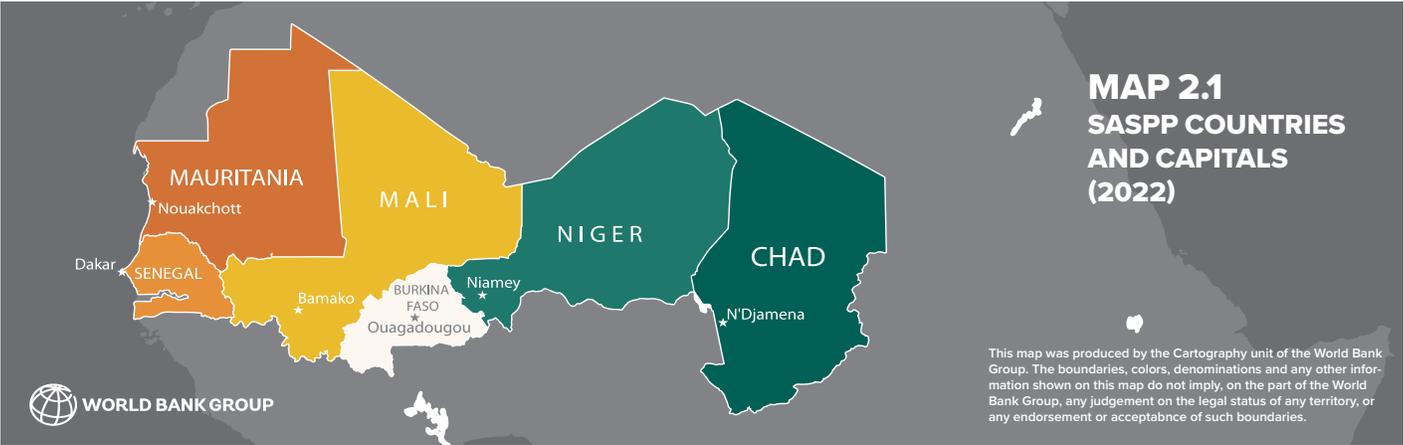
## 2 THE SAHEL ADAPTIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAM: OVERVIEW

### 2.1. OBJECTIVE AND STRUCTURE

The Sahel Adaptive Social Protection Program (SASPP) is funded by a multi-donor trust fund (MDTF) with contributions from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ); the Agence Française de Développement (AFD); the Denmark Royal Ministry of Foreign

Affairs; and the United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office (FCDO).<sup>13</sup> Its objective is to support six Sahelian countries—Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal (see map 1)—in building ASP systems primarily to help vulnerable households adapt to the impacts of climate change but also to other covariate shocks.

13 Wellspring Foundation was also a donor until April 2022.



## BOX 1 WHAT IS ADAPTIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION?

Adaptive Social Protection helps build the resilience of poor and vulnerable households by investing in their capacity to prepare for, cope with, and adapt to shocks, ensuring that they do not fall deeper into poverty. The ASP approach integrates basic social protection with disaster risk management and adaptation to climate change.

By way of its four building blocks—programs and delivery systems, data and information, financing, and institutional arrangements and partnerships—ASP has emerged as a critical tool to help poor and vulnerable households and communities become more resilient to shocks and stresses, in particular impacts of climate change, by providing a combination of cash transfers and assistance to strengthen knowledge and behavioral change to promote sustainable and diversified livelihood opportunities.<sup>14</sup>

The four blocks include a range of dimensions that are critical for ASP to successfully provide a basis for shock-response. They include technical, financial, and political dimensions as follows:<sup>15</sup>

### 1. PROGRAMS AND DELIVERY SYSTEMS

Promoting programs and delivery systems that are responsive to shocks, in that they have anticipated and planned for shocks.

### 2. DATA AND INFORMATION

Ensuring information on household vulnerability to shocks and their capacity to cope and recover informs the design and implementation of ASP programs, including through dynamic social registries.

### 3. FINANCE

Putting in place risk financing strategies that promote proactive response planning, enable funding to be available in case of a shock, and limit delays in response.

### 4. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Supporting government leadership in the coordination of actors, based on clear articulation of roles and responsibilities.

14 <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/infographic/2020/09/17/adaptive-social-protection>

15 <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/33785/9781464815751.pdf?sequence=2&isAllowed=y>



**The SASPP aims to strengthen countries' adaptive social protection systems by investing across the four building blocks, deploying a combination of country and regional activities.** Through a combination of Recipient-executed trust fund (RETF) and Bank-executed trust fund (BETF) activities, the SASPP finances (1) direct financial support embedded in investment projects financed by the International Development Association (IDA); (2) technical assistance in each of the six countries; and (3) a regional analytical work and knowledge exchange agenda to complement and reinforce country-focused activities. The activities planned under the regional pillars and the technical assistance in each country are very closely coordinated. Indeed, regional activities typically stem from demand from country teams for support in areas that are relevant to multiple stakeholders, where joint learning is warranted. Similarly, the activities planned under the various analytical pillars are coordinated and complementary, including ensuring data collection efforts can be shared where relevant and analytical findings inform operational guidance and vice versa.

**After a first phase (2014–19) focused on laying out the foundations of ASP systems, the second phase (2020–25) focuses on strengthening ASP systems to enhance households' resilience and expand the reach of shock response cash transfer programs.** The second phase also strengthens the regional dimension through a regional analytical and knowledge exchange program to promote a coordinated approach across the six countries. The regional program focuses on five critical areas: (1) analysis of poverty impacts of climate and other shocks, (2) design of climate shock-responsive ASP programs and delivery systems, (3) providing evidence of productive inclusion and women's empowerment programs, (4) improving the delivery of social protection within the contexts of fragility and forced displacement, and (5) understanding how ASP programs can enhance investments in human capital and protect households from divestments in the face of an increased frequency and severity of natural shocks due to climate change.

**The SASPP is managed by the Social Protection and Jobs unit of the West-Central Africa regional department of the World Bank (WB) and combines expertise in Washington, D.C. and in the six Sahelian countries.** A core management team manages the day-to-day operations of the MDTF, preparing strategic directions for each year, providing advice

to teams, processing grants, and monitoring and evaluating the SASPP portfolio based on its results framework. Together with the regional staff, the core management team promotes knowledge exchanges and peer-learning, and it ensures the alignment of the SASPP work program with the broader ASP agenda of the WB. Once a year, the SASPP management team and donors come together for a partnership council meeting to discuss the program's technical work at regional and country levels and to endorse the strategic directions. The country-focused activities are led and managed by our regional teams, in the context of our Social Protection and Jobs broader engagement in each country. A strong presence in each country provides the foundations for a deep and regular engagement with government counterparts and development partners.

## 2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OVERVIEW

**Overall, since the inception of the SASPP in 2014, the MDTF has allocated US\$165.45 million to investment projects in the six countries as part of IDA engagement.** Phase 1 allocated US\$42.02 million, while Phase 2 has so far allocated US\$128.4 million (US\$40m in Burkina Faso, US\$6m in Chad, US\$2.4m in Mali, US\$20m in Mauritania, US\$30m in Niger, and US\$30m in Senegal, see Tables 12 and 14 in Appendix 2). As can be seen from Table 12, the SASPP has leveraged significant IDA financing (overall around US\$847m), starting with relatively small contributions under Phase 1 and focusing on scaled-up support under Phase 2. Areas of support vary across countries, and details for the ongoing support are provided below for each country. Overall, SASPP's recipient-executed activities have focused on financing systems (social registries, payment systems, EWS), institutional arrangements (coordination mechanisms, strategies, triggers, etc.), shock-response (to address the impacts of both COVID-19 and climate-related shocks, including droughts and floods), as well as support to refugees and host communities.

**At the regional level, SASPP has supported a broad regional analytical work and knowledge exchange agenda,** so far allocating around US\$6.5m to these elements in Phase 2 (see Table 15 in appendix 2).

The ongoing and planned work under the five pillars is presented in detail below, and it has contributed to the generation of deepened knowledge (for instance, on the impact of seasonality on welfare or the various risk profiles of households); evidence on the impact of alternative program design (for instance, for the productive inclusion activities); detailed diagnostics (for instance, for EWS or the four building blocks of ASP); operational guidance (for instance on implementation in fragile contexts, adaptive social registries, or triggers for financing); as well as analysis of options for improved design (for instance, on complementary activities focused on human capital).<sup>16</sup>

**At the country level, SASPP has supported the deployment of in-depth technical assistance on a broad range of issues in each country.** So far, about US\$9.4million have been allocated to country-specific technical assistance during Phase 2 (of which US\$8.2m has been committed or disbursed, see Table 16 in Appendix 2). These BETFs have provided a unique opportunity for country staff to provide high-quality technical assistance to counterparts and to ensure a strong presence on the ground. In each country, teams implement a series of activities across multiple areas, depending on the needs of our counterparts. These are summarized below and organized along the four building blocks of ASP to facilitate cross-learning and regional exchanges. The SASPP also supports the expenditure associated with the supervision of Country-Executed Trust Funds, as well as the management and administration of the overall program (about US\$3.45million, see Table 17 in Appendix 2).

**Some of the regional and country engagements are implemented in coordination with WFP and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF).** While details are presented in the core of sections 3 and 4, these activities range from coordinated support to the COVID-19 crisis in Niger; to the joint application of the stress test in three countries; to the organization of workshops on ASP and institutional arrangements for food security in Burkina Faso (with WFP); to collaboration on the design of interventions in Chad (WFP and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UNHCR); and to the joint development of a tool to support the government’s capacity to use predictive

models in Mauritania. The partners will continue to explore opportunities to jointly build capacity and contribute towards the shared goal of strengthening government-led ASP systems and sharing analysis and knowledge across the building blocks of ASP.

**Overall, the SASPP COVID-19 emergency support reached almost 1.13 million households over two periods as part of broader government responses.** The first period focused on short-term emergency cash transfers with vertical and horizontal expansions. A second period, currently under implementation, focuses on sustained crisis support to poor and vulnerable households with cash transfers and productive inclusion measures. It also focuses on investments in strengthening ASP systems critical to delivering sustained support. Modalities varied by country, as described in detail below, and included vertical and horizontal expansions, supported both in urban and rural areas, and supported in the form of cash transfers and productive inclusion activities. More broadly, results are discussed under each pillar and country section below, and progress is presented in the SASPP results framework in Appendix 1. As for the engagement in each country, the Results Framework is organized around the four building blocks of ASP systems to help measure progress in these dimensions across the six countries and identify areas where additional investments are required.

**In fiscal year (FY) 2023, the SASPP will build on the innovative ASP systems developed during the COVID-19 pandemic to roll-out a response to the lean season embedded in government systems and government-led emergency response.** The SASPP will focus on systems, through dialogue and technical assistance across ASP building blocks, in partnership with WFP, UNICEF, and other partners. These include improved “reach” with dynamic registries and innovative methods to targeting, experimentation on shock prediction and EWS, approach to social protection in rural and urban settings, dedicated systems for displaced populations, and making headways into disaster risk financing. In addition, adaptation to fragility and insecurity will continue to be a significant part of the SASPP program, as will the challenges created by population displacement.

<sup>16</sup> A comprehensive list of publications is presented at the end of this report.



# 3

## SASPP REGIONAL PROGRAM: FY22 ACHIEVEMENTS AND FY23 PLANS

The SASPP regional knowledge program aims to promote regional analytical work and expand knowledge generation and sharing on topics critical to strengthening climate-adaptive social protection systems in the Sahel. The activities aim to generate critical insights into the nature of climate shocks, how they impact poor and vulnerable households, and the design of instruments to address those effects. While the principal emphasis is on climate-related shocks, the program reflects the utility of ASP to build

resilience to covariate shocks more generally (e.g., food insecurity, fragility, COVID-19 pandemic). To that end, the SASPP team, in consultation with government counterparts and partners, focuses on analysis, learning, and knowledge within five thematic pillars common across countries that can benefit from a regional approach (Box 2). These activities are interconnected and strongly anchored in the country-focused operational programs supported by the SASPP MDTF across the six countries.

### BOX 2 SASPP REGIONAL KNOWLEDGE PROGRAM THEMATIC PILLARS

<b>A</b>	<b>Poverty, Vulnerability, and Resilience</b> Deepening the understanding of the nature of climate-related shocks and their impacts on poverty
<b>B</b>	<b>Climate-Shock Responsive Delivery Systems</b> Informing the design and support of the delivery of shock-responsive social protection
<b>C</b>	<b>Productive Inclusion and Women’s Empowerment</b> Informing the design and implementation of new waves of economic inclusion interventions
<b>D</b>	<b>Fragility and Forced Displacement</b> Supporting social protection operations in navigating the increased fragility and forced displacement
<b>E</b>	<b>ASP and Human Capital</b> Understanding how adaptive social protection programs can enhance investments in human capital and protect households from divestments in the face of an increased frequency and severity of natural shocks due to climate change

**Activities implemented under the SASPP regional knowledge program in FY22 and planned for FY23 are presented below.**

In FY21, the regional program paid particular attention to finalizing the analytical base on shocks; disseminating productive inclusion evaluation results; and undertaking a stock-take of ASP delivery systems. In FY22, with an overall focus on responding to the food security crisis and scaling up the 2022 lean season response, the regional program focused on exploring and evaluating the impact of different modalities to respond to shock; increasing the adaptive capacity of social protection delivery systems; enhancing human capital interventions; expanding the analysis of productive inclusion measures to urban areas; and rolling out the stress test across six Sahel countries to assess the overall adaptiveness of social protection systems across the four pillars of ASP.

**Building on the work presented in the pillars below, some activities will contribute to the collaboration with UNICEF and WFP.**

In addition to regular exchanges of information and to collaboration at the country level on specific elements, the WFP, UNICEF, and WB are planning a series of technical sessions focused on specific operational issues, including operational models to strengthen resilience and economic inclusion (September 2022), adaptive social registries, and approaches to climate EWS. These sessions will build, among others, on Components 1 and 2 of Pillar B (focusing on “designing shock-responsive social protection interventions” and on “operational nuts and bolts of shock-responsive social protection”) as well as components 1 and 2 of Pillar C (“Multi-country impact evaluation on effectiveness of productive inclusion interventions” and “operational learning and implementation lessons”). The Stress Tests described under section 4.1 of this report also provides a foundation for the collaboration.

### **3.1 PILLAR A: POVERTY, VULNERABILITY, AND RESILIENCE**

**This thematic area has been designed to deepen the understanding of the nature of climate-related shocks and their impacts on poverty.** This research effort seeks to identify household coping strategies and to provide empirical evidence and a knowledge platform to serve

SASPP activities at the regional and country levels. It has three components: (1) types of shocks and their impact on poverty, (2) timing of household and community responses to shocks, and (3) mechanisms by which shocks affect households. The team published the results of this research in a series of policy briefs.

**Under component 1 focused on better understanding the types of shocks and their impacts on poverty, the team has prepared a French version of the SASPP policy note entitled “Five Facts About Shocks in the Sahel”.**

In addition, the team has launched a series of studies on the correlation between food insecurity and poverty. These include: (1) a literature review investigating the main drivers of food insecurity and the different ways to accurately measure food insecurity and (2) a quantitative study assessing the correlation between poverty and food security. Results will be available in FY23.

**Under the second area of work, which focused on the timing of household and community responses to shocks, the team finalized the SASPP policy note on the impact of seasonality.**

The note has also been translated and is available in English and French. Results from the note will be disseminated through a blog post to be published by the end of 2022. The team is exploring other opportunities based on data availability.

**Finally, under the third area of work, the team made significant progress on investigating the transmission channels through which climate-related shocks impact household livelihoods.**

First, the team has finalized a research paper assessing the impact of climate-related shocks on agricultural production and prices in Niger (see Box 3 for a summary of the results) and initiated a study on the impact of drought on household marketing strategies of agricultural commodities that is being finalized. Second, the team has launched a study to measure the impact of climate-related shocks on household consumption and poverty in Niger and Mali with a view of preparing vulnerability maps disaggregated at low administrative levels. These maps will be used to inform the design of shock-response programs by highlighting areas most vulnerable to shocks. Third, the team has prepared a policy note on the importance of non-agricultural income in the Sahel with a focus on non-agricultural entrepreneurship and transfers. The note is based on the analysis of the EHCVM household data collected in 2018/2019 in five Sahel countries.

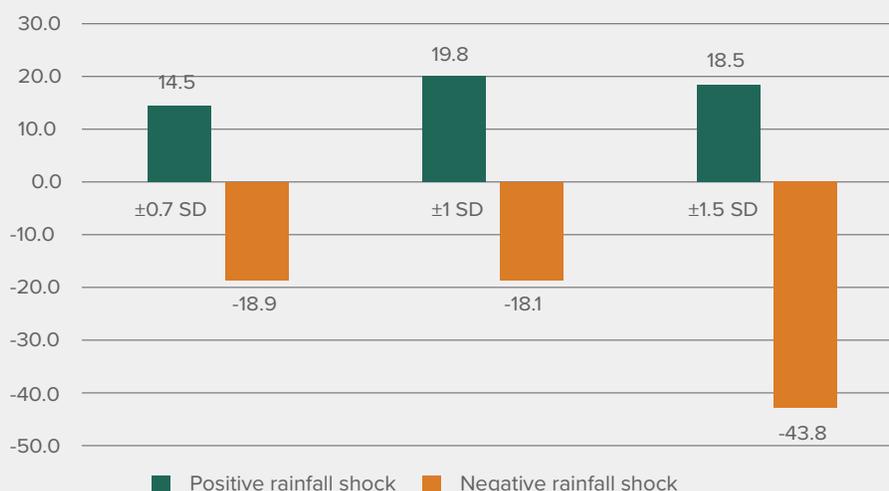
## BOX 3 WEATHER SHOCKS AND FOOD PRICE SEASONALITY IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA: EVIDENCE FROM NIGER

Drought is the most prevalent shock in the Sahel, with 29 percent of the population reporting being adversely affected by droughts over the past three years, according to household surveys collected in 2018/2019.<sup>17</sup> To identify mechanisms by which climate-related shocks affect households, we have investigated how rainfall shocks impact agricultural production and market prices in Niger.<sup>18</sup>

**Climate-related shocks impact agricultural production, and the impact is not symmetric for large shocks. Millet is the primary staple crop in Niger, both in terms of production and consumption, particularly for the rural poor.**<sup>19</sup> As expected, positive rainfall shocks increase millet production, while negative rainfall shocks decrease production. Even events of moderate magnitude, such as a 0.7 standard deviation from the historical average, which corresponds to a one in four-year drought, lead to a large decrease in production. Results evidence the asymmetric impact of significant positive and negative rainfall shocks: Large negative shocks have a bigger impact on millet production than large positive shocks; the negative impact of a one in 10-year drought is more than twice as large as the positive impact of a positive rainfall shock of the same magnitude (see Figure 2).

**FIGURE 2**  
Percent change in millet production associated with positive and negative rainfall shocks

*Note: Rainfall shocks are defined as standard deviation (SD) from the historical (1981–2010) seasonal rainfall average. A  $\pm 0.7$  SD from the historic rainfall average corresponds to relatively frequent shocks every four years. A  $\pm 0.1$  SD from the historic rainfall average correspond to a one in seven to eight-year event, and a  $\pm 1.5$  SD from historical average corresponds to a one in 10-year event. Results are significant at the one percent level.*



BOX 3 CONTINUES ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE

17 Brunelin, Stephanie, Aissatou Ouedraogo, and Sharad Tandon. Five Facts About Shocks in the Sahel. SASPP Operational & Policy Note Series, Note 1, December 2020.

