

**COMBINED PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENTS / INTEGRATED  
SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET (PID/ISDS)  
ADDITIONAL FINANCING**

**Report No.:** PIDISDSA17521

**Date Prepared/Updated:** 09-May-2016

**I. BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

<b>Country:</b>	Senegal	<b>Project ID:</b>	P156160
		<b>Parent Project ID (if any):</b>	P133597
<b>Project Name:</b>	Social Safety Net (P156160)		
<b>Parent Project Name:</b>	Senegal Safety Net operation (P133597)		
<b>Region:</b>	AFRICA		
<b>Estimated Appraisal Date:</b>	25-Apr-2016	<b>Estimated Board Date:</b>	31-Aug-2016
<b>Practice Area (Lead):</b>	Social Protection & Labor	<b>Lending Instrument:</b>	Investment Project Financing
<b>Sector(s):</b>	Other social services (100%)		
<b>Theme(s):</b>	Social Safety Nets/Social Assistance & Social Care Services (80%), Natural disaster management (20%)		
<b>Borrower(s):</b>			
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	Délégation Générale à la Protection Sociale et la Solidarité Nationale, Government of Senegal		
<b>Financing (in USD Million)</b>			
	<b>Financing Source</b>	<b>Amount</b>	
	BORROWER/RECIPIENT	0.00	
	International Development Association (IDA)	0.00	
	Free-standing TFs AFR Human Development	11.05	
	Total Project Cost	11.05	
<b>Environmental Category:</b>	C - Not Required		
<b>Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note):</b>	The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate		
<b>Other Decision:</b>			
<b>Is this a</b>	No		

<b>Repeater project?</b>	
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## **B. Introduction and Context**

### **Country Context**

Although Senegal made steady gains in reducing monetary poverty during the early 2000s, this progress stalled in the second half of the decade. In marked contrast to the period between 2001 and 2005/06 when poverty declined from 55.2 to 48.3 percent on the back of strong economic growth, poverty is estimated to have declined only marginally over the subsequent five years to 46.7 percent in 2011. In rural areas, where poverty rates are now more than twice as high as in urban Dakar, poverty incidence fell from 65.1 in 2001 to 57.1 percent in 2011, with most of this change occurring in first half of the 2000s.

As the size of the population has expanded, the number of poor actually increased from 5.7 million in 2001 to more than 6.3 million in 2011. Poverty is still concentrated in rural areas, with nearly 70 percent of the poor in 2011 living in rural areas and dependent on agriculture. The urban poor number almost 2 million and are concentrated in Dakar and neighboring regions.

If the level and patterns of growth observed between 2006 and 2011 were maintained, poverty would only decrease to 43 percent by 2030. In addition to sluggish performance in per capita consumption growth, Senegal has experienced even lower consumption growth among the bottom 40 percent, that is, the less well-off in society. Simulations indicate that even with a higher percent annual growth rate in per capita consumption of around 2.6, equivalent to the median value globally for the 2006 to 2011 period, consumption growth for the bottom 40 percent would have to be faster than average by 2 percentage points in order to bring the national poverty rate to 3 percent by 2030. Poverty reduction targets will be hard to achieve without boosting the incomes of this segment of the population.

Despite the progress achieved towards increasing the income of poor households, the overall context remains that of high vulnerability to shocks. Natural disasters have slowed growth and increased the vulnerability of the whole economy. Over the last decade, Senegal has been hit by a series of major shocks, including recurring droughts and floods, the global food and fuel price crisis, the global financial crisis, and the contagion effects from the Ebola epidemic in neighboring countries. The security situation in neighboring countries is also a potential risk. Covariate shocks, such as rising prices of imported goods or the effects of global economic recession, strike Senegal particularly hard because of its small, open economy. Weather shocks, particularly droughts, are a recurring phenomenon in Senegal and are a major source of risk for rural households. At least 5 million Senegalese are exposed to drought risk, and flooding has also affected several regions, with effects on production and infrastructure, as well as loss of household assets.

### **Sectoral and institutional Context**

At the heart of its development strategy laid out in the Plan Sénégal Emergent in 2014, GoS has decided to develop a system of social safety net programs that address chronic poverty and support households that are vulnerable to shocks. In this context, the Government has put in place a Social Protection Delegation (Délégation Générale à la Protection Sociale et à la Solidarité Nationale, DGPSN) to lead the formulation of social protection public policies, the establishment of interventions, and the coordination of the sector, under the guidance of the

Steering Committee for the National Social Protection Strategy. The Bank supported the design of two of the core pillars of this effort: the National