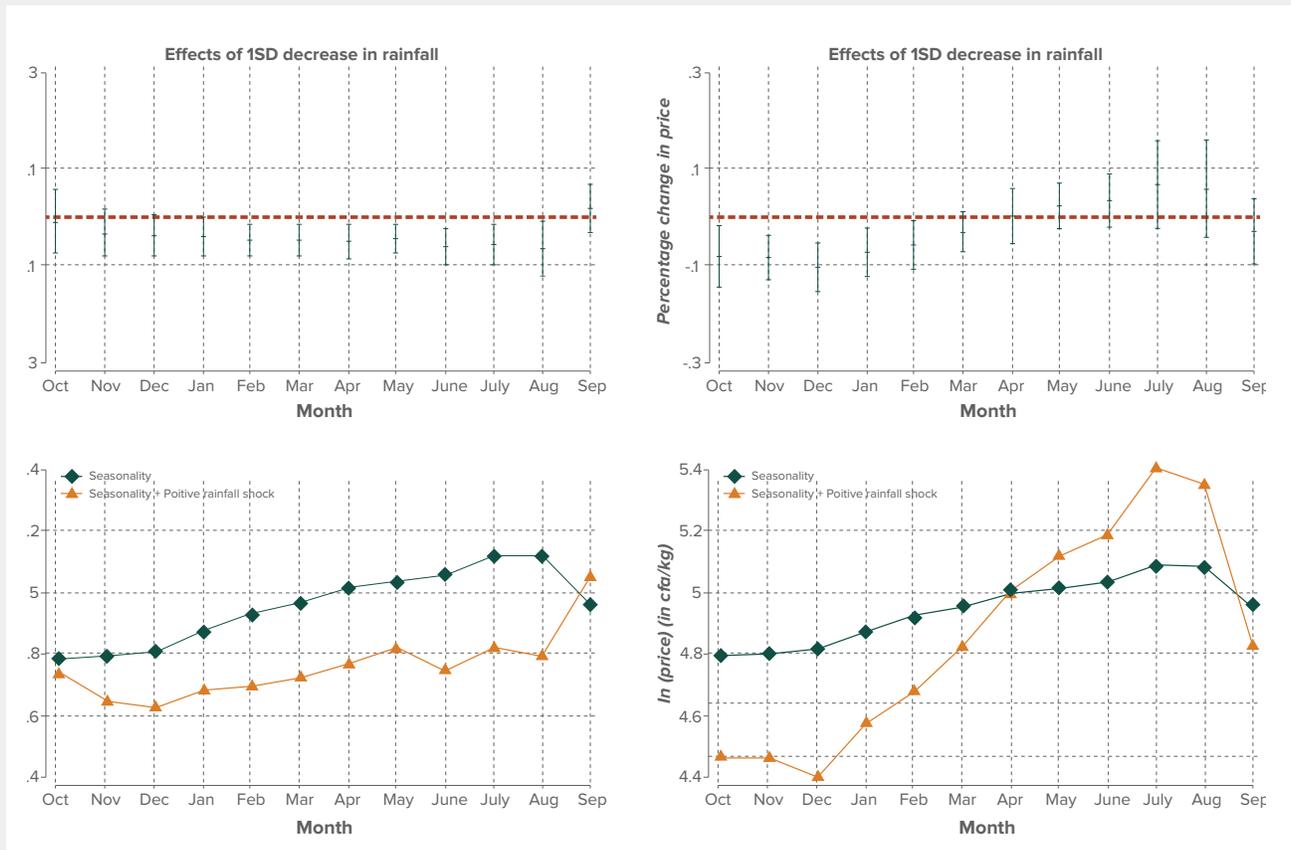
18 The choice of Niger as a country of interest for the analysis was dictated by data availability.

19 From 2010 to 2014, millet production accounted for 68 to 80% of total cereal production in Niger (INS4, 2018), with an estimated per capita consumption of 0.6 kg/day.

## BOX 3 CONTINUED

**Droughts increase liquidity constraints faced by smallholder farmers and exacerbates price seasonality.** Negative rainfall shocks significantly decrease prices by seven to nine percent in the immediate post-harvest period, from October to January. Prices then rise relative to the seasonal baseline and are two to six percent higher in May through August. The negative impact of drought on millet prices in the three months following harvest indicates that households are selling millet instead of making stocks when the agricultural season has been poor. In Niger, less than 10 percent of households are marketing millet in a given year, as millet is a food crop for household consumption. The fact that households are forced to sell millet at low prices following a drought highlights the importance of credit constraints in Niger and calls for mechanisms to assist to drought-affected households right after harvest.

**FIGURE 3**  
Effects of rainfall shocks on price seasonality



**TABLE 1****Poverty, Vulnerability, and Resilience Work Program in FY22 and FY23**

ACTIVITY NAME	ACTIVITY SUMMARY AND OUTPUT AS OF JUNE 2022	FY23 PRIORITIES
<b>Component 1: Types of shocks and their impact on poverty</b>		
<b>Objective: Identify the type of shocks to which ASP systems need to be more responsive in each country and better understand their impact</b>		
<b>1.1.</b> Assess the impact of climate shocks on household welfare	The analysis has been conducted for Niger using household surveys for 2011, 2014, and 2018. Preliminary results are available, and the analysis will continue and be used to prepare a vulnerability map for Niger.	Expand the analysis of the impact of drought on household welfare and poverty to other countries. Household surveys are available for Mali, Burkina Faso, and Senegal, and the team will explore which datasets are most suitable for this study (planned for December 2022).
<b>1.2.</b> Assess the prevalence of shocks	A policy brief on the prevalence and impact of shocks has been translated into French. It is now available in both languages.	
<b>1.3.</b> Analysis of the long-term impact of droughts		Jointly with the team working on Human Capital, the team will assess the long-term impact of drought on children's health using DHS surveys.
<b>Component 2: Timing of household and community responses to shocks</b>		
<b>Objective: Inform the timing of shock responsive social protection programs</b>		
<b>2.1.</b> Understand the impact of seasonality	A policy brief has been finalized, edited, and translated into French.	A blog post will disseminate results.
<b>2.2.</b> Analysis of the Cadre Harmonisé (CH) process		The analysis aims at better understanding how the estimated number of food insecure households is calculated in the CH, how the process is conducted, and which data are used. The team would also use the historical CH data at the department level to assess whether the CH data is well correlated with other objective data on shocks (climate hazard and conflict data).
<b>Component 3: Mechanisms by which shocks affect households</b>		
<b>Objective: Investigate the transmission channels through which shocks impact household livelihoods and coping strategies</b>		
<b>3.1.</b> Produce research paper analyzing the impact of climate shocks on household production and marketing strategies	Preliminary results of the analysis are available. The analysis was conducted in Niger using panel data collected in 2011 and 2014.	Finalization of the research paper and dissemination of the results through a short note summarizing results and highlighting potential policy implications.
<b>3.2.</b> Policy brief on the risk profiles of non-agricultural income across the region	A first draft of the brief is available, and the team is working on finalizing it in the coming months.	Finalization of the brief and translation into French.
<b>3.3.</b> Paper analyzing the impact of drought on millet production and prices in Niger	Research paper completed	Combine results with the paper analyzing the impact of climate shocks on household production and marketing strategies and prepare a brief that summarizes the results of both studies.
<b>3.4.</b> Study the correlation between poverty and food insecurity	A concept note has been drafted, and the team is gathering the data for the analysis.	Prepare a brief based on the 2018 harmonized household survey. Conduct a more in-depth analysis using data for Mali.

## 3.2 PILLAR B: CLIMATE SHOCK-RESPONSIVE DELIVERY SYSTEMS

**The Climate Shock-Responsive Delivery Systems' regional thematic area informs and supports the design and delivery of shock-responsive social protection in six Sahel countries.**

Its outputs include knowledge products, learning exchanges, and the provision of just-in-time technical assistance to country task teams for the design and implementation of shock-responsive safety nets. The thematic area is organized into four different components: (1) Designing shock-responsive social protection interventions; (2) Operational nuts and bolts of shock-responsive social protection; (3) Disaster risk financing (DRF) for shock-responsive social protection; and (4) Creating evidence of the impact of shock-responsive social protection.

**Since FY21, the regional team developed a framework and supported country teams in carrying out institutional mappings of EWS in SASPP countries.** As part of Component 1 of the thematic area, the mapping was completed in Niger in FY22, and a report is undergoing final review before publication and presentation to key stakeholders. The mapping is ongoing in Chad (expected to be finalized in FY23), and a similar mapping exercise is considered in Mali. Based on in-depth institutional reviews and stakeholder interviews, these mappings take stock of the main actors, processes, and outputs of the early warning system and provide recommendations for the improvement of the overall system. Key recommendations for Niger include the need for a more regular collection of data on food security, markets, and floods; a more systematic integration of satellite data in early warning products; greater transparency and data sharing of the responsible actors; and an overall simplification of the existing EWS and processes.

**An inventory of existing social registries across SASPP countries was completed, and a technical note on the intake and registration of adaptive social registries is being finalized as part of Component 2.** The technical note is the first in a series of technical notes on adaptive social registries. The note proposes key properties and functionalities to make the intake and registration process of social registries more

dynamic. For example, the note explores how passive data sources such as administrative records can complement active data sources such as self-reported surveys. Likewise, a modular data structure approach is proposed, which differentiates core and complementary data modules to increase the efficiency of data management for adaptive social registries. Multiple intake modalities are analyzed, including in-person, remote, as well as administrator-driven or on-demand channels. Important trade-offs regarding the data of adaptive social registries must be made along three criteria: data richness, cost of data collection, and data protection safeguards. A follow-up note for FY23 will focus on the types of options for the assessment of household needs and socioeconomic conditions best suited for adaptive social registries.

**As part of Component 2, the team launched a new partnership between SASPP and the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP).** Building on a partnership between the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) and CGAP, CGAP started to support SASPP countries (specifically Niger and Burkina Faso)<sup>20</sup> on digitizing benefit payments to beneficiaries as part of Component 2.

**Under Component 3 of this thematic area, the team provided technical support on DRF and condensed lessons learned for the region in a policy note.** The technical support on DRF focused initially on Burkina Faso, Niger, and Senegal (see also activities in Mauritania under section 4.5 below). In Burkina Faso, support was provided on the analysis of future financing options for ASP-based shock-response and technical discussions with potential in-country instruments such as the Fonds d'Appui à la Sécurité Alimentaire. In Niger, support focused on accompanying the implementation of the drought-response pilot program. In Senegal, technical inputs were provided for the potential design of an ASP financing strategy. Given the specific characteristics of the Sahel region, a series of lessons learned on the development of the DRF in the region were summarized in a draft policy note which will be disseminated by the end of the calendar year. Emerging lessons include the need for the governments to focus on building reliable safety nets before turning to DRF; the importance of sequencing with the initial focus on more frequent, lower severity shocks rather than the

<sup>20</sup> See respective country summaries for updates on this

extreme ones; the need for the DRF strategies to account for continued external humanitarian assistance; and that the sectoral DRF strategies may be a more suitable starting point for the national DRF agendas than comprehensive national strategies.

**To support the work undertaken under Component 3, the team launched a new partnership with the Centre for Disaster Protection (CDP).** With financing from FCDO, the partnership with the CDP will support SASPP country teams in disaster risk finance. The first agreed activities commencing in FY23 include supporting country teams in the development of suitable early climate response triggers, conducting political economy analyses of country DRF environments, and providing financial analytical support on evaluating potential country ASP financing options.

**Finally, as part of Component 4, the thematic area designed an impact evaluation of early drought response, using a randomized controlled trial.** The impact evaluation has been designed to be implemented in Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal. It will evaluate the relative effectiveness of three different drought-response intervention modalities: (1) an “early long” intervention, providing early monthly emergency cash transfers over 12 months; (2) an “early short” intervention, providing monthly cash transfers equally early but only over four months; and (3) a “late short” intervention, providing monthly cash transfers during the lean season, thus mirroring the traditional humanitarian response. These three different modalities are being implemented in Niger (the only country among the three where the identified early drought indicators triggered an early response in 2021), and data collected are underway for evaluation. Evaluations in Mauritania and Senegal may be started in FY23 if early drought indicators trigger a response there. The first results of the evaluation are expected by the end of FY23.

**TABLE 2**

**Climate Shock-Responsive Delivery Systems Work Program in FY22 and FY23**

ACTIVITY NAME	ACTIVITY SUMMARY AND OUTPUT AS OF JUNE 2022	FY23 PRIORITIES
<b>Component 1: Designing shock-responsive social protection interventions</b>		
<b>Objective: Identifying and strengthening triggers for response for different types of shocks including droughts, floods, and health-related shocks</b>		
<b>1.1.</b> Produce note on drought trigger design process	The team has decided to postpone this work, as new insights on drought trigger design were gained throughout FY22, with ongoing analytical work in Niger and Senegal.	Preparation of the note on drought trigger decision process.
<b>1.2</b> Stock-take note on COVID-19 response in Sahel	The note has been completed.	
<b>1.3</b> Institutional mapping of the EWS in Sahel	The regional team supports the country work on profiling the national EWS for natural hazards, food security, and nutrition, including the roles and linkages of key stakeholders and institutions, data that is collected, and data collection strategies used by different actors. The work has been completed in Niger.	EWS institutional mapping planned for Chad.

**TABLE 2 CONTINUES ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE**

**TABLE 2 (CONTINUED)**

**Climate Shock-Responsive Delivery Systems Work Program in FY22 and FY23**

<b>Component 2: Operational nuts and bolts of shock-responsive social protection</b>		
<b>Objective: Identifying and strengthening triggers for response for different types of shocks, including droughts, floods, and health-related shocks</b>		
<b>2.1.</b> Predictive assessment of needs and conditions for adaptive social registries	The analysis was dropped, as the data available in the existing social registries were too limited for the analysis. The conceptual approach developed for this task will be used in the preparation of activity 2.4.	
<b>2.2.</b> Note on how adaptive social protection delivery systems were leveraged for the COVID-19 response	Note has been drafted and is undergoing editorial review.	The note will be finalized and disseminated.
<b>2.3.</b> Note on the dynamic intake and registration of adaptive social registries	Note has been drafted and is undergoing editorial review.	The note will be finalized and disseminated.
<b>2.4.</b> Note on the assessments of needs and conditions of adaptive social registries		The note will be prepared during FY23, building on the conceptual approach initially developed for activity 2.1.
<b>2.5.</b> Review of payment delivery systems for social cash transfers in Sahel	Review has been completed.	
<b>2.6.</b> Support in conducting the feasibility assessment for digitalization of social cash transfers	In cooperation with CGAP, a draft feasibility study for introducing digital payments has been completed in Niger. Similar work was initiated in Burkina Faso.	In cooperation with CGAP, completion of feasibility study in Burkina Faso and continued support to country teams as needed.
<b>Component 3: Disaster risk financing and insurance strategy for shock-responsive social protection</b>		
<b>Objective: Helping the governments to advance risk financing solutions for shock-responsive safety nets in the region</b>		
<b>3.1.</b> Conduct suitability assessments of different indicators to be used as triggers for drought and flood responses	This work was delayed as it will be supported by the Centre for Disaster Protection, whose budget approval process was delayed until June 2022.	Completion of drought trigger assessment for selected countries in FY23. Flood trigger assessment for selected countries planned for FY24.
<b>3.2.</b> Design a template for a financial analysis tool for historical cost analysis of shock response scalability	This work has been postponed as it will build on the trigger assessment, which still needs to be completed.	Design of the template tool after finalization of drought trigger country assessments.
<b>3.3.</b> Note on DRF for ASP in the Sahel	The note has been drafted and is undergoing editorial review.	Finalization of the note and dissemination.
<b>Component 4: Creating evidence of impact of shock-responsive social protection</b>		
<b>Objective: Documenting the effectiveness and optimal design features of shock-responsive cash transfer programs in the Sahel</b>		
<b>4.1.</b> Impact evaluation of shock-responsive cash transfer programs in Niger, Burkina Faso, and Mauritania	Technical assistance and implementation of baseline phase impact evaluation strategy in Niger.	Implementation of follow-up phase impact evaluation strategy in Niger and, if triggered, implementation of baseline phase in Senegal and Mauritania.

### 3.3 PILLAR C: PRODUCTIVE INCLUSION AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

**This thematic pillar aims to inform the design and implementation of economic inclusion interventions in the Sahel focused on building household and community resilience to the impacts of climate change, with an emphasis on women's empowerment.** This work is on three parallel streams: (1) carrying out a multi-country impact evaluation on the effectiveness of productive inclusion interventions; (2) generating operational learning and implementation lessons; and (3) conducting policy dialogue, dissemination, and just-in-time technical assistance.

**The activity delivered a major milestone in April 2022, when results from the Niger productive inclusion measures were *published in Nature*.** The results show that productive inclusion measures added to regular cash transfer programs are highly effective in raising consumption and food security, which is driven by significant increases in off-farm business revenues, as well as some increases in harvest and livestock revenues. The productive measures also increased psychological and social well-being and dimensions of women's empowerment. The productive inclusion measures were highly cost-effective, generating welfare impacts much larger than program costs, particularly when including psychosocial components. Following the publication of the results and the release

of a related policy report in French, dissemination events were organized in Niger in May 2022 and in June 2022 in the presence of government representatives, the WB's Human Development Vice-President, and the Africa Human Development director.

**The activity has made strong progress in completing the productive inclusion impact evaluations in other countries, particularly in Senegal and Chad, where preliminary results were presented and discussed with government counterparts.** Results for Senegal are presented in Box 4. In Chad, results show that a lighter package of productive inclusion measures raised consumption and food security and improved women's empowerment and social well-being, though not psychological well-being. Importantly, the productive inclusion measures also had positive spillover effects on non-beneficiary households in targeted communities, pointing to positive effects on the local economy. Results were discussed with government counterparts, who noted that the productive inclusion measures had strong results and suggested that psychosocial support should be strengthened to also achieve impacts on psychological well-being, particularly during a planned expansion of the productive measures to refugee populations. The analysis continued in Mauritania and Burkina Faso, where the follow-up survey was completed in October 2021 after COVID-19 related delays. The results are expected to be ready for discussion with country teams in Q1 of FY23.

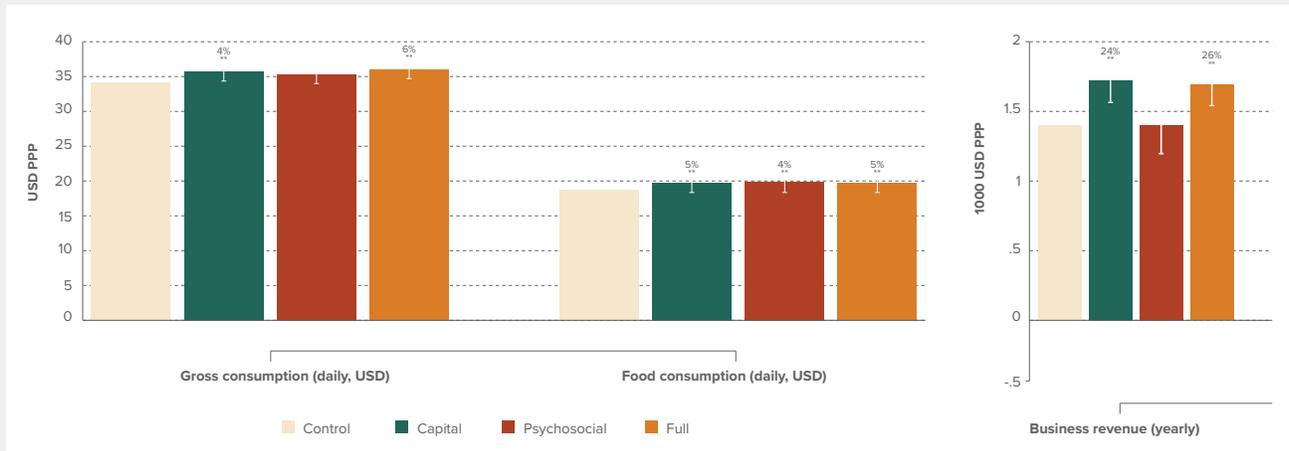


## BOX 4 IMPACT OF PRODUCTIVE INCLUSION MEASURES IN SENEGAL

In Senegal, results were positive and significant after 18 months. Beneficiaries increased their consumption by about five percent, and food consumption improved across all packages by about the same magnitude. Household assets increased significantly for beneficiaries who received the full package. The program increased indices of social wellbeing, mostly due to an uptick in financial inclusion.

**FIGURE 4**

**Effect of productive inclusion measures on household (food) consumption and beneficiary business revenues in urban Senegal**



The packages that included a cash grant (capital and full) displayed strong impacts on the creation and growth of household enterprises, with profits and revenues increased by around 25 percent for the direct beneficiary of the program, translating into a 15 percent increase in the business revenue of the entire household. The full and capital packages led to a significant increase in the likelihood that a beneficiary runs an income-generating activity, the number of economic activities, or the share of months spent actively working during the year (all these effects are between 17 and 24 percent). They invested more than 40 percent more than the control group in their businesses. Beneficiaries of the full and capital packages managed to diversify their livelihoods. The number of income sources or different types of income-generating activities was raised by about five percent.

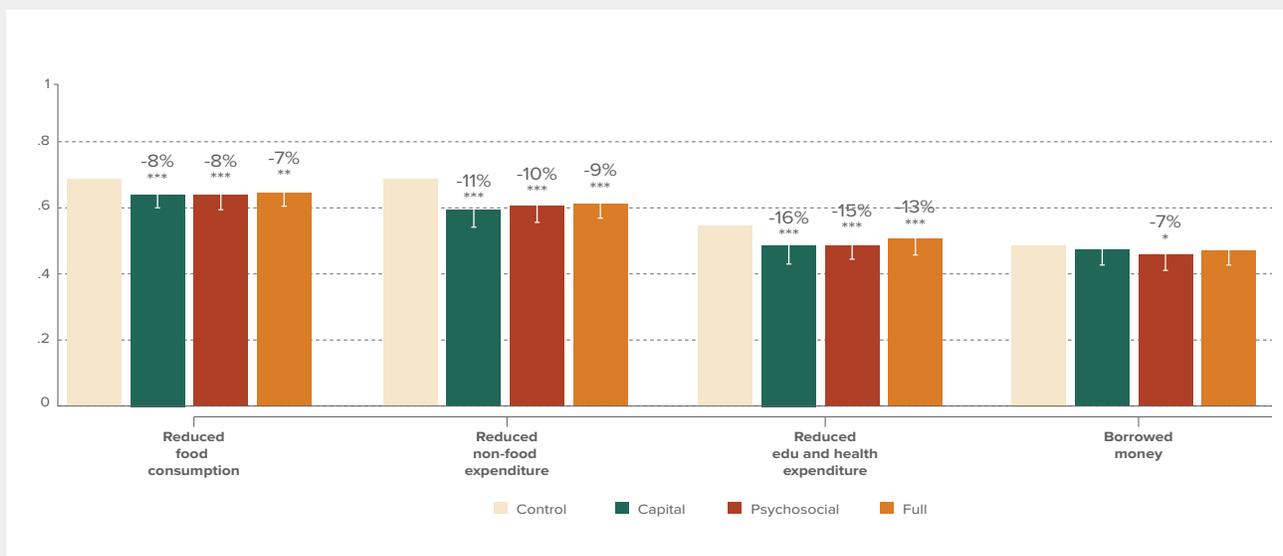
The productive inclusion package also showed strong impacts on household resilience during the COVID-19 crisis. A rapid phone survey was administered in June 2020, six to nine months after the end of the program, as the country was facing economic and mobility restrictions due to the pandemic. In this context, the productive program significantly decreased the likelihood that households would reduce their expenditures on food, non-food, or health and education expenditures by seven, nine, and 13 percent, respectively, for the full package. This increased resilience is likely due both to more diversified economic activities and to the participation of community savings groups.

**BOX 4 CONTINUES ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE**

## BOX 4 IMPACT OF PRODUCTIVE INCLUSION MEASURES IN SENEGAL

**FIGURE 5**

Effect of productive inclusion measures on households' coping strategies during the COVID-19 pandemic



But in Senegal, the psychosocial package, and the psychosocial components taken in isolation (measured as the difference of impact between the full and capital packages) had limited impact, including on psychosocial outcomes. These differences between Niger and Senegal might be due both to population characteristics, Senegal being an entirely urban setting, and to differences in implementation.

The results were discussed with government counterparts and used to inform the planned scale-up of the productive inclusion measures, including more broadly in peri-urban and rural areas.

As part of Component 2 focused on operational aspects, the team continued to provide technical assistance and support policy dialogue with stakeholders across the Sahel and beyond. Several country-level workshops and technical discussions took place with counterparts on lessons from implementation and operationalization of productive measures, in priority in the Sahel, but also with teams beyond the Sahel looking to integrate and implement productive inclusion measures through national social protection systems. After delays due to travel restrictions during the COVID-19 pandemic, the team is planning a regional workshop in FY23 to share operational lessons. The workshop will provide a key opportunity to synthesize operational lessons and impact results obtained to date.

Under Component 3, the regional productive inclusion activity also continued its steady communication efforts. The publication of the Niger results was accompanied by a major communication push, including a summary *brief in Nature*, a *Nature community blog post on the policy story behind the results*, a *Development Impact blog post*, and policy briefs in *English* and *French*. This line of work was further recognized as one of the top five most influential pieces of analytical work in the WB Africa region and through a research Vice-presidency award. Technical presentations were delivered at the World Bank, several events organized by the Partnership for Economic Inclusion (PEI), the Centre for the Study of African Economies conference, and the Africa meeting of the Econometric Society 2022 conference.

**TABLE 3**

**Productive Inclusion and Women’s Empowerment Work Program in FY22 and FY23**

<b>Component 1: Multi-country impact evaluation on effectiveness of productive inclusion interventions</b>		
<b>Objective: Document the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of delivering productive inclusion and women’s empowerment measures through national ASP systems to inform policy and program implementation</b>		
<b>1.1.</b> Produce an impact evaluation report and policy brief with four of the Sahel countries	The Niger impact evaluation study and a related brief have been published in Nature. A report and policy brief in French were also finalized. The results were presented to stakeholders in Niger and at various dissemination events within and outside the WB.  The Senegal results have been produced, discussed with government counterparts, presented to stakeholders, and shared at various dissemination events within and outside the WB.  Analyses for Burkina Faso and Mauritania are underway.	The team will finalize the impact evaluation report with results from all countries.
<b>1.2.</b> Produce an impact evaluation report from Chad	Analysis of the Chad data has advanced well.	A presentation is planned for summer 2022, after which the team will prepare the impact evaluation report.
<b>1.3.</b> Compile consolidated datasets to be submitted in microcatalogue	The Niger datasets have been filed.  Datasets from other countries are in the process of being cleaned.	Datasets from other countries will be filed.
<b>1.4.</b> Long-term followup to measure sustainability of impacts on resilience	Planning for a long-term follow-up survey has started in Niger.	Data collection for the Niger long-term follow-up survey will be completed, and the analysis will start. The possibility of long-term follow-up surveys in other countries will also be explored.
<b>Component 2: Operational learning and implementation lessons</b>		
<b>Objective: Gather operational lessons on the implementation of delivering productive inclusion measures through national ASP programs to inform program design and implementation</b>		
<b>2.1.</b> Complete Burkina Faso process evaluation	The program’s technical partner, “Trickle Up,” completed a process evaluation in Burkina Faso and discussed with counterparts.	
<b>2.2.</b> Conduct regional workshop on operational lessons	The program implementation report was finalized and used to inform task teams and follow-up government programs. Due to travel restrictions, the regional workshop could not be held in the timeframe envisioned initially.	The regional workshop with participation from task teams, national counterparts, other stakeholders, and analytical teams is planned for the fourth quarter of 2022.
<b>Component 3: Policy dialogue, dissemination, and just-in-time technical assistance</b>		
<b>Objective: Conduct policy dialogue, dissemination, and just-in-time technical assistance to facilitate the use of impact evidence and operational lessons in informing policy, program design, and implementation</b>		
<b>3.1.</b> Prepare communication material and presentations	Extensive communication material was put together around the Niger impact evaluation results publication. This includes multiple blog posts in Development Impact and Nature. Policy briefs and accompanying presentations were also produced. Video footage was collected to produce additional communication material.	Additional material will be produced as results from other countries become available. Videos will be finalized.
<b>3.2.</b> Continue to provide technical assistance to Sahel teams to support scale up of productive inclusion measures	Technical assistance was provided for the scale-up of productive measures through safety nets in Niger, Burkina Faso, and Chad and youth employment operations in Niger and Mauritania. The team has also continued extensive efforts to share lessons with countries outside the Sahel.	On-demand technical assistance and knowledge-sharing will continue.

### 3.4 PILLAR D: FRAGILITY AND FORCED DISPLACEMENT

This thematic area aims to support WB social protection operations, including those under the SASPP, in navigating the changing context of increasing fragility and forced displacement in the Sahel. This work is on three parallel streams: (1) understanding if and how ASP programs can address the drivers of fragility and displacement; (2) exploring approaches to ensure the delivery of ASP programs is adaptive to fragile environments and improve outcomes for program beneficiaries in these settings, particularly refugees; and (3) strengthening the alignment between humanitarian support and ASP programs across the Sahel region. The activities will draw on operational insights from the Sahel program and elsewhere and promote practical operational solutions sharing among countries, partners, and WB teams.

**During FY22, significant progress was made under the first work stream, particularly in qualitative research.** The objective is to understand better the role and impact of social protection and safety nets on fragility, the beneficiaries experiencing this insecurity, social cohesion, and the citizens' perception of the state. Based on the research plan and concept note developed in FY21, the research implementation was launched in FY22 and completed in one region of Burkina Faso, Ouahigouya. Over 90 in-depth interviews were undertaken with beneficiaries, non-beneficiaries, local leaders, and IDPs. The research initially intended to undertake research in another part of Burkina Faso, but security constraints limited accessibility. The team continues to monitor the situation and adjust the research plan accordingly. The team has also launched the research in Cameroon, selected since it has a comparable program to Burkina Faso and, in some parts, similar conflict-dynamics. This will allow the team to extrapolate more significant findings and recommendations for the wider Sahel region. In terms of quantitative research, the team decided to change the work under this component, given the challenges in utilizing ongoing impact evaluations and the limited number of impact evaluations that fulfill the research criteria.

**As part of the second stream of work under this thematic area, the team has completed an in-depth case study on the Democratic Republic of Congo and launched others on Mali and Somalia.** The case studies are intended to contribute to the growing yet still developing knowledge of how to operate



in fragility. They consolidate teams' experiences on how operations can be better implemented in fragile countries or regions. DRC had a long history of fragility and insecurity when the WB began operations there and, as such, had many adaptations the team wanted to document. Given the growing insecurity in Mali over the last few years, the case study will exhibit adaptations undertaken during implementation. Somalia will focus on humanitarian partnership, as a large part of the program is implemented through humanitarian partners. The objective is to have as many examples as possible to cover different types of insecurity and/or implementation.

**Finally, as part of the third work stream, the team has finalized all country case studies and synthesis reports.**

The third workstream explores the policy, operational opportunities, and challenges of aligning humanitarian social assistance with national ASP systems. The Oxford Policy Management Group was contracted to undertake country-level research and consultations across the six SASPP countries. The study builds on the conceptual framework of operating along the humanitarian-development nexus. The six country case studies were completed, and restitution workshops were done in five of the six countries (Niger pending). After completing the six-country case studies, a synthesis report was prepared, which presents the situation of convergence in the Sahel and the enablers or barriers to convergence. The purpose is that by identifying these, governments, development actors, and humanitarian partners can work to overcome them and create more convergence where possible. The report also presents what aspects of the delivery chain are most contentious. The synthesis report is currently being edited and should be widely disseminated starting in autumn (see Box 5 for details).

## BOX 5 CONVERGENCE BETWEEN HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND NATIONAL ASP SYSTEMS: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

There has been a growing global push toward convergence in recent years, particularly felt across the Sahel region. While convergence is an important goal, ambitions must be set at a level that fits the country’s situation and keeps beneficiaries’ interests in mind. In addition, it must be noted that the challenges are typically not technical but rather rooted in political economies and identities and require relationship-building and agreed-on ways of working.

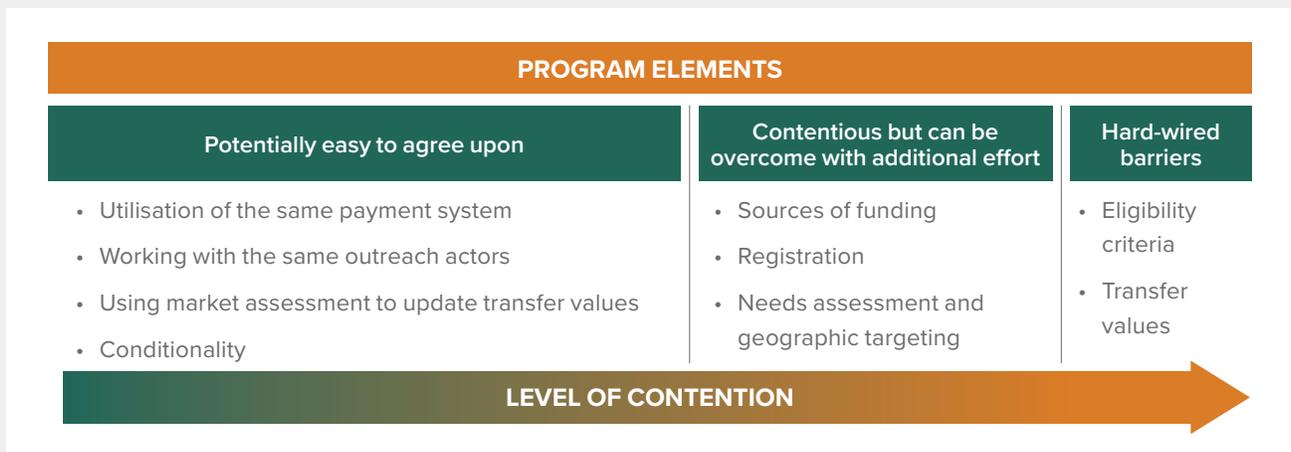
The analysis following the six case studies identifies enablers and barriers to convergence. However, most of these elements are not static but can oscillate between being barriers or enablers. As such, the elements were grouped into four categories: (1) enabling convergence; (2) enablers in waiting; (3) bi-directional (when their absence is a barrier but their presence an enabler); and (4) barriers and blockages. Overall, the analysis shows that there are compelling reasons to further convergence in the Sahel, not least of which are the limited financial resources and the growing needs. How and when to better converge are the key questions. Convergence is not a goal and should only be pursued where it makes sense.

WAYS OF WORKING			
Enabling Convergence	Enablers-in-waiting	Bi-directional, can help when existing and hinder when not	Barriers and blockages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Established relationships, a history of collaboration and collective learning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Global policy commitment to convergence among actors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Donor policy and administrative procedures</li> <li>Government leadership</li> <li>Clear and coherent policy objectives</li> <li>Institutional set-up and division of responsibilities on the government side</li> <li>Coordination</li> <li>Capacity strengthening of natural partners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of interoperability of data systems and different policy approaches to data protection</li> <li>Political economy and institutional interest</li> </ul>

The analysis also explores the most contentious elements that are hardest to converge on and potentially the easiest and missed opportunities. This diagram provides a generalized picture of the Sahel, which is not to say that this applies similarly across all countries. For example, in some countries, transfer values are not as contentious and can be a point to agree or converge on.

BOX 5 CONTINUES ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE

## BOX 5 CONTINUED



### SOME INITIAL RECOMMENDATIONS EMERGE:

- A stronger sense of urgency about finding better solutions is needed and could be nudged by donor institutions, be they humanitarian funders or development actors.
- Reducing overhead costs is seen as an important added value of convergence,<sup>21</sup> either by leveraging government social protection delivery systems or, where this is not possible, by negotiating better terms and conditions (e.g., with financial service providers). This can also be achieved by applying a more united approach to assessments, or by jointly developing and operating a toll-free line to allow beneficiaries to raise grievances for example.
- Common tools can be a way of achieving efficiencies, but the investment in their set-up is often a long-term endeavor, and humanitarian actors and development actors tend to have different opinions about the business case of this investment.
- Documenting the reasons for decisions around harmonizing approaches “is important to better understand the opportunities and barriers facing international humanitarian actors.”<sup>22</sup> There is no easy way to overcome barriers: Compromises are easier where the barriers consist of insufficient knowledge of the ways that “the other side” works<sup>23</sup> or limited experience of alternative ways of working. This inadvertently leads to path dependency, which can be overcome. Knowledge management and learning efforts should aim to build “mixed” profiles of staff, i.e., combining humanitarian and social protection competencies and upskilling existing staff.
- Missed opportunities lend themselves to being seized promptly: Mapping how different agencies partner with the same local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for outreach could be easily done. Leveraging shared payment mechanisms is a valuable step that is fully under the control of operational actors. Global policy commitments, including the very new model of cash coordination, need to be trickled down to the country level, and it is important that agencies invest more time and energy in disseminating those commitments across their country operations.

21 Though the assumption is widely shared, research has found limited evidence of this occurring (CaLP (2020c) ‘Chapter 8: Linkages between SP and CVA’, in *The State of the World’s Cash*, London.; Gray Meral, A. and Both, N. (2021) ‘Social protection and forcibly displaced people: a literature review. Working Paper’ Overseas Development Institute, London; Wylde, E. (2022, forthcoming) ‘Value for Money of Social Assistance in Fragile Contexts: Considerations, Evidence, and Research Priorities’, BASIC Research Working Paper 9, Institute of Development Studies, Brighton.

22 Gray Meral and Both, 2021, p. 3

23 44 percent of the practitioners surveyed for CaLP’s ‘State of the World’s Cash’ in 2020 selected ‘Humanitarian practitioners lack expertise in SP’ as being among the top three main challenges to linking humanitarian cash assistance and social protection (CaLP, 2020c, p. 11).

**TABLE 4****Fragility and Forced Displacement Work Program in FY22 and FY23**

<b>Component 1: Role and impact of Social Protection in Fragility, Conflict, and Violence (FCV)</b>		
<b>Objective: Understanding if and how ASP programs can address the drivers of fragility and displacement</b>		
<b>1.1.</b> Conduct a qualitative study in two countries on the role and impact of social protection on communities in FCV	Fieldwork was completed in one region of Burkina Faso.	Fieldwork in Cameroon.  Prepare two short country summaries and a summary report.
<b>1.2.</b> Strengthen the quantitative module on fragility and ASP and ensuing analytical work (in partnership with the WB Development Impact Evaluation department (DIME))	This activity was dropped for lack of data availability.	
<b>Component 2: Adapting to deliver in FCV</b>		
<b>Objective: Ensuring the delivery of ASP in fragile environments and improving outcomes for program beneficiaries, particularly refugees</b>		
<b>2.1.</b> Develop three case studies on operational adaptation of ASP program operations in FCV	The team finalized the DRC case study and launched two more case studies (Mali and Somalia).	Finalize three case studies.  Develop an operational guide on lessons learned on operating in fragility from various case studies.  Initiate compilation of good practices in integrating refugees in national social protection system and elaboration of guidance note (to be completed in FY24).
<b>Component 3: Humanitarian-development linkages</b>		
<b>Objective: Strengthen the integration between humanitarian support and ASP programs in the Sahel</b>		
<b>3.1.</b> Finalize all case studies and report on the opportunities and linkages between humanitarians and national systems	The team completed six case studies and a draft synthesis report.	Completion and dissemination of synthesis report.



### 3.5 PILLAR E: ASP AND HUMAN CAPITAL

**This thematic pillar was added to the SASPP activities in FY22 to inform the design and implementation of human capital interventions in the Sahel to enhance current investments in human capital and to protect households from divestments in the face of increasingly frequent and severe natural shocks due to climate change.** It has three components focused on (1) linkages between (climate) shocks and human capital in the Sahel, (2) interventions to strengthen investments in human capital in a shock-prone environment, and (3) protecting existing investments in human capital in a shock-prone environment. Several of the SASPP countries implement human capital interventions, mainly in the form of accompanying measures within their safety net programs. In FY22, the first year of this pillar, the team has made significant progress in implementing activities under Component 1, while laying the foundations for the other components.

**Under Component 1, as part of the analysis of the linkages between shocks and human capital in the Sahel, the team conducted a literature review of the impact of early-life shocks on human capital, which included a review of interventions that attenuated the impacts of such shocks.**

The team also conducted an in-depth empirical analysis of the determinants of child undernutrition in the Sahel using data from the Demographic and Health Surveys in five Sahel countries, in addition to a literature review on such determinants. Box 6 summarizes the key findings from the study, which will be critical to the design and/or adjustments of accompanying measures. The research paper that presents these findings will be finalized in FY23. An empirical study of the intergenerational impacts of climate shocks on human capital outcomes, with a focus on parental stress, is being developed and will be completed in FY23.

**The pillar also supported a literature review of the effectiveness of early childhood development interventions at scale.** The review of approaches to providing early childhood development services at scale in non-Sahelian

countries was complemented with an in-depth analysis of two elements that make up successful human capital interventions, namely information provision (oftentimes in the form of accompanying measures) and direct provision of nutrients (see next paragraph). A third element, cognitive stimulation, will be tackled in FY23, with a detailed review of services that provide cognitive stimulation and analysis of their potential incorporation into social protection programs. An assessment of the types and quality of early childhood development services in the Sahel will also be launched.

**To identify best practices in the direct provision of nutritional inputs, the team focused on small-quantity lipid-based nutrient supplements (SQ-LNS) programs.** The team conducted a review of the literature and of existing SQ-LNS programs in the Sahel to identify best practices. A note that summarizes key findings and details how SQ-LNS programs can be implemented effectively in the Sahel was drafted and will be published in FY23.

**An impact evaluation by the Niger team provided evidence that behavioral change interventions are an effective tool to improve parenting practices and strengthen children's socio-emotional development in the Sahel.<sup>24</sup>** This impact evaluation analyzed the impact of a behavioral change intervention (training parents to encourage health, nutrition, psycho-social stimulation, and childhood protection practices) that was added to an existing cash transfer program to promote early childhood development. The behavioral change interventions improved parenting practices related to nutrition, health, stimulation, and child protection, and they led to moderate gains in children's socio-emotional development.<sup>25</sup> The addition of the accompanying measures led to reallocation of resources away from adults and towards children, improving dietary diversity among children. However, the study found no improvement in anthropometrics or cognitive development. Overall, the evaluation highlights the potential for behavioral change interventions to reallocate resources towards children and improve parenting practices.

<sup>24</sup>Premand, P. and O. Barry (2022). "Behavioral change promotion, cash transfers and early childhood development experimental evidence from a government program in a low-income setting." *Journal of Development Economics*, forthcoming.

<sup>25</sup>Parenting practices also improved among non-beneficiary households, which shows that the program led to positive spillovers within the community.

## BOX 6 THE DETERMINANTS OF CHILD UNDERNUTRITION IN THE SAHEL

**Almost one in three children under five years old in the Sahel is stunted (low height-for-age).**<sup>26</sup> Stunting results from undernutrition—the inadequate intake, absorption, or utilization of nutrients. Undernutrition in the first five years of life increases the risk of mortality and morbidity.<sup>27,28,29</sup> In addition to poor physical development, childhood undernutrition significantly impairs cognitive development.<sup>30</sup> Children who were stunted are more likely to have decreased educational attainment and decreased future wages, significantly impacting human capital.<sup>31</sup> Key findings from recent analysis are detailed below.

In the Sahel, level of maternal education, exposure to household air pollution, and recent child illness had the largest associations with the onset of childhood undernutrition and growth faltering. Children with mothers who had less than a primary school level of education were three times more likely to be stunted than children with mothers who had more than a secondary level of education. In comparison to children living in households cooking primarily with clean fuels, children living in households cooking primarily with biomass fuels were 2.65 times more likely to be stunted. The likelihood of concurrent stunting and wasting was 1.6 times higher in children who recently suffered from diarrhea and 1.5 times higher in children who recently had a fever.

The association between childhood undernutrition and exposure to household air pollution from biomass cooking fuels was larger than that with water and sanitation. While the likelihood of stunting in children exposed to high levels of household air pollution, the association between improved sanitation and/or drinking water sources and childhood undernutrition was small. This is contrary to previous evidence which suggested a large association between Wash, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) and children undernutrition.<sup>32</sup> Within the Sahel, it is possible that the availability of improved WASH infrastructure has not translated into significant improvements in WASH practices of household food safety.

There was a small but statistically significant association between child undernutrition and various social norms. The likelihood of undernutrition was lower in children with a mother who was empowered in terms of decision-making abilities and perceptions of domestic violence. Child marriage and polygamy were associated with a slight increase in the likelihood of childhood undernutrition.

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26 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/The World Bank. 2021. Levels and trends in child malnutrition: key findings of the 2021 edition of the joint child malnutrition estimates. Geneva: World Health Organization.

27 Briend, A., Khara, T., & Dolan, C. (2015). Wasting and stunting—similarities and differences: policy and programmatic implications. *Food and nutrition bulletin*, 36(1 Suppl), S15–S23. <https://doi.org/10.1177/15648265150361S103>

28 McDonald, C. M., Olofin, I., Flaxman, S., Fawzi, W. W., Spiegelman, D., Caulfield, L. E., Black, R. E., Ezzati, M., Danaei, G., & Nutrition Impact Model Study (2013). The effect of multiple anthropometric deficits on child mortality: meta-analysis of individual data in 10 prospective studies from developing countries. *The American journal of clinical nutrition*, 97(4), 896–901. <https://doi.org/10.3945/ajcn.112.047639>

29 Myatt, M., Khara, T., Schoenbuchner, S., Pietzsch, S., Dolan, C., Lelijveld, N., & Briend, A. (2018). Children who are both wasted and stunted are also underweight and have a high risk of death: a descriptive epidemiology of multiple anthropometric deficits using data from 51 countries. *Archives of public health = Archives belges de sante publique*, 76, 28. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13690-018-0277-1>

30 Dewey, K. G., & Begum, K. 2011. Long-term consequences of stunting in early life. *Maternal and Child Nutrition.*, 7 Suppl 3 (Suppl 3), 5-18.

31 Victora, C.G., Adair, L., Fall, C., Hallal, P.C., Martorell, R., Richter, L., Sachdev, H.S. and Maternal and Child Undernutrition Study Group.

2008. Maternal and child undernutrition: consequences for adult health and human capital. *The Lancet*, 371(9609), pp.340-357.

32 UNICEF. (2021). UNICEF Conceptual Framework on Maternal and Child Nutrition. <https://www.unicef.org/media/113291/file/UNICEF%20Conceptual%20Framework.pdf>

BOX 6 CONTINUES ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE

## BOX 6 (CONTINUED)

Dietary diversity, a strong indicator of micronutrient status, was associated with childhood macronutrient undernutrition in the Sahel, highlighting the potential for positive spillover effects of interventions addressing micronutrient deficiencies.<sup>33,34</sup> The likelihood of childhood stunting was 1.3 times higher in children between 6–23 months old whose diet did not meet the WHO minimum dietary diversity requirement—the consumption of food from five or more food groups daily.<sup>35</sup> This finding was further supported by a statistically significant association between childhood undernutrition and child anemia.

The statistical significance and magnitude of association between childhood undernutrition and child, parental, and household level factors varied within subpopulations. The determinants of childhood undernutrition varied according to country, household wealth quintile, area of residence, child sex, and child age group.

33 Kennedy, G. L., Pedro, M. R., Seghieri, C., Nantel, G., & Brouwer, I. (2007). Dietary diversity score is a useful indicator of micronutrient intake in non-breast-feeding Filipino children. *The Journal of nutrition*, 137(2), 472–477. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jn/137.2.472>

34 Steyn, N., Nel, J., Nantel, G., Kennedy, G., & Labadarios, D. (2006). Food variety and dietary diversity scores in children: Are they good indicators of dietary adequacy? *Public Health Nutrition*, 9(5), 644–650. doi:10.1079/PHN2005912

35 INDDEx Project (2018), Data4Diets: Building Blocks for Diet-related Food Security Analysis. Tufts University, Boston, MA. <https://index.nutrition.tufts.edu/data4diets>.



**TABLE 5**

**ASP and Human Capital Work Program in FY22 and FY23**

<b>Component 1: Linkages between (climate) shocks and human capital in the Sahel</b>		
<b>Objective: Gather global evidence on the linkages between shocks and long-term human capital, while understanding the local drivers of human capital deficits</b>		
<p><b>1.1.</b> Undertake background studies on the linkages between climate and other shocks and human capital outcomes in the Sahel</p>	<p>Completed literature review of the impact of early-life shocks on human capital in the Sahel and review of social protection interventions to mitigate the impact of shocks on human capital outcomes.</p> <p>Conducted empirical analysis and literature review of the determinants of child undernutrition in the Sahel. A summary note was published.</p> <p>Reviewed early childhood development interventions across the Sahel and similar settings and identified components that could improve effectiveness in the Sahel.</p> <p>Researched the impact of small-quantity lipid-based nutrient supplements, identified best practices, and detailed how these programs can be implemented effectively in the Sahel.</p>	<p>Publish research paper on determinants of child undernutrition.</p> <p>Research the intergenerational impacts of parental stress on early childhood development, with a focus on maternal mental health on children.</p> <p>Assess the type and quality of early childhood development services available in the Sahel.</p> <p>Research interventions that provide cognitive stimulation to improve cognitive development among children and how they can be incorporated into existing SP programs.</p> <p>Publish note on best practice in provision of nutrients (SQ-LNS programs).</p>
<b>Component 2: Interventions to strengthen investments in human capital in a shock-prone environment</b>		
<b>Objective: Identifying tweaks to the existing delivery mechanisms and complementary interventions that could strengthen investments in human capital in the face of frequent shocks</b>		
<p><b>2.1.</b> Assess existing interventions in human capital development to better understand their functioning and effectiveness</p>		<p>Policy brief on changing the recipient of the safety net transfer on human capital accumulation and women’s empowerment.<sup>36</sup></p> <p>Technical note on promising delivery tweaks to existing social protection interventions that could be piloted in SASPP countries.</p>
<b>Component 3: Humanitarian-development linkages</b>		
<b>Objective: Strengthen the integration between humanitarian support and ASP programs in the Sahel</b>		
<p><b>2.2.</b> Develop complementary social protection interventions and pilot in the ASP countries</p>		<p>Design pilots of complementary social protection interventions focused on parental stress and mental health in a subset of SASPP countries.</p>

**TABLE 5 CONTINUES ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE**

**TABLE 5 (CONTINUED)**

**ASP and Human Capital Work Program in FY22 and FY23**

<b>Component 3: Protecting existing investments in human capital in a shock-prone environment</b>		
<b>Objective: Gather evidence on the appropriate timing of interventions in ASP systems to understand how existing human capital can best be protected when a shock occurs</b>		
<b>3.1.</b> Conduct a political economy analysis of lean season planning		Jointly with the Poverty and Vulnerability team, the team will conduct a political economy analysis of CH to understand the incentives of the different actors engaged in the lean season response and how types and mix of products provided to beneficiaries are determined.
<b>3.2.</b> Assess the effect of timing of intervention on human capital accumulation and preservation		The team will build on the impact evaluations planned under the shock-response pillar, which will vary the timing of the shock-responsive transfer, to study the effect of the timing of intervention on human capital accumulation and preservation by introducing short, easily measurable indicators of childhood malnutrition into the planned high-frequency data collection.
<b>3.3.</b> Conduct qualitative work to understand the impact of the timing of the transfer		Building on 3.2, the team will initiate qualitative work to understand the impact of the timing of the transfer on household consumption, women’s control over household resources, and potential implications for women’s empowerment and childhood human capital.
<b>3.4.</b> Provide operational note on how protecting investments in human capital can be institutionalized within the framework of ASP systems.		The activity will be defined in FY23.





## 4

# COUNTRY PORTFOLIOS: FY22 ACHIEVEMENTS AND FY23 PLANS

This section summarizes SASPP country-level activities implemented during FY22 and workplans for FY23. During FY22, SASPP continued to support significant technical assistance to countries, to help them respond to the economic and social impacts of the COVID-19 crisis, as well as other shocks. It also supported significant investments through projects (see Appendix 2). This section presents the results of the application of the Adaptive Social Protection Stress Test in all countries of the region, followed by a detailed summary of activities undertaken and progress achieved in each country—both in terms of technical and financial assistance. The summary focuses on FY22 activities, while tables also present planned activities for FY23.

### 4.1 FINDINGS FROM THE ASP STRESS TEST

**During FY22, the WB team rolled out the ASP Stress Test across the six Sahel countries.** The stress test is an instrument that provides a framework for a qualitative assessment of the elements that are critical to the establishment of a strong ASP system: It guides a systematic review of the extent to which programs and delivery systems are responsive to shocks; the extent to which data and information systems are in place to support a response to shock; the development of strategies that enable funding to be available in case of a shock; and

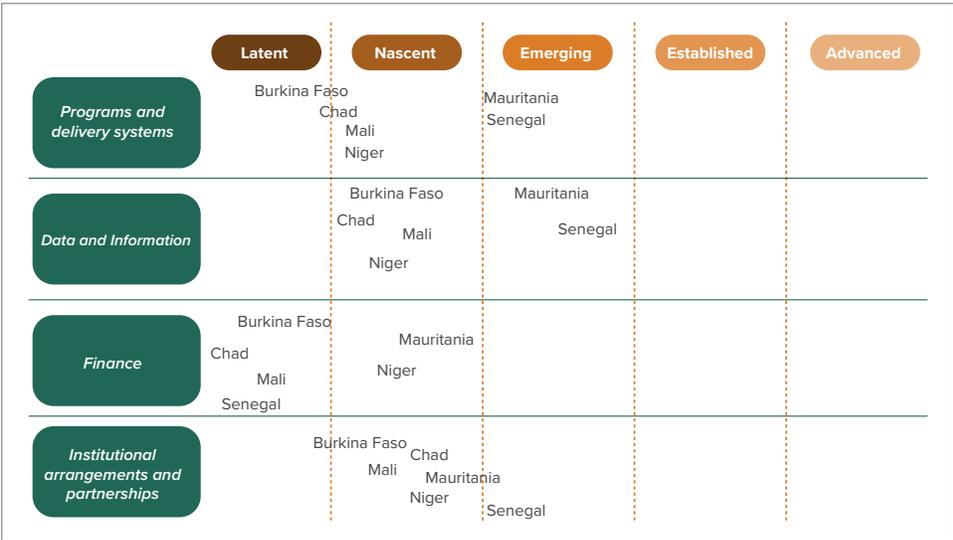
the institutional arrangements and partnerships in place to ensure a strong government leadership and clear articulation of roles and responsibilities. The stress test was implemented jointly with WFP and UNICEF in Burkina Faso, Niger, and Mali, and it was validated with the governments in the latter two countries (process ongoing in Burkina Faso). In Senegal and Mauritania, the governments were part of the implementation of the stress test (alongside WFP in Mauritania). Finally in Chad, the tool was developed internally by the WB to inform dialogue with the Government.

**All six countries have made some progress in establishing key building blocks of social protection systems and embedding shock responsive functions, though much remains to be done.** Since the start of the WB engagement on ASP in the six Sahel countries in 2013/2014, the countries have each established some of the foundations of a safety net system and deployed, to different extents, some shock response social protection programs. The assessment suggests that different level of progress has been made

across the four ASP building blocks and across countries, with Mauritania and Senegal showing the greatest progress overall (see Figure 5). The stress test also clearly reveals the areas where significant future investments are needed for the ASP systems to reach their maturity. As such, they can guide governments in identifying which specific investments to deploy in each of the four dimensions, which are all equally critical to a sustainable ASP system in the Sahel.

**FIGURE 6**  
Stress test results

Source: World Bank 2022



**Regular social safety net programs are growing, but their coverage remains low in some countries.** Countries have not yet reached a scale that is commensurate to the needs in terms of regular social safety net programs, except for Mauritania and Senegal. Nonetheless, they each have designed and implemented shock-response cash transfer programs, leveraging one or more elements of the existing regular programs or their systems. The adaptive capacity of delivery systems facilitated the COVID-19 emergency responses, particularly in Mauritania and Niger. Both countries managed to significantly scale up their cash transfers to 210,000 and 375,000 households respectively, though expanding within a short timeline was a challenge. Obstacles to a faster response include the limited uptake of digital payment systems due to the limited connectivity and mobile penetration in many countries, non-dynamic enrollment processes, and lack of data collection. Beyond the COVID-19 emergency responses, the Sahel countries’ shock-response remains limited and significantly below the needs. Hence collaboration and coordination with humanitarian partners remain essential.

**All countries have social registries (or foundations of social registries), which are essential for regular safety net programs but might not be sufficiently dynamic for shock-response.** Data availability in social registries has been critical for successful COVID-19 interventions. For responses to climate shocks, especially during lean season, complementary data collection is often needed when humanitarian actors rely on the registry as part of the mechanisms to implement their interventions. Indeed, even social registries that have national coverage, such as those of Mauritania and Senegal, are not always sufficient to cover the lean season response identification needs. In Burkina Faso and Niger, while significant data has been collected for shock-response, the data still falls short of national reach, and registries have yet to be formally established. In Chad, while quite large, the social registry still falls short of the need and is not sufficiently dynamic to be used exclusively for shock-response. Across the region, there is a need for stronger action to increase the relevance of the social registries for ASP programs.

**Finance remains the least developed building block across the region.** The ability of governments to mobilize and coordinate resources funds remains a major challenge, particularly with the deteriorating security situation in the region. Most social safety net programs and shock-response interventions are financed by development partners. The exceptions are Senegal, where the government funds all the regular cash transfer program, and Mauritania, where the government has made a significant and increasing commitment to financing Tekavoul, the regular safety net program. While some countries, most notably Niger, have started to work on DRF strategies, progress remains slow.

**Buy-in for ASP has grown since the COVID-19 pandemic, which demonstrated the usefulness of strong shock-responsive systems.** However, this buy-in has not necessarily translated fully into progress, on the institutional, legislative, or policy fronts. Some positive developments have been made in terms of the establishment of and strengthening of the coordination mechanisms, though they remain limited in some countries.

**Building on the FY22 national stress test exercises, the WB team will in FY23 prepare a regional report summarizing the findings.** The regional report will consolidate findings and provide a more global view of ASP in the region but also serve as a benchmark against which to evaluate progress. It will also provide a basis for further country-level engagement on specific dimensions, as well as knowledge exchange across countries with different levels of advancement.

## 4.2 BURKINA FASO

**The Burkina Faso SASPP activities are anchored in the Social Safety Net Project, which was approved in FY14.** The operation initially benefited from a US\$50 million IDA allocation and a US\$6 million SASPP MDTF contribution. It was then significantly expanded with an additional financing of US\$110 million (US\$100 million from IDA and US\$10 million from the SASPP MDTF) in FY19 to scale up shock-response

programs and respond to refugee needs in FY19. The objective of this project is to establish the building blocks of an adaptive safety net system and increase access to social safety nets to poor and vulnerable households through regular and shock-responsive cash transfers, productive inclusion activities, and public works. In addition, the program supports putting in place system building blocks such as payment systems, targeting approaches, and a social registry.

**In May 2022, a third additional financing of US\$30 million from the SASPP MDTF became effective.** The additional financing, while keeping in line with the initial project's development objective, aims to strengthen the government's safety net response to the cumulative impacts of COVID-19, climate, and conflict shocks affecting the well-being of poor households in Burkina Faso. It also intends to support system-building activities such as strengthening the social registry to increase its reach.

**The deterioration of the country's security situation affected the entire population in FY22 and contributed to severe degradation of the food security situation.** Conflict and insecurity persisted in many parts of the country, leading to displacement, greater vulnerability, and hardship. As of May 2022, the country was home to 1.9 million IDPs (an increase of 37 percent in the past 12 months) and more than 27,000 registered refugees (an increase of 19 percent) mostly from Mali. In January 2022, a military coup overthrew the President and Parliament, rendering the political future of Burkina Faso unclear and slowing down Bank-financed activities for four months until May 2022.

**According to the results of the Cadre Harmonisé of March 2022, 3.4 million people are projected to be in food insecurity (IPC 3+)<sup>36</sup> during the upcoming lean season, compared to 2.8 million at the same time last year.** In addition, the estimated number of people in emergency and at risk of famine (phase 4) increased from 344,000 to 628,000 over the previous 12 months. Prices are also rising sharply, with cereals increasing by 62 percent compared to 2021.

<sup>36</sup> The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification is a multi-stakeholder initiative that provides a common scale for classifying the severity and magnitude of food insecurity and acute malnutrition: <https://www.ipcinfo.org>

## KEY ASP DEVELOPMENTS IN FY22

**The WB has supported the government's shock-response through lean season assistance and a vertical expansion of the regular program.** During the 2021 lean season, the social safety net supported a vertical expansion for 50,228 regular safety net beneficiary households by providing them with two additional monthly transfers (in October and December 2021) of 35,000 XOF per household (in line with the recommendations of the national response plan). This was made possible by the third additional financing presented above. The households benefited from the additional assistance to protect their livelihoods and reduce their likelihood of resorting to negative coping strategies. During the first quarter of 2022, the WB team also provided technical assistance to prepare the FY22 lean season response. The Government decided to do a vertical expansion and specifically targeted 85,000 households living in communes categorized as IPC 3+ by the CH. Close coordination with humanitarian actors has taken place throughout 2022 to avoid duplication, harmonize modalities, and strengthen the efficiency of the overall response. The team also conducted a joint study with the Food Security Cluster on the 2021 lean season response, which highlighted the response's lack of efficiency and effectiveness and provided recommendations for improved coordination of future responses.

**In FY22, the team focused on providing significant technical assistance to support the development and deployment of the social registry through continuous dialogue with the national authorities and partners.** In December 2021, the social registry's deployment roadmap was elaborated by the Technical Secretariat, and a workshop to determine the targeting methodology was organized in May 2022 with the support of the WB. Both activities brought together all relevant government entities, main donors, and partners involved in the social protection sector. In addition, in collaboration with members of the Social Registry Task Force and national stakeholders, an evaluation of existing databases of vulnerable households was initiated in February 2022 to assess whether some existing data could contribute to the social registry. Based on the study findings, no existing database will be used to this end. Finally, the WB team organized a study tour to Senegal and Mauritania with 13 government officials from Burkina Faso. The objective of

the study tour was to expose the Burkinabe government to experiences in the region and extract lessons learned in the development and deployment of their social registry.

To further strengthen coordination and enhance synergies between stakeholders in disaster risk management at all stages of the shock response management cycle, a multisectoral dialogue has been taking place through different complementary initiatives. The team facilitated the organization of a workshop on ASP in November 2021, aiming at improving inter-institutional coordination across government agencies and with partners to reinforce government leadership further and improve the institutional arrangements around ASP. A second workshop focusing on institutional arrangements for food security shock was organized under the leadership of the Ministry of National Solidarity and Humanitarian Action in June 2022. It built on the work initiated in 2021 by analyzing the roles and responsibilities of both government and humanitarian actors, as well as linkages and coordination regarding food and nutrition security shock response. Both activities were jointly organized with WFP, with whom a memorandum of understanding has been signed, and yearly action plans are developed.

**In FY22, as part of the ongoing technical assistance on financial planning, all data on the project's past and planned expenditures were uploaded into the bespoke software.** The software, developed together with the project, now fully reflects the project's current status and can produce accurate work plans, budgets, and disbursement plans. Therefore, all future disbursement projections can be automatically generated, and the software centralizes the project's financial planning data. This software will help the project government team improve its implementation effectiveness and allow them to plan. Finally, the team jointly organized training on DRF with WB Finance, Competitiveness & Innovation Global Practice, the African Development Bank, and the parametric insurance African Risk Capacity (ARC). The training took place in June 2022 for a large audience of government entities (Ministry of Finance, Agriculture, Humanitarian Action, etc.), and several instruments and shock financing instruments were presented, as well as an example from other countries, such as Niger.

**TABLE 6**

**Burkina Faso FY22 Activities and FY23 Priorities by ASP Building Block**

BUILDING BLOCKS	ACTIVITY SUMMARY AND OUTPUT AS OF JUNE 2022	FY23 PRIORITIES
Programs and delivery systems	The vertical expansion took place for the lean season response in 2021.	<p>Planning and coordination with other actors for the vertical expansion during the lean season in 2022.</p> <p>Technical assistance for the horizontal expansion based on the social registry, which is under deployment.</p>
	Implementation of the impact evaluation of the economic inclusion measure in the North region (ongoing).	Impact evaluation will be finalized and disseminated to the government and humanitarian/development actors.
	Technical assistance continued to strengthen the Management Information System.	Technical assistance on information systems (elaboration of new modules, enhancing of quality assurance, etc.).
Data and information	A study of existing databases was completed, to inform the design of the social registry architecture.	The team will finalize poverty maps at the communal level, using traditional sources of data (household surveys) and possible new data sources, in collaboration with the WB Poverty Global Practice.
	<p>Two national workshops were organized:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elaboration of the social registry deployment roadmap (March 2022)</li> <li>• Definition of the targeting methodology (June 2022)</li> </ul>	Elaboration of the social registry targeting methodology.
	A study tour took place in May 2022 in Senegal and Mauritania, including a delegation of 13 government officials from Burkina Faso.	
	The government issued a decree in July 2021, clarifying the institutional arrangement around the social registry.	
	The WB supported the EWS to conduct a vulnerability assessment in urban settings.	
	Vulnerability assessment studies have been done or are ongoing [WFP, Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), Bank-financed Hydromet project].	This analytical work will focus on completing the existing studies with an analysis of remote sensing and satellite data during FY23 with the objective to integrate the use of satellite imagery in the overall analysis of food insecurity by (1) collecting data where physical access is no longer possible due to security constraints and by (2) improving the scientific nature of the CH.

**TABLE 6 CONTINUES ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE**



**TABLE 6 (CONTINUED) Burkina Faso FY22 Activities and FY23 Priorities by ASP Building Block**

BUILDING BLOCKS	ACTIVITY SUMMARY AND OUTPUT AS OF JUNE 2022	FY23 PRIORITIES
Finance	The team finalized the budgeting and planification software used for the 2022 annual work plans and budgets process by the project team.	Development of interoperability with the project's accounting software and social registry (once available).
	Ongoing stock-taking exercise of where the country stands in DRF (by the WB Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance team), led by the WB FCI team.	Dissemination of the results and policy dialogue with the government.  Training of government stakeholders on DRF tools and mechanisms.
	A joint road map for financing ASP In Burkina Faso was developed with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), WB Macroeconomic, and Fiscal Management Global Practice, including high-level dialogue with the Government.	Joint advocacy with the IMF to establish a national safety net program, including a national workshop to initiate a programmatic vision.
	The Government committed to starting financing safety nets.	Preparation of a new operation to support this programmatic vision (tentatively scheduled for WB Board approval in FY24).
	A PowerPoint presentation of the analytical work on the social safety net scale-up was prepared.	Dissemination of the policy note on the social safety net scale-up.
	The team initiated a discussion (including with partners such as the EU) on how best to analyze the redistributive impact of food subsidies.  Data collection (number of food shops, targeting mechanism, number of subsidies, etc.) has started.	Analysis of the distributional impact of food subsidies.
	Institutional arrangements and partnerships	The team contributed to the WFP-led participatory diagnosis of the five key disaster risk management actors and the development of action plans for each institution. Results were shared with partners: National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR), Food Security Coordination Agency (SE-CNSA), EWS unit/Ministry of Agriculture; Société nationale de gestion des stocks de sécurité alimentaire du Burkina Faso, and the Secrétariat Permanent en charge de la gestion des Crises et Vulnérabilités en Élevage (SP-CVEL).
Ongoing technical assistance for the deployment of the social registry in accordance with the legal document (see data section above)		Continued technical assistance
A national simulation workshop was organized jointly with WFP in October 2021. It allowed conducting a diagnosis of the stakeholders involved in shock response (lean season response) and producing a roadmap towards a more coordinated and efficient shock response through protocols and standard operation procedures.  The study tour in Senegal and Mauritania (see above) also focused on institutional arrangements for shock-response, and lessons were drawn.		A series of workshops will take place in 2023 with the objective to (1) review the institutional arrangement of the shock response, (2) improve the planning of the lean season response, and (3) develop standard operation procedures to guide the response implementation.
ASP Stress Test was implemented together with WFP and UNICEF.		The ASP Stress Test will be implemented again in 2023 together with the government.

## 4.3 CHAD

**Chad's SASPP activities remain anchored in the Refugees and Host Communities Support Project (PARCA).** The ASP agenda in Chad is being expanded through PARCA, which was approved in FY18 in the amount of US\$60 million. An additional financing of US\$81 million, including a US\$6 million contribution from the SASPP MDTF to support the government's COVID-19 response, was approved in FY21. PARCA intends to increase access for refugees and host communities to basic services, livelihoods, and safety nets across seven provinces in Chad that host refugees. PARCA plans to increase safety net coverage through targeted cash transfers and productive inclusion activities.

### KEY ASP DEVELOPMENTS IN FY22

**In FY22, the Government of Chad delivered a COVID-19 response cash transfer in N'Djamena with technical and financial support from the SASPP.** The response was designed after an upsurge in COVID-19 cases in the city of N'Djamena in January 2021. Residents were also suffering in parallel from the economic fallout of intense isolation measures. A total of US\$4.8 million in SASPP funding was used to provide emergency cash transfers to 22,000 vulnerable households in N'Djamena, distributed through contactless, electronic payments using mobile telephones. The transfers were delivered in August 2021, with delays linked to the temporary pause in disbursements that followed the death of President Deby. In addition to the technical assistance provided in FY22 in preparation for this activity, the WB team provided further technical assistance to the Government in the lead up and immediate follow-up to the transfers, in areas like Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). It was especially important to monitor grievances as this was the first instance in which the Government delivered transfers via electronic payments. A total of 4,871 complaints were received, mostly involving blocked PIN codes or blocked SIM cards, which were resolved with technical support and/or replacement SIM cards that the operator (MOOV) had set aside as a contingency. By the end of the program, a reported 99.6 percent of the transfers were completed successfully.

**There was significant technical assistance delivered in FY22 to plan a new ASP response for newly arrived Cameroonian refugees, as well as their host communities,** in and around N'Djamena. The Cellule Filets Sociaux (CFS)

prepared an emergency response to support around 14,000 Cameroonian households that left their country for security reasons by providing a one-time cash transfer to help improve their access to food and other basic items. The response will also support around 9,000 households from the host communities, which will be financed by the adaptive cash transfers subcomponent (subcomponent 2.3) of the PARCA project, including US\$1.2 million from the SASPP RETF funds. The Bank team also participated alongside the CFS in discussions with the Government to assess the possibility of increasing ASP financing under PARCA to address heightened food insecurity in Chad, which the Government is now viewing as a national emergency. The Bank team is providing technical assistance to the CFS to design an expanded ASP intervention and plans to restructure the PARCA project to enable this response.

**The Bank team continued to provide technical assistance in FY22 in the development of the productive inclusion program that will be implemented alongside cash transfers by PARCA.** Following the data collection that took place in FY21, in FY22, the Bank team completed the analysis of the mid-term evaluation data of the productive inclusion pilot and initiated the elaboration of an impact evaluation report. In parallel, the Bank team hired two consultants who provided dedicated technical support to the CFS to flesh out the details of the productive inclusion program and to develop a detailed implementation plan. Consultants helped with the preparation and validation of TORs for NGOs that will implement these activities, which culminated in their recruitment by the CFS in FY22. Technical assistance was also provided in the preparation of audio-visual tools that will be used in the program, as well as on household targeting, operational design (including an operational manual for the program), communications, trainings, etc. The productive inclusion program under PARCA is expected to be launched in late 2022 and will be financed by PARCA IDA funds.

**The Bank team launched an assessment of EWS in Chad in FY22.** The objective of the study was to profile the national EWS for emergency preparedness and response, food security and nutrition, and the ASP institutional framework. The study aims to understand the current and potential roles and linkages of key stakeholders and institutions; identify different actors' data collection strategies, information flows,

and information gaps; and provide recommendations for gradual improvements to the EWS to better inform decision-making for a shock-responsive social protection system. A report summarizing these findings was drafted in FY22 and will be completed in FY23.

**Since restrictions on travel and mobility largely remained in place in FY22, the Bank team was unable to travel to Chad or undertake a process evaluation of cash transfers as originally planned for FY22.** Instead, the Bank team worked with the CFS to adopt some of the findings of previous small-scale evaluations, for example, the one carried out in the Ouaddaï province in FY21 that focused on payment systems and GRM on the ground. The team also plans to carry out a process evaluation in FY23. The Bank team provided technical assistance to the CFS with a particular focus on improving the project’s GRM, including a re-design of local structures

that are part of the system to improve accountability and transparency, digitalization of GRM modules that will be used by the CFS to help track and monitor case management, as well as the operationalization of a green line that can be accessed by anyone to report irregularities. The Bank team also hired a consultant to conduct a payment systems review, which included a review of existing electronic payment providers in-country, as well as an assessment of electronic payments used for the N’Djamena COVID-19 response. The review concluded that electronic payments do offer a more transparent option for the provision of cash (than for example payments made in hand through a micro-finance institution). However, it also found that the infrastructure in Chad is still severely lacking, particularly the existence of cash-out points that would give people, particularly women, the flexibility to collect their transfers at their convenience.

**TABLE 7**  
**Chad FY22 Activities and FY23 Priorities by ASP Building Block**

BUILDING BLOCKS	ACTIVITY SUMMARY AND OUTPUT AS OF JUNE 2022	FY23 PRIORITIES
Programs and delivery systems	The N’Djamena COVID-19 response program was completed in August 2021 and consisted of a one-time cash payment to around 22,000 vulnerable households.	PARCA (funded through IDA and SASPP) will dedicate additional funds to ASP interventions in FY23, starting with emergency response for newly incoming Cameroonian refugees in N’Djamena and interventions to address seasonal food insecurity in regions of high food insecurity that overlap with PARCA operational areas.
	An “Operations Manual” for PARCA productive inclusion activities has been drafted.	An operational manual will be developed for new ASP activities focused on food insecure areas under PARCA.
	Midline report on the productive inclusion impact evaluation was completed.	The impact evaluation report will be prepared, and findings will be shared with the government and other partners to inform future activities, including the productive inclusion activities under PARCA.
	Tools for the productive inclusion activities have been revised, and the activity will be piloted in early FY23.	Productive inclusion activities will be launched and will benefit from the impact evaluation findings in the early months of FY23. Coverage of the productive package will be assessed as part of the larger food insecurity response.
	The process evaluations on the cash transfers were postponed, due to COVID-19 travel restrictions.	A process evaluation and mid-term review of PARCA will take place in the third quarter of FY23.

**TABLE 7 CONTINUES ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE**

**TABLE 7 (CONTINUED) Chad FY22 Activities and FY23 Priorities by ASP Building Block**

BUILDING BLOCKS	ACTIVITY SUMMARY AND OUTPUT AS OF JUNE 2022	FY23 PRIORITIES
Data and information	A study on EWS in Chad (also relevant to government building block) was launched, and a draft report was completed.	The study will be finalized and shared with regional and country counterparts to inform the next steps in PARCA-EWS collaboration and protocols for ASP.
Finance	A review of insurance systems to cover those affected by shocks has been postponed to FY23.	A study on formal and informal insurance systems will be undertaken.
Institutional arrangements and partnerships	The team has worked closely with the Government and other partners in developing and revising the Stratégie Nationale de Protection Sociale (SNPS). The strategy has been finalized and validated by partners. The next step is approval by the National Assembly.	The team will continue to support the Government in strengthening the country ASP systems in line with the objectives of the SNPS.
	Assistance to the Government in the preparation of a national workshop on the Registre Social Unifié (Unified Social Registry, RSU) has been postponed to 2023.	A workshop will be organized to discuss the USR with relevant stakeholders, building on the findings of the country's study of safety net programs which yielded numerous conclusions relating to the USR.
	A diagnostic study of EWS institutional arrangements was launched in FY22, and the draft report is under revision.	EWS institutional assessment report will be finalized and shared with partners. A small workshop will be organized to discuss key findings and recommendations and how to leverage findings to strengthen support to EWS institutions under PARCA.
	The team has worked in collaboration with WFP and other UN agencies, particularly UNHCR, to design program interventions and to further the partnership on the ASP agenda.	The team will join a WFP mission in July 2022 with the aim of discussing food insecurity response and working toward the development of a memorandum of understanding with WFP.

## 4.4 MALI

**SASPP activities in Mali are anchored in the Emergency Social Safety Net (Jigisemejiri) project, which was approved in 2013.** The objective of the project and its subsequent additional financings is to build an adaptive national safety net system and increase access to targeted cash transfers. The Jigisemejiri project has established the building blocks of an ASP system through an initial IDA grant topped up by two additional financings (total financing of US\$134.4 million, of which US\$12.4 million from the SASPP MDTF). The Jigisemejiri project has successfully provided regular safety net assistance to 96,900 households (including cash transfers, labor-intensive public works, and

income-generation activities) and shock-response cash transfers to nearly 30,000 households.

**Political instability in conjunction with the COVID-19 pandemic and operational challenges have slowed progress significantly.** Over the last couple of years, Mali has experienced two coup d'états (in August 2020 and May 2021), followed by the Economic Community of West African State (ECOWAS) sanctions. This led to the Government's inability to fulfill their arrears payments to the WB Group, leading to a pause in disbursements. These events significantly impacted the progress of Jigisemejiri and associated analytical activities on the ground. In the meantime, the team started

preparations for a new operation, the proposed “Support to the Adaptive Social Security Net System Project” (P174451), which is tentatively scheduled for WB Board approval in FY23, since the ECOWAS sanctions were recently lifted. This new operation is expected to follow the Jigisemajiri project in strengthening the national adaptive safety net system and increasing access of poor and vulnerable households to targeted cash transfers and accompanying measures.

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN FY22

**Despite operating in a challenging environment, the overall project is progressing toward its development objectives, and the tasks remain highly relevant.** Substantial progress has been made in technical assistance to the Government, particularly on the pillars focusing on data and information and on programs and delivery mechanisms, including new activities that support the development of an adaptive social protection system in Mali.

**Considering the importance of having programs in place that can be swiftly and efficiently scaled in times of crisis, the team has provided support to the Government in setting-up mobile payments.** Regular social safety net payments through the Jigisemajiri program in many regions are now delivered via mobile payment since 2021. The expansion of cash transfers in the Koulikoro and Sikasso regions was also carried out through mobile transfers to approximately 5,000 beneficiaries (activities financed by the Agricultural Development of Arid Zones in Mali, PDAZAM, a joint Social Protection and Jobs and Agriculture project, P164052). In addition, the Emergency Cash Transfers in response to COVID-19 reached 391,000 beneficiaries through digital means between early 2021 and July 2022 (the COVID-19 response was fully financed by Government funds, not by IDA or SASPP MDTF). The ability to provide mobile payments in Mali is a significant step toward strengthening the efficiency of the delivery system and its ability to respond to shocks. The technical assistance is being further enhanced through a grant from the G2Px (Government to People) Initiative, focusing on the G2Px environment and strengthening mobile payment delivery through (1) stock-take of the existing digital payment infrastructure; (2) user research, (big) data analysis, and database management; and (3) mobile communication, allowing to develop an SP system that is more adaptive, agile, and responsive to (climate or other) shocks and more able to reach scale.

**Since early 2022, AFD’s parallel co-financing (10 million Euros) to the Emergency Safety Net project is supporting cash transfers in the most climate-affected regions of Mali,** as well as funding subsidies for the voluntary health insurance premium to which income generating activities (IGA) participants are entitled. Over 3,000 female beneficiaries identified and registered in the Registre Social Unifié (Unified Social Registry, RSU) receive regular cash transfers through mobile payment.

**In FY22, SASPP financed two technical evaluations to inform program design.** First, as part of the implementation of the second phase of IGAs, the Jigisemajiri program organized women’s saving groups according to the Épargne Pour le Changement model as a preliminary step to accessing technical assistance and funding for IGA. An external assessment showed that beneficiaries were often unclear about the rules and requirements of the Épargne Pour le Changement groups and their relationship to potential IGAs. Given the variability in group functioning and ensuring transparency, after consultation with participants, it was decided that participants in IGAs would be selected through a lottery. To enhance knowledge around digital payments, qualitative research was undertaken to understand the use, perception, and gender norms around digital cash transfers in Mali. The study’s findings showed that the context is favorable to the proposed innovations, namely the introduction of a lottery to select beneficiaries and the decision to provide the transfers to women. Indeed, it highlighted that the choice of women as recipients offer many benefits to women in productive or domestic functions traditionally considered as tasks for women (specific crops, household chores, and childcare).

**A technical evaluation is underway to understand the differentiated effects of providing cash transfers and income-generating activities to different household members in vulnerable rural households (through the PDAZAM project).** The study was conducted in the region of Koulikoro. Qualitative findings highlight that labeling the cash transfer “for household welfare” increases the acceptability of making a woman the recipient. It also found that even though female recipients often hand out most of the cash to their husbands, they are more likely to be involved in decision-making about using the funds and general household expenditures. Conversely, when transfers

are given to a man, his wife is unlikely to be involved in allocating the funds. Additional quantitative data collection and analysis will continue in FY23 to analyze the impact of beneficiary choice on patterns of expenditure and decision-making within households.

**In FY22, several initiatives were developed to strengthen coordination between government-led interventions and those led by humanitarian partners.** Building on the memorandum of understanding from March 2020 between the Jigisemejiri program and the WFP, working groups were set up to develop work plans on resilience building and shock response targeting and questionnaires. WFP collected data using the RSU questionnaire in 19 communes where they implemented emergency cash transfers as part of their COVID-19 emergency response.<sup>37</sup>

UNICEF also complemented support to IGAs for some Épargne Pour le Changement groups that were not supported through the Jigisemejiri program.

**The RSU working group (including UNICEF, WFP, and WB) worked on a draft proposal for a presidential decree to institutionalize the RSU, which was adopted in 2022 (Décret 2022-276/PT-RM of May 9th, 2022).** The RSU will be the gateway to any social intervention and will eventually be hosted in the National Directorate for Social Protection and Solidarity Economy in the Ministry of Health and Social Development. The institutionalization of the RSU will enhance the coordination between social protection and humanitarian actors. The WB team will continue to support the operationalization of the decree in FY23.

**TABLE 8**  
**Mali FY22 Activities and FY23 Priorities by ASP Building Block**

BUILDING BLOCKS	ACTIVITY SUMMARY AND OUTPUT AS OF JUNE 2022	FY23 PRIORITIES
Programs and delivery systems	An evaluation of the quality of public works sites was finalized, which informed the new planning for the remaining public works activities.	Finalization of labor-intensive public works (LIPWs) (depending on evolution of the situation).
	A study assessing challenges and best practices for mobile payments was conducted. A dissemination workshop was organized.	Use the results of the assessment and dialogue around the shift towards mobile payment to inform the new operation under preparation.
	An evaluation of saving groups for implementing the IGA program was implemented and led to the adoption of a new methodology for the selection of beneficiaries.	Finalization of IGAs, using the new methodology for the selection of beneficiaries (packages were determined in earlier planning).
Data and information	800,000 new households were registered in the RSU as part of the Government of Mali’s COVID-19 response (in addition to the Jigisemejiri beneficiary households already registered in the RSU).	Technical assistance will support the assessment of data quality and the elaboration of update plans to ensure data is less than three-years-old.
	The annual work plan of the RSU was discussed and agreed upon among partners. The discussion to include food consumption scores was initiated.	Continued discussion about the food consumption score and potential revision of the questionnaire.
Finance		Re-start a discussion on shock response financing, on the basis of the COVID-19 response and new project preparation.

**TABLE 8 CONTINUES ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE**

<sup>37</sup> Unfortunately, regulations related to the flow of personal data prevented the transfer of the data collected by the WFP to the RSU.

**TABLE 8 (CONTINUED) Mali FY22 Activities and FY23 Priorities by ASP Building Block**

BUILDING BLOCKS	ACTIVITY SUMMARY AND OUTPUT AS OF JUNE 2022	FY23 PRIORITIES
Institutional arrangements and partnerships	The Government prepared and adopted a decree of the RSU, laying the first step toward the institutionalization of the RSU.	Discussions on the application of the decree on the usage of the RSU will continue in FY23.
	The ASP Stress Test was implemented together with WFP, UNICEF, and the Government.	The country report will be finalized and inform the discussion on financing.
	The WB team and development partners provided technical support to the Government to develop the social protection action plan 2021-2025, which included the development of adaptive social protection. Action plan technically validated.	Planning and coordination with partners to support the government in implementing the activities laid out in the action plan.

## 4.5 MAURITANIA

**The Mauritania SASPP activities are anchored in the Social Safety Net System Project II (SSNSP), which seeks to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the nationwide adaptive safety net system and increase coverage.** The

WB Board approved the project in April 2020 with a budget of US\$72 million, including a US\$7 million contribution from the SASPP MDTF. A first additional financing of US\$13 million contributed by the SASPP MDTF was approved in April 2021 to expand the 2021 lean season response in view of the lasting and overlapping effect of the COVID-19 pandemic. The WB also signed a parallel co-financing with AFD in April 2021 (5 million Euros), which will contribute to the 2022 lean season. During FY22, the Mauritania SSNSP was restructured to reallocate and frontload funds to support the significant scale-up of the 2022 lean season response as a result of the significant number of individuals facing food insecurity. To date, with the support of the SSNSP, the social registry includes 187,234 of the poorest households in Mauritania. In addition, the government reaches 98,245 poor households with Tekavoul regular payments, of which 43,647 are fully supported through the Government’s budget. The Government has also increased the levels of transfers from 1,500 MRU to 2,200 MRU in FY22.

### KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN FY22

**In FY22, the SSNSP, through the additional financing, supported the government’s lean season response to reach 36,464 households.** During the FY22 lean season, the government reached 27,000 households through Elmaouna,

and 9,464 through the pilot Tekavoul shock program. This represented Elmaouna’s largest ever rollout (having previously supported a maximum of 5,070 households). The 2021 lean season response also represented the continuation of the COVID-19 assistance, given its lasting economic impact on poor and vulnerable households. Throughout FY22, the WB has also assisted the government in the preparation of the 2022 lean season, given its large scale. The 2022 lean season is one of the most severe since 2012. The national response plan prioritized 703,757 individuals in IPC 3+. The government has had to scale up its intended response significantly.

**Throughout FY22, the WB task team has also supported the government in the preparation of the 2022 lean season response, particularly through its technical assistance to the institutionalization and operationalization of the**

**Permanent Shock Response Framework (Dispositif National d’Alerte Précoce et de Réponse aux Chocs-DCAN).** While the DCAN was institutionalized by decree

in April 2021, the WB team has been providing significant technical assistance to the DCAN to ensure it leads on the lean season response in the future. Specifically, the WB team and WFP have supported the government to: (1) coordinate information and outreach workshops on the law; (2) create the interministerial committee which oversees the DCAN (the first inter-ministerial meeting of the DCAN was held and chaired by the Prime Minister in January 2022); (3) coordinate for the first time the evaluation of the 2021 response in January 2022; and (4) prepare the 2022 national response plan, which involves overseeing

several committees that work to harmonize the criteria of the Government and partner responses. The national response plan was validated and adopted under the leadership of the Prime Minister.

**The social registry achieved national reach in FY22 by including the urban areas of Nouakchott and Nouadhibou with the support of IDA funds.** The WB and its partners provided technical assistance and undertook analytical work to adapt the registry’s methodology to urban areas and develop classification methods to identify poor households in Nouakchott and Nouadhibou. This included adapting the methodology used to identify households in the first part of the process to one that involves collecting information on most households regardless of their socioeconomic status (using a door-to-door methodology). Different approaches were analyzed for the second step of the process, which focused on classifying households to determine which should be included in the final database, minimizing inclusion and exclusion errors. The WB has also been in discussions with the government to determine the best method to do the continuous update of the social registry, set to begin in FY23. Finally, in the second half of FY22, the WB began supporting the Government in designing a pilot for a new identification card linked to the registry. This card would facilitate access to basic social services and promote greater coordination of social protection programs.

**Following several years of advocacy and technical assistance, the team achieved important milestones on the climate early warning system agenda and the risk financing aspect.** Over the past few years, a food insecurity predictive model was developed and refined for rural areas in partnership with the WFP, under the guidance of the Observatoire à la Sécurité Alimentaire. The WB team, in collaboration with WFP, has been advocating for the integration of the Cadre Harmonisé process. In FY22, the approach was accepted, and the results of Food Insecurity Predictive Model (FIFI) were taken into consideration in Mauritania’s forecasting exercise. The challenge for the future is to be able to generalize this use, especially since one objective is to be able to produce a response plan as early as October/November. The National Fund for Response to Food and Nutrition Crises (FNRCAN) was adopted by decree in May 2022 following a few years of advocacy and technical assistance. The adoption of the decree and creation of the FNRCAN was also one of the

Prior Actions of the policy program supported through the upcoming Mauritania Third Development Policy Operation (P171585). The idea was to set up a tool as flexible as possible to be able to “modularize” its implementation according to contributors and expenditure items. Since its adoption, the WB and partners have been providing support to the government for its operationalization.

**The WB team has provided significant technical assistance to improve programs and delivery systems.** Throughout FY22, the WB team worked on several aspects of the programs (components focused on family dialogue and productive inclusion) and delivery systems (payments systems and GRM). The objective of the family dialogue pilot is to assess the intervention focused on enhancing the welfare effects of the Tekavoul cash transfer and reducing conflicts and gender-based violence by increasing intra-household cooperation. In FY22, the WB team provided technical assistance and supervised a small pilot, which took place in March 2022 for facilitators to put into practice the training they had received with real couples prior to the roll-out by Tekavoul in FY23. On the productive inclusion front, the WB continued to provide technical assistance for adapting the productive inclusion package to the Mauritanian context, with support from the International Labour Organization (ILO), and to prepare its FY23 roll-out to beneficiaries exiting the Tekavoul program after a five-year cycle. Beyond the productive inclusion activities, the collaboration with ILO also focuses on better supporting gender mainstreaming in social protection and updating the National Social Protection Strategy. In terms of delivery system, the WB provided technical assistance on the pilot of a unified payment platform. The objective was to assess the feasibility and desirability of developing a unified payment platform for social protection and shock response in Mauritania. This pilot will be assessed in FY23 following the lean season response with the hopes of enlarging it for the next lean season. Finally, the WB team has stepped up efforts on gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse/sexual harassment (SEA/SH) by assisting the government in developing a responsive and adapted GRM. During FY22, a referral protocol, a mapping of existing services and relevant institutions, an updated GRM operations manual, and a communication and action plan were developed. FY23 will focus on the operationalization of this GRM.

**TABLE 9****Mauritania FY22 Activities and FY23 Priorities by ASP Building Block**

<b>BUILDING BLOCKS</b>	<b>ACTIVITY SUMMARY AND OUTPUT AS OF JUNE 2022</b>	<b>FY23 PRIORITIES</b>
<b>Programs and delivery systems</b>	Technical assistance and financing for the Elmaouna and Tekavoul lean-season response (RETF). 2021 lean season payments completed in FY22.	Capitalization workshop of the 2022 lean season response.
	Technical assistance and financial support for the 2022 lean season response.	Dissemination of the results and policy dialogue with the government.  Training of government stakeholders on DRF tools and mechanisms.
	Evaluation of the Tekavoul shock pilot as an alternative shock response mechanism.	Joint advocacy with the IMF to establish a national safety net program, including a national workshop to initiate a programmatic vision.
	Ongoing support to the Government in the preparation of the flood response manual.  The team supported the Government's pilot by facilitating technical meetings and the preparation of an agreement protocol between the Government, the payment agency, and Action Against Hunger (Action contre la faim, ACF) (NGO using the government's payment platform for the first time).	Support to the finalization and adoption of the flood response manual.  Implementation of the pilot, and assistance to the Government in evaluating the pilot and extracting lessons learned.  Preparation of presentations and discussions with other partners to expand the use of the payment platform.
	Facilitators received refresher training and training on communication. A mini-pilot was implemented to allow facilitators to practice their newly learned skills.	Full rollout will take place in FY23 with follow up data collection.
	The team assisted the Government in designing and developing a GBV-responsive GRM system.	Technical assistance and support to the implementation of the new GRM.
<b>Data and Information</b>	Poverty maps were led by the governmental Statistical Office and developed with the technical support of the WB Poverty Global Practice. The development of the maps was done in two stages: Stage one produced the poverty indicators (poverty headcount ratio, poverty gap, and severity) at the commune level (preliminary results of the poverty maps at the commune level are available). Stage two focused on producing poverty maps at the localities level.	Finalization of poverty map and quotas for the social registry, to be submitted for adoption and disclosure (for poverty maps) or use in the updating of the social registry (for quotas).
	Ongoing technical assistance for the social registry update.	Launch the social registry update and recertification process.
	Data collection in the Mbera refugee camp and Nouakchott was completed with the technical assistance of the WB.  Data were used for the selection of beneficiaries in the camp and articulation of all the safety net interventions, including the Tekavoul program. Refugee beneficiaries received a first cash transfer from Tekavoul in February 2022, and Nouakchott will receive it in FY23 (funded through IDA).	The ASP Stress Test will be implemented again in 2023 together with the government.
	The team provided technical assistance on the design of a pilot for a card management system for households in the social registry.	Continue technical assistance on design of the pilot and launch.
	The WB, alongside WFP, assisted the government in developing terms of references for analysis of causes of urban food insecurity.	Launch study on causes of urban food insecurity.

**TABLE 9 CONTINUES ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE**

**TABLE 9 (CONTINUED) Mauritania FY22 Activities and FY23 Priorities by ASP Building Block**

BUILDING BLOCKS	ACTIVITY SUMMARY AND OUTPUT AS OF JUNE 2022	FY23 PRIORITIES
Data and Information	The WB and WFP developed and rolled out a capacity-building program and an automatized excel tool to reinforce the Observatoire à la Sécurité Alimentaire’s technical capacity to use the FIFI model. The WB also supported, under the auspice of the CH, the organization of technical roundtables to align EWS tools. A discussion on using predictive models was held with guidance from the WB team. As a result, FIFI was considered a contributing input in the November 2021 and March 2022 CHs.	
	Ongoing technical assistance for the operationalization of the new “needs analysis” unit, particularly on the development of internal procedures and operating processes.	Continued technical assistance for operationalizing the new “needs analysis” unit, particularly on developing internal procedures and standard operation procedures.
Finance	Support to the processes leading to the elaboration of the FNRCAN, adopted by decree: From the initiation of the reflection to the adoption of the decree, while bringing on board DRM teams to support all stages, especially the design of the fund and drafting of the decree.	Technical assistance and support in its operationalization.
Institutional arrangements and partnerships	The stress test was implemented jointly with WFP and Government.	The team will focus on and follow up on the recommendations.

## 4.6 NIGER

**The SASPP support in Niger is embedded in the Niger Adaptive Safety Net Project 2. With the recent additional financing**, effective since July 2021, the total financing of the Sahel Adaptive Safety Net Project 2 is US\$210 million, US\$180 of which is financed by IDA and US\$30 million by the SASPP.<sup>38</sup> The project aims to improve the capacity of the Niger adaptive safety nets system to respond to shocks and to provide access for poor and vulnerable people to safety nets and accompanying measures. It will provide monthly cash transfers over 24 months to 120,000 impoverished and vulnerable households, including 30,000 households affected by COVID-19 shock. 100,000 of these households are expected to receive human capital building measures, and 50,000 will benefit from productive inclusion measures. The project also provides emergency cash transfers in response to climate-shocks and COVID-19. Along with a one-off emergency transfer that was provided to 375,000 households affected by COVID-19, the project is supporting the drought-response program, which was launched in January 2022.

It is currently providing monthly transfers to over 15,300 households over a period of 12 months. In 2021, the one-off cash support was provided to 13,200 households affected by floods. Finally, the project supports cash-for-work measures that will benefit 66,000 households.

**For Niger, SASPP financial support is contributing to the strengthening of the ASP delivery system**, providing financing for medium-term support to 30,000 COVID-19-affected households via regular cash transfers over a period of two years and productive inclusion measures and expanding the coverage of climate-shock response programs.

### KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN FY22

**In FY22, the Government made important progress towards initiating the revisions of the National Policy for Social Protection (Politique Nationale de la Protection Sociale) with the support of the WB team.** The Policy has been in place and unchanged since 2011. The Policy Review Committee was appointed, and technical working groups were established for

<sup>38</sup>The Niger Adaptive Safety Net Project 2 has been in implementation since June 2019, and it is scheduled to close in June 2026.

the review of the Policy. The recently finalized concept note for the revision of the Policy includes detailed next steps for the Policy revision process. The adoption of the revised Policy is planned for FY24.

**The Registre Social Unifié (Unified Social Registry, RSU) has moved into the practical design phase in FY22.** The Government made important advances in the implementation of the RSU by committing to a dedicated calendar and the drafting of the RSU operations manual. The manual outlines the RSU's objectives, the data and information to be collected, provides the detailed processes required for data collection and quality control processes, program applications, database management, infrastructure, and presents the criteria for data protection and access to the data, as well as institutional and legislative settings. With the support of the WB team, the Government's RSU unit within the Dispositif National de Prévention et de la Gestion des Crises has already completed the first two of four chapters of the RSU manual. As next steps, the RSU unit will complete the remaining chapters of the RSU manual and submit them for approval by the Technical Committee of the RSU. This will be followed by the adoption of a legal act formally establishing the RSU and outlining its key technical characteristics.

**The support of the SASPP was also critical for advancing several additional reforms that aim at further strengthening the ASP delivery system in Niger.** One of these reforms is the modernization of the benefit payment system and the preparation of a pilot program for digital payments. In collaboration with the CGAP, an assessment of the overall digital payments environment in Niger was completed in addition to an assessment of the current payment mechanism of the Niger Adaptive Safety Net Project 2. A feasibility study and an outline for a potential digital payments pilot were also prepared. The pilot is scheduled to start in Niamey in the first semester of 2023. The SASPP support was also key for the reform of the Niger Adaptive Safety Net Project GRM. Along with the strengthening of the existing GRM processes, the system will be enhanced by the introduction of a centralized "Green Line," a cost-free telephone line that will facilitate the submission of claims and concerns regarding the ASP programs. The reform is well on its way, with several preparatory documents completed in 2022, while the introduction of the green line is scheduled for FY23. Finally, with the support of the SASPP, the Government has started the reform of the Niger Adaptive Safety Net Project

Management Information System (MIS). The project currently uses an open-source MIS to collect, store, process, and disseminate program information. The MIS was originally designed to manage a single program but has grown over the years to meet new needs. In FY22, the functionalities, strengths, and weaknesses of the current MIS were assessed, and priority activities to address the key challenges were identified. These activities have established the foundation for the implementation of the MIS improvements.

**The program also supported several shock-response interventions.** Along with completing the implementation of the emergency COVID-19 response and flood response, a pilot of an early drought-response was launched in FY22. The emergency COVID-19 response and the flood response programs completed in early FY22 provided one-off cash transfers to almost 400,000 households (about 375,000 received COVID-19 emergency support, and 13,200 households received flood response). Besides finalization of the implementation of these responses, the shock-response agenda in this FY focused strongly on the drought-response pilot. The SASPP has been providing technical assistance for designing and preparing a drought-response program in Niger since 2020. The shock response pilot is designed to be activated automatically in response to drought using a satellite-based trigger (based on the Water Requirement Satisfaction Index, WRSI). Once the predefined trigger has been reached, the shock-response cash transfer program is scaled up and coverage extended to additional beneficiary households. The program was activated for the first time in FY22. A total of 15,200 drought-affected households are now receiving monthly emergency cash transfers. The program payments started in March 2022, three months before the traditional lean season response provided by humanitarian actors. The drought-response pilot program is also being evaluated by a randomized controlled trial which is partially financed by the SASPP regional thematic area on climate shock-responsive delivery systems (see Pillar B above). In May 2022, a workshop was held with the Government steering committee of the drought-response pilot, drawing first lessons learned. These will feed into future iterations of the drought-response program. Furthermore, the WB led a technical review of the Water Requirement Satisfaction Index (WRSI) trigger index, which conducted a quantitative analysis of the predictive power of the chosen index and others for millet crop performance after harvest. Results of this review are expected for FY23.

**TABLE 10****Niger FY22 Activities and FY23 Priorities by ASP Building Block**

<b>BUILDING BLOCKS</b>	<b>ACTIVITY SUMMARY AND OUTPUT AS OF JUNE 2022</b>	<b>FY23 PRIORITIES</b>
<b>Programs and delivery systems</b>	The team supported developing a detailed implementation plan of ASP programs, addressing implementation challenges.	Continued technical support to the Government in the implementation of ASP programs.
	Drought-response: - Drought-response pilot operations manual - Drought-response pilot financial analysis tool & handbook - Technical protocol for obtaining and processing early warning trigger data - Lessons learned from the first year of pilot use of drought triggers. Continued analysis and technical assistance on drought triggers for early response.	Continued technical assistance for program preparation and implementation (including manuals and protocols that guide program implementation and preparation). Update drought-response pilot documentation reflecting potential changes for FY23 implementation.  Technical assistance on potential adjustment of drought triggers for FY23 implementation of drought-response pilot program.
	Completed the identification of priority areas for MIS improvement. Ongoing technical assistance to support the development of the first additional module (on grievance redress).	Continued technical assistance for MIS improvement: - Development of a benefit payments module - Development of a central M&E dashboard -Decentralization of MIS for regional access
	Urban Proxy Means Test (PMT) tool validated.	Technical assistance to analyze feasibility of simplifying the targeting tool using the SCOPE approach.
	Ongoing technical assistance to strengthen the GRM and introduction of a “green line” (pilot design completed). Support the Government to facilitate the finalization of the GRM manual revisions.	Finalization of GRM module in project MIS. Implementation and evaluation of “green line” pilot.
	With CGAP, completion of assessment of digital payments environment Niger; assessment of ASP’s payments mechanisms; and design of digital payments pilot in urban areas. The analytical work on the possibility of introducing a remote cash payment monitoring system was dropped, since the existing project MIS already includes a remote payment monitoring system.	Rollout of digital payments pilot program in urban areas from January 2023 and subsequent evaluation.
	Preparation of terms of reference for process evaluation. Terms of reference were informed by the comprehensive analysis of project implementation challenges, key action roadmap, and implementation calendar completed with the project team.	Implementation of process evaluation. The evaluation will look at all the processes related to implementing ASP programs. The aim is to identify the opportunities for their streamlining and improved adaptiveness.
	Internal security risk assessment for Niger was completed.	Development of security risk management plan.
	Ongoing technical assistance on strengthening public outreach. The communications strategy was revised and updated. Public dissemination event of impact evaluation on productive inclusion in May 2022, discussions with the Ministerial Council and WB VP in June 2022.	Continued technical assistance to enhance communications on the ASP.
	Ongoing technical assistance supporting the implementation of the productive inclusion program.	Ongoing technical assistance supporting the implementation and possible expansion of the productive inclusion program.

**TABLE 10 CONTINUES ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE**

**TABLE 10 (CONTINUED)**

**Niger FY22 Activities and FY23 Priorities by ASP Building Block**

BUILDING BLOCKS	ACTIVITY SUMMARY AND OUTPUT AS OF JUNE 2022	FY23 PRIORITIES
Data and information	Support for elaboration of the operations manual of the RSU: The outline of the operations manual has been agreed upon. The technical assistance enabled finalizing of the first two of four chapters of the Manual.	Continued technical assistance to support the finalization of the RSU operations manual and necessary legislation, as well as the RSU development process.  Finalization of the half-life study to assess the needs for RSU data updates.
	Overlap analysis of the RSU harmonized questionnaire has been completed, and recommendations have been put forward to optimize data collection through a modular data structure approach.	technical assistance to optimize the core data structures of the harmonized questionnaire.
	Stocktaking report on EWS in Niger was completed.	The report is being peer-reviewed and will be published.
Finance	The finalization of the DRF diagnostic study was delayed to FY23, due to changes in the designated inter-ministerial committee.	Continued technical assistance to government inter-ministerial committee.  The WB provided technical assistance to the DRF study and will support the committee in understanding the findings and taking the next steps to develop a DRF strategy.
Institutional arrangements and partnerships	A workshop to foster a shared understanding of ASP and stimulate better coordination across interventions was delayed due to COVID-19 related travel constraints.	Conduct workshop. Participants to include key stakeholders from the humanitarian, DRM, and SP sectors.
	Ongoing support to the drafting of a policy options paper to facilitate the revision of the National Strategy on Adaptive Social Protection to support the definition of a government-led vision for the ASP and strengthen government ownership and leadership.  The roadmap for revising national social protection policy finalized.	Ongoing support to the Government in finalizing the revisions to the National Strategy.
	Ongoing technical assistance on options for building collaboration and synergies with humanitarian actors in line with the nexus of humanitarian and development assistance.  Close coordination on 2021/22 drought-response with UNICEF (used ASP infrastructure for delivery) and WFP (aligned with drought-response pilot parameters).	Continued technical assistance. Facilitate early coordination before the end of the agricultural season with UNICEF and WFP to agree on standard parameters for drought response.
	Ongoing technical assistance for identifying ways to reinforce the M&E unit at the Permanent Secretary of the Dispositif level to ensure government leadership and strengthen its capacity to coordinate safety net interventions.	Technical assistance to support the implementation of the identified reinforcements, e.g., indicator selection, measurement, data collection, quality control, and analysis, capacity-building, and system development or strengthening.

## 4.7 SENEGAL

**SASPP activities in Senegal are anchored in the Senegal Social Safety Net project.** This project, approved in FY14, has benefited from IDA and SASPP contributions in the order of US\$108.55 million (of which US\$11.05 million was from the SASPP MDTF). The project seeks to establish building blocks of a social safety net system aimed at making social assistance responsive to climate-related and other shocks, as well as to increase coverage of targeted and adaptive cash transfers to poor and vulnerable households. The project aims to reach over 72,000 households through shock cash transfers, agricultural transfers, and productive inclusion activities. Additional financing of US\$110 million (of which US\$30 million from the SASPP MDTF) became effective also on October 12, 2021, bringing the total budget to US\$218.5 million.

**A US\$100 million follow-on Adaptive Social protection operation was also prepared and approved in FY22.** It will secure support to the ASP agenda for 2022–2027 and focuses on system reinforcement, programs to strengthen climate resilience, and shock-responsive assistance.

### KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN FY22

**The US\$110 million Additional Financing for the Social Safety Net Project (of which US\$30 million are from the SASPP MDTF) became effective on October 12, 2021.** The additional financing was designed to advance the ASP agenda by scaling up impactful programs and generalizing the use of ASP systems to boost the efficiency of social spending and shock-responses, especially in the aftermath of the COVID-19 crisis.

**The additional financing was used to finance a large exceptional cash transfer operation** aiming to deliver CFAF 80,000 (about US\$150) to all 550,000 households in the Single National Registry (Registre National Unique, RNU) to help poor households cope with the economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic and the sharp inflation crisis. The operation was officially launched by the President of Senegal on May 10, 2022. Between mid-May and mid-July, the operation was launched in nine out of 14 regions, covering about 58 percent of beneficiaries. Implementation was suspended during the electoral campaign for the legislative elections and resumed mid-August in the five remaining

regions. For the first time, key building blocks of the ASP system were leveraged at scale: Payments were processed digitally through mobile payment operators using beneficiary lists drawn from the national registry.

**For the third consecutive year, relief to flood-affected populations was delivered to 6,090 households during the 2021 rainy season by the ASP system** based on a rigorous assessment of damages and with a differentiated compensation depending on the inclusion of households in the RNU. The government also implemented shock-responsive assistance to 223 households affected by fires in 2021.

**Preparatory activities are almost completed for the nationwide scale-up of the productive inclusion program Yokk Koom Koom.** With support from the Bank team, the government finalized an enhanced design of the productive program based on lessons learned from the 2017–19 pilot. Local experts were identified and recruited to develop new training contents, program materials and operational manuals. The selection of beneficiary communities was carried out through public lotteries in every district of the country, paving the way to a rapid roll-out in FY23.

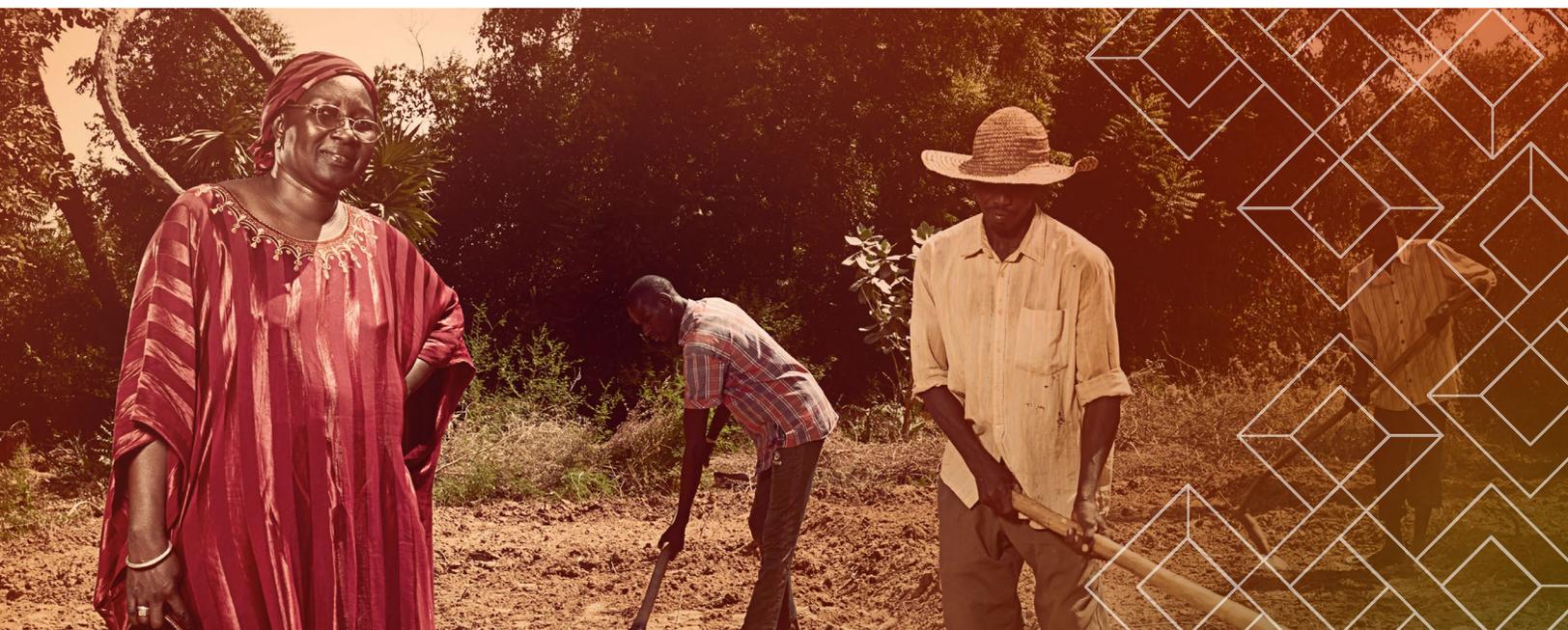
**During FY22, the WB team supported the RNU Directorate in estimating vulnerability and preparing a vulnerability map that served as a basis for establishing the quotas of extension of the registry.** The RNU was institutionalized by presidential decree and established as the mandatory tool for targeting all social programs in the country in 2021. The RNU includes close to 550,000 households nationwide—about 30 percent of the population. The vulnerability map, which was developed during FY22 developed in partnership with Senegal's National Statistics Agency (Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie), covers admin three level and estimated the overall vulnerability rate to be 55 percent of the population, corresponding to one million households that are either poor or at risk of falling into poverty. As such a new objective of reaching one million households total in the registry in 2022 was set, with the aim of covering not only the entire poor population but also those vulnerable to falling into poverty in case of shocks. The overall vulnerability ratio considers the level and source of vulnerability by studying the relative impact of idiosyncratic and covariate shocks on households' vulnerability.

**In August 2021, the Government of Senegal issued a decree modifying the status of the National Solidarity Fund (Fonds de Solidarité Nationale, FSN), anchoring it in the ministry in charge of social protection (Ministère du Développement Communautaire, de l'Équité, Sociale, et Territorial—MDCEST) with the mandate to design and implement shock response programs.** The WB team has been supporting the FSN in developing its strategic documents and revising its financing procedures manual and operation manuals throughout FY22. The FSN is exploring using a satellite-based trigger to provide early assistance to drought-affected households. The WB team provided technical assistance to the FSN in assessing the relevance of using a satellite-based trigger as a mechanism to provide an early response to drought-related food insecurity. The policy dialogue around early action involved the Food Security Coordination Agency (Secrétariat Exécutif au Conseil National de Sécurité Alimentaire, Se-CNSA) with the objective of strengthening the collaboration between key government agencies involved in response to food insecurity. The FSN will aim to operationalize the early response program in FY23 to provide relief to households that might suffer from drought conditions following the 2022 rainy season.

**In FY22, the WB team helped the Government set up a process evaluation of the Agricultural Resilience program that aims at boosting the income and productivity of smallholder farmers.** The program provides beneficiaries with technical training on best agricultural practices and a cash grant before the beginning of the rainy season.

The evaluation was implemented between April and June 2022. The evaluation team analyzed M&E data, conducted interviews with key informants, and carried out focused group discussions with beneficiaries and field workers in charge of implementing the program. The evaluation confirmed the relevance of the program in helping farmers invest in agricultural production. However, the evaluation indicated that implementation of the technical trainings to farmers and the delivery of cash grants suffered substantial delays in some regions, which limited the impact of the program. Timing the provision of the program to farmers is critical to maximizing its impact. It is indeed crucial that farmers time crop planting with the weather, and there is a short window of opportunity to ensure that crops receive enough rain before the dry season begins.

**In FY22, the WB team launched the preparation of a public expenditure review of the social protection sector that will assess the share and importance of social protection expenditures in Senegal.** The expenditure review of social protection programs will explore the opportunities to improve administrative efficiency and the impact of social protection spending. The public expenditure review will provide a baseline for future trend analysis in budget allocation and execution and effectively monitor progress on the contribution of social protection towards sustainable development of social protection and the achievement of national social protection policy.



**TABLE 11****Senegal FY22 Activities and FY23 Priorities by ASP Building Block**

<b>BUILDING BLOCKS</b>	<b>ACTIVITY SUMMARY AND OUTPUT AS OF JUNE 2022</b>	<b>FY23 PRIORITIES</b>
<b>Programs and delivery systems</b>	Senegal launched an exceptional operation of cash transfers to the 550,000 households registered in the RNU. Implementation is ongoing.	The exceptional cash transfers will be delivered through August 2022. Assistance to households affected by floods is planned for August–October 2022.  An early food security response will be deployed starting in January 2023.
	Preparation activities (design of the content, targeting, capacity building) are ongoing for the scale-up of the productive inclusion program to 45,000 households.	The productive program will begin implementation over the course of FY23.
	Preparation activities to support access to inputs by vulnerable farmers took place, but delays in the inter-ministerial cooperation led to canceling the operation in 2022.	A scaled-up operation is planned for FY23.
<b>Data and information</b>	Analytical work was conducted to produce vulnerability quotas at the commune level, which will be the basis for a rigorous expansion of the RNU, financed through the SASPP.	Community-based targeting followed by a survey by the National Statistical Office will be carried out throughout FY23 to achieve the expansion.
	The team conducted and delivered an analysis of the characteristics of RNU households, the inclusion of pastoral populations in the RNU.	The RNU data will be used to assess the effectiveness of the exceptional cash transfer operation and analyze the profiles of harder-to-reach beneficiaries.
<b>Finance</b>	Dialog on risk financing strategy with the FSN, which has become the key institutional anchor of shock-responsive programs.	Provide technical assistance to the FSN to ensure better financial preparedness to respond to climate covariate shocks.
	Data collection for the public expenditure review was initiated, through in-country work and updated program data. Consultants were hired and introduced formally to the government.	The public expenditure review will be prepared and disseminated in FY23.
<b>Institutional arrangements and partnerships</b>	Ongoing dialog on the Programme National de Bourses de Sécurité Familiale (PNBSF) institutionalization in the context of the WB's second Development Policy Operation (budget support). The operation will include the PNBSF formalization as a prior action.	The dialog will continue, to inform the upcoming budget support operation in FY23.
	A Presidential decree institutionalized the RNU in August 2021. The decree lays out requirements for the use and maintenance of the RNU.	Continued technical assistance to enhance communications on the ASP.
	Ongoing technical assistance to help the FSN establish operational documents, build internal capacity, and develop triggering mechanisms.	Continued technical support and capacity building of the FSN, to strengthen the government's shock-response capacity.
	The stress test was applied in meetings with government counterparts in February 2022, and the findings were incorporated in the preparation of the new safety operation for Senegal.	

# APPENDIXES

## APPENDIX 1 RESULTS FRAMEWORK

		END TARGETS			ACHIEVED				
		BASELINE		TARGETS					
				FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	
<b>1. GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS</b>									
1.1	Cumulative number of technical and advisory outputs on institutional arrangements	4	20	8	13	19	20	9	
1.2	Degree of recognition of role of ASP in Disaster Risk Management in national policy or strategy documents [scale of 1-5]	2.33	3				3		
1.3	Number of countries where WB has an ongoing MoU with WFP and/or UNICEF	3	6	3	4	6	6	3	
1.4	Number of governments who have committed own financing to shock response through ASP mechanisms	0	3	0	1	1	3	0	
1.5	Number of governments who sustained financing to shock response through ASP mechanisms over multiple years	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	
<b>2. PROGRAMMES AND THEIR DELIVERY SYSTEMS</b>									
2.1	Cumulative number of households benefitting from climate shock response cash transfers (CT) funded by SASPP		160,000	2,000	116,000	150,000	160,000	7,700	
2.2	Cumulative number of individuals benefitting from climate shock response CT funded by SASPP	1,006,000	14,000	740,000	946,000	1,006,000		64,680	
2.3	Cumulative number of women benefitting from climate shock response CT funded by SASPP	503,000	7,000	370,000	473,000	503,000		32,340	
2.4	Annual number of households benefitting from climate shock response CT funded by SASPP	119,000	2,000	114,000	119,000	10,000		7,700	
2.5	Annual number of individuals benefitting from climate shock response CT funded by SASPP	726,000	14,000	726,000	716,000	60,000		64,680	
2.6	Annual number of female recipients of climate shock response CT funded by SASPP	151,900	1,000	142,900	151,900	0		7,520	
2.7	Annual number of women benefitting from climate shock response CT funded by SASPP	363,000	7,000	363,000	358,000	30,000		32,340	
2.8	Annual number of children aged 0-5 benefitting from climate shock response CT funded by SASPP								
2.9	Annual number of individuals with disabilities benefitting from climate shock response CT funded by SASPP								
2.1	Annual number of households benefitting COVID-19 CT funded by SASPP	224,948	224,948	30,000	30,000			130,097	
2.11	Annual number of individuals benefitting from COVID-19 CT funded by SASPP	1,726,568	1,726,568	210,000	210,000			866,206	
2.12	Annual number of female recipients of COVID-19 CT funded by SASPP	167,574	167,574	15,000	15,000			229,299	
2.13	Annual number of women benefitting from COVID-19 CT funded by SASPP	863,284	863,284	105,000	105,000			433,103	
2.14	Annual number of children aged 0-5 benefitting from COVID-19 CT funded by SASPP							104,405	
2.15	Annual number of individuals with disabilities benefitting from COVID-19 CT funded by SASPP							9,998	
2.16	Cumulative number of individuals receiving productive inclusion activities funded by SASPP	46,789	109,989	52,789	79,989	99,989	109,989	46,789	
2.17	Cumulative number of women receiving productive inclusion activities funded by SASPP	29,434	65,762	32,434	49,262	60,762	65,762	29,434	
2.18	Cumulative number of technical and advisory outputs on productive inclusion funded by SASPP	0	6	4	6	6	6	4	
2.19	% of payments that are digital (applies to all payments except where noted otherwise)	20%	36%	27%	29%	29%	36%	23%	
2.2	% of payments that are done on time (as per the operational guidelines, applies to all payments except when noted otherwise)	86%	89%	86%	87%	88%	89%	81%	
2.21	Number of countries with shock-response mechanism informed by results from impact evaluations	0	3	0	0	1	3	0	
2.22	Share of GRM complaints resolved in a timely manner (as per the operational guidelines, applies to all complaints except where noted otherwise)	68%	79%	61%	67%	72%	79%	79%	
2.23	Cumulative number of technical and advisory outputs on adapting to insecurity and forced displacement	0	14	8	12	14	14	8	
2.24	Cumulative number of technical and advisory outputs on the link between human capital and climate change, and accompanying measures	0	12	4	8	12	12	4	
<b>3. FINANCE</b>									
3.1	Number of countries that have adopted disaster risk financing strategy for ASP	0	4	1	1	2	4	1	
3.2	Degree of readiness of financing to ensure timely response to disasters [scale of 1-5]	2	2.8				2.8		
3.3	Cumulative number of technical and advisory outputs on risk financing	3	10	4	8	9	10	5	
<b>4. DATA AND INFORMATION</b>									
4.1	Cumulative number of households in social registries	1,665,000	4,194,000	2,677,000	2,992,000	3,844,000	4,194,000	2,756,295	
4.2	Number of households in the registry, relative to the number of poor households	39%	76%	50%	55%	72%	76%	52%	
4.3	Share of households in the registry with up-to-date information, as per the operational guidelines		65%	88%	83%	90%	65%	57%	
4.4	Cumulative number of technical and advisory outputs on adaptive social registries	7	22	11	14	20	22	11	
4.5	Number of countries with second ASP stress test	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	
4.6	Cumulative number of technical and advisory outputs on poverty and vulnerability	6	14	9	11	14	14	11	
4.7	Degree of ability of national early warning systems to monitor and alert about one or more shocks [scale 1-5]	2.83	3.33				3.33		

Note: Some definitions and targets were revised from the framework presented in the Annual Report for FY21, to clarify definitions and reflect increased data coverage.

## APPENDIX 2 SASPP FUNDING

### TABLE 12

Investment Projects Supporting ASP and Contribution from SASPP, Phases 1 and 2, 2014–22

	Parent Project ID	Project Name	Board Approval Date	Resource Allocation, US\$ millions		
				IDA	Government	SASPP
Burkina Faso	P124015*	Burkina Faso: Social Safety Net Project	23-Apr-14	50		
	P160371*	Burkina Faso: Additional Financing for Social Safety Net Project	7-Dec-16			6#
	P169252	Burkina Faso: Scale-Up and Responding to the Needs of Refugees and Host Communities	29-May-19	100		10
	P173335	Burkina Faso: Third Additional Financing for the Social Safety Net Project	29-Jul-21			30
	P156479*	Safety Nets project	1-Sep-16			5#
Chad	P164748*	Chad: Refugees and Host Communities Support Project	12-Sep-18	60		
	P172255	Chad: Additional Financing to Refugees and Host Communities Support Project	8-Sep-20	75		6
Mali	P127328	Emergency Safety Nets project (Jigisemejiri)	30-Apr-13	70		
	P157892*	Safety Nets Project (Jigisemejiri)	1-Sep-16			10#
	P165064	Safety Nets Project (Jigisemejiri)	5-Jul-18	52		2.4
	P150430*	Mauritania: Social Safety Net System Project	15-May-15	15	10	4#
Mauritania	P171125	Mauritania: Social Safety Net System Project 2	10-Mar-20	45	20	7
	P175778	Mauritania: Additional Financing for the Social Safety Net System Project 2	15-Apr-21			13
	P155846*	Niger Adaptive Safety Net Project	16-Apr-16	22.5		8.5#
Niger	P166602*	Niger Adaptive Safety Net Project 2	3-Jan-19	80		
	P173013	Niger Adaptive Safety Net Project 2 Additional Financing	2-Mar-21	100		30
Senegal	P133597*	Senegal Safety Net Project	29-Apr-14	40.5		
	P156160*	Social Safety Net	24-Aug-16			11.05#
	P162354*	Senegal: Additional Financing to the Social Safety Net Project	3-Jan-19	57		
	P173344	Third additional financing for Social Safety Net Project	15-Jun-21	80		30
<b>TOTAL:</b>				<b>847</b>	<b>30</b>	
<b>Phase 1</b>						<b>44.55</b>
<b>Phase 2</b>						<b>128.4</b>

\* indicates project is closed. # indicates funding from phase 1. Government funding does not include resources allocated by Government to ASP outside IDA projects. Phase 1 total amount represents committed amounts. Actual disbursed amounts total to \$42.022M.

## APPENDIX 2 SASPP FUNDING

### TABLE 13

Status of Donor Contributions, as of June 2022 (Phase 2)

Customer Name	Currency	Amount in Country Currency	Amount in US\$	Paid in Country Currency	Paid in US\$
United Kingdom— Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	GBP	15,100,000.00	18,666,556.00	4,600,000.00	6,066,556.00
Wellspring Philanthropic Fund (WPF)	USD	1,350,000.00	1,350,000.00	1,350,000.00	1,350,000.00
France—Agence Française de Développement	EUR	6,000,000.00	7,026,000.00	6,000,000.00	7,026,000.00
Germany— Bundesministerium für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit	EUR	130,000,000.00	153,444,150.01	130,000,000.00	153,444,150.01
Denmark—Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs	DKK	140,000,000.00	21,516,146.48	140,000,000.00	21,516,146.48
<b>Total</b>			<b>202,002,852.49</b>		<b>189,402,852.49</b>

### TABLE 14

Financial Status of Recipient-Executed Trust Funds, as of June 2022 (Phase 2)\*

Trust Fund Name	Grant Amount	Disbursements	Fund Balance
Burkina Faso RETF: Scale-Up and Responding to the Needs of Refugees and Host Communities	10,000,000.00	9,983,668.21	16,331.79
Burkina Faso - Third Additional Financing to the Social Safety Net Project	30,000,000.00	1,545,690.61	28,454,309.39
Chad—ASPP RETF additional financing Refugees and Host Communities Support Project in Chad	6,000,000.00	3,802,664.75	2,197,335.25
Mali—Safety Nets Project (Jigisemejiri)	2,400,000.00	1,229,843.95	1,170,156.05
Mauritania Adaptive Social Protection	7,000,000.00	7,000,000.00	-
Mauritania ASP additional financing -1	13,000,000.00	11,914,228.61	1,085,771.39
Niger RETF Adaptive Safety Net Project additional financing 2	30,000,000.00	1,018,262.59	28,981,737.41
Senegal Safety Net additional financing	30,000,000.00	8,906,850.43	21,093,149.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>128,400,000.00</b>	<b>45,401,209.15</b>	<b>82,998,790.06</b>

\* Note: In addition to the SASPP MDTF funded activities, the AFD has provided parallel co-financing to Mauritania and Mali. As of June 2022, a co-financing of €5m has been approved for Mauritania (of which €2.5m have been disbursed) and co-financing of €10m has been approved for Mali (of which €4m have been disbursed).

## APPENDIX 2 SASPP FUNDING

### TABLE 15

Financial Status of Regional Bank-Executed Trust Funds, as of June 2022 (Phase 2)

Trust Fund Name	Original Budget	Commitments	Expenses	Available Budget
Overall Regional Program	1,400,000.00	34,322.50	930,441.76	435,235.74
Poverty, Vulnerability, and Resilience	800,000.00	64,134.54	492,093.08	243,772.38
Shock-Responsive Social Protection	1,960,000.00	164,555.55	774,841.84	1,020,602.61
Productive Inclusion and Women's Empowerment	1,393,000.00	148,036.64	1,104,774.79	140,188.57
Fragility and Forced Displacement	950,000.00	97,318.75	735,124.72	117,556.53
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,503,000.00</b>	<b>508,367.98</b>	<b>4,037,276.19</b>	<b>1,957,355.83</b>

Note that activities under the ASP and Human Capital Pillar are financed under the "Overall Regional Program" account.

### TABLE 16

Financial Status of Country Bank-Executed Trust Funds, as of June 2022 (Phase 2)

Trust Fund Name	Original Budget	Commitments	Expenses	Available Budget
Burkina Faso	1,350,000.00	105,358.00	978,876.84	265,765.16
Chad	1,700,208.00	96,554.02	1,362,654.40	240,999.58
Mali	1,000,000.00	188,967.79	718,718.09	92,314.12
Mauritania	1,800,000.00	533,265.00	1,211,728.62	55,006.38
Niger	2,350,000.00	513,410.60	1,330,215.55	506,373.85
Senegal	1,200,000.00	501,063.93	698,854.23	81.84
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,400,208.00</b>	<b>1,938,619.34</b>	<b>6,301,047.73</b>	<b>1,160,540.93</b>

### TABLE 17

Financial Status of Management/Supervision Bank-Executed Trust Funds, as of June 2022 (phase 2)

Trust Fund Name	Original Budget	Commitments	Expenses	Available Budget
ASPP Regional Coordination Management and Administration	2,399,000.00	62,280.00	2,079,626.59	257,093.41
Burkina Faso	150,000.00	26,013.34	84,365.19	39,621.47
Chad	300,000.00	0	135,984.36	164,015.64
Mauritania	300,000.00	64,800.00	52,921.68	182,278.32
Niger	300,000.00	0	148,564.81	151,435.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,449,000.00</b>	<b>153,093.34</b>	<b>2,501,462.63</b>	<b>794,444.03</b>

This "technical assistance and analysis" resources support the various analytical and technical assistance activities; "supervision" resources support the supervision of Recipient-Executed Trust Funds.

## APPENDIX 3 PUBLICATIONS

	<b>Annual Report</b>	Sahel Adaptive Social Protection Program Annual Report: <a href="#">2016</a> , <a href="#">2017</a> , <a href="#">2018</a> , <a href="#">2019</a> , <a href="#">2020</a> , <a href="#">2021</a>
<b>Forthcoming</b>	<b>Study Report</b>	WBG/OPM: <a href="#">Linking humanitarian cash assistance and national social protection systems</a>
<b>Sep-22</b>	<b>Blog</b>	<a href="#">Stéphanie Brunelin, Jonathan Lain: Seasonal deprivation in the Sahel is large, widespread, but it can be anticipated and addressed / Au Sahel, la saisonnalité constitue un facteur de risque important mais qui peut être anticipé</a>
<b>Sep-22</b>	<b>Journal of Development Economics</b>	<a href="#">Patrick Premand, Oumar Barry: Behavioral change promotion, cash transfers and early childhood development: Experimental evidence from a government program in a low-income setting</a>
<b>Jun-22</b>	<b>Policy Brief</b>	<a href="#">Thomas Bossuroy, Markus Goldstein, Bassirou Karimou et al.: The Impact Of A Multi-Faceted Government-Led Program on Poor Households in Niger / Impact D'un Programme Public D'inclusion Économique Sur Les Ménages Pauvres Au Niger</a>
<b>May-22</b>	<b>Discussion Paper</b>	<a href="#">Silvia Fuselli, Mira Saidi, Afrah Alawi Al-Ahmadi: Adapting Social Protection to FCV and Insecurity: The Case of the Democratic Republic of Congo</a>
<b>May-22</b>	<b>Blog</b>	<a href="#">Thomas Bossuroy, Markus Goldstein, Patrick Premand, Julia Vaillant: Yes we can! Unbundling poverty graduation programs for cost-effective impact</a>
<b>Apr-22</b>	<b>Research Briefing</b>	<a href="#">Thomas Bossuroy, Markus Goldstein, Bassirou Karimou et al.: Tackling psychosocial and capital constraints to alleviate poverty</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summary</li> <li>• <a href="#">Impact des Mesures d'Inclusion Productive dans les Filet Sociaux Adaptatifs au Niger (this report contains a simplified version of the results of the above research briefing)</a></li> </ul>
<b>Apr-22</b>	<b>Blog</b>	<a href="#">Thomas Bossuroy, Patrick Premand: Cost-effective government intervention opens pathways out of extreme poverty for women in Niger</a>
<b>Mar-22</b>	<b>Blog</b>	<a href="#">Stéphanie Brunelin, Mahame Maliki Amadou, Felix Lung, Snjezana Plevko: Responding faster to droughts with satellites and adaptive social protection in Niger</a>
<b>Nov-21</b>	<b>WBG Operational and Policy Notes Series</b>	<a href="#">Stéphanie Brunelin, Jonathan Lain, Sharad Tandon: Anticipating Large and Widespread Seasonal Deprivation in the Sahel (Note 3)</a>
<b>Oct-21</b>	<b>Policy Research Working Paper</b>	<a href="#">Pascale Schnitzer; Quentin Stoeffler: Targeting for Social Safety Nets: Evidence from Nine Programs in the Sahe!</a>
<b>Apr-21</b>	<b>WBG Economic Update</b>	<a href="#">Burkina Faso Economic Update - Protecting the Poor During the Recovery and Beyond</a>

## APPENDIX 3 (CONTINUED) PUBLICATIONS

Apr-21	Blog	<a href="#">Thomas Bossuroy, Patrick Premand: Pathways out of extreme poverty? The cost-effectiveness of productive inclusion measures in Sahelian safety nets</a>
Mar-21	Policy Research Working Paper	<a href="#">Thomas Bossuroy, Markus Goldstein, Dean Karlan et al.: Pathways out of Extreme Poverty: Tackling Psychosocial and Capital Constraints with a Multi-faceted Social Protection Program in Niger</a>
Feb-21	Blog	<a href="#">Thomas Bossuroy, Patrick Premand: Resilience at scale: productive inclusion through safety nets in the Sahel</a>  <a href="#">Video: Productive Inclusion Measures in the Sahel / Mesures d'Inclusion Productive dans le Sahel</a>
2021	Guide for Practitioners	<a href="#">Disaster Risk Financing &amp; Insurance Program: Stress Testing Social Protection – A Rapid Appraisal of the Adaptability of Social Protection Systems and their Readiness</a>
2021	Case Study	<a href="#">Edward Archibald, Thomas Bossuroy, Patrick Premand: Productive Inclusion Measures and Adaptive Social Protection in the Sahel</a>
2021	Project Brief	<a href="#">Thomas Bossuroy, Patrick Premand: Productive Inclusion Measures in the Sahel / Les Mesures D'Accompagnement Productives dans le Sahel</a>
2021	WBG Economic Update	<a href="#">Chad 2021 Economic Update: Recovering from Shocks – Improving Macro-Fiscal Sustainability to Rebuild Better</a>
2021	WBG Economic Update	<a href="#">Mali Economic Update: Protecting the Vulnerable during the Recovery</a>
Dec-20	WBG Operational and Policy Notes Series	<a href="#">Stéphanie Brunelin, Aissatou Ouedraogo, Sharad Tandon: Five Facts about Shocks in the Sahel / Les Chocs au Sahel en Cinq Points (Note 1)</a>
Nov-20	WBG Operational and Policy Notes Series	<a href="#">Rebekka Grun, Mira Saidi, and Paul M. Bisca: Adapting Social Safety Net Operations to Insecurity in the Sahel (Note 2)</a>
Oct-20	Blog	<a href="#">Thomas Bossuroy, Christian Bodewig, Nuria Branders: After the rains: Assisting flood-affected households through adaptive social protection</a>
Sep-20	WBG Poverty and Equity Notes	<a href="#">Anais Dahmani-Scuitti, Jesse Doyle, Matthieu Lefebvre, Moritz Meyer, Anirudh Rajashekar: Mapping Deprivations in Mauritania</a>

## APPENDIX 3 (CONTINUED) PUBLICATIONS

Aug-20	WBG Blog	<a href="#">Rebekka Grun, Amina Semlali, Frieda Vandeninden: The virus that spurred Burkina Faso and African nations to scale up its social safety nets</a>
May-20	Evaluation	<a href="#">Evaluation des Processus de Mise en Œuvre du Projet Yook Koom</a>
May-20	Evaluation	<a href="#">Evaluation des Processus de Mise en Œuvre du Projet Mesures Productives</a>
Jan-20	Multi-country qualitative assessment	<a href="#">Thomas Bossuroy, Estelle Koussoubé, Patrick Premand: Constraints to Productive Employment Faced by Safety Nets Beneficiaries in the Sahel: Results of a Multi-Country Qualitative Assessment Program</a>
Nov-19	Results Brief	<a href="#">A Social Safety Net for the Poorest: Increasing Poor Households' Access to Safety Nets and Laying the Foundations for an Adaptive Social Safety Net System in Burkina Faso</a>
Aug-19	Impact Evaluation Design and Pre -Analysis Plan	<a href="#">Thomas Bossuroy, Patrick Premand et al.: Promoting Productive Inclusion and Resilience among the Poor: Multi-country Randomized Control Trial of the Sahel Adaptive Social Protection Program</a>
2019	Article in "Capital Finance International"	<a href="#">Rebekka Grun, Amina Semlali, Frieda Vandeninden: Can Safety Nets Close the Poverty Gap in Burkina Faso and Ensure Family Welfare?</a>
Dec-19	Report	<a href="#">Pascale Schnitzer: How to Target Households in Adaptive Social Protection Systems? Evidence from Humanitarian and Development Approaches in Niger</a>
2019	Report	<a href="#">Frieda Vandeninden, Rebekka Grun, Amina Semlali: The Way Forward for Social Safety Nets in Burkina Faso</a>  <a href="#">Overview</a>
Oct-18	WBG Feature Story	<a href="#">Burkina Faso: Boosting Rural Incomes to Break the Cycle of Intergenerational Poverty</a>
Oct-18	Blog	<a href="#">Investing in early childhood to break the poverty cycle: The case of Mauritania</a>  <a href="#">Investir dans la petite enfance pour briser le cycle de la pauvreté : le cas de la Mauritanie</a>
Apr-18	Policy Research Working Paper	<a href="#">Patrick Premand Pascale Schnitzer: Efficiency, Legitimacy and Impacts of Targeting Methods Evidence from an Experiment in Niger</a>

## APPENDIX 3 (CONTINUED) PUBLICATIONS

Sep-17	WBG Evidence to Policy Note Series	<a href="#">Strategic Impact Evaluation Fund: Niger: Can cash and behavioral change programs improve child development?</a>
Jul-17	Case Study	<a href="#">Henri Leturque: Strategic Collaboration between World Bank Group and World Food Programme: Bridging Humanitarian Assistance and Social Protection Systems</a>
2017	Briefing	<a href="#">Oumar Barry, Ali Mory Maïdoka, Patrick Premand: Promoting positive parenting practices in Niger through a cash transfer programme</a>
Sep-16	Policy Paper Working Paper	<a href="#">Quentin Stoeffler, Bradford Mills, Patrick Premand: Poor Households' Productive Investments of Cash Transfers - Quasi-Experimental Evidence from Niger</a>
Aug-16	Social Protection & Labor Discussion Paper	<a href="#">Pascale Schnitzer: How to Target Households in Adaptive Social Protection Systems? Relative Efficiency of Proxy Means Test and Household Economy Analysis in Niger</a>
Jun-16	Report	<a href="#">Poverty Global Practice Africa Region: Burkina Faso Poverty, Vulnerability, and Income Source</a>
Jun-16	Feature Story	<a href="#">In Senegal, A Safety Net System Designed to Break the Cycle of Poverty</a>
Jun-16	Video	<a href="#">Senegal: Protecting the Most Vulnerable from Disasters, Crisis and Shocks</a>
Apr-16	Report	<a href="#">Social Protection &amp; Labor Africa Region: Republic of Chad - Shaping Adaptive Safety Nets to Address Vulnerability</a>
2016	Brief	<a href="#">SASPP: Sahel Adaptive Social Protection Program: Addressing the Challenges of Climate Change and Disaster Risk for the Poor and Vulnerable</a>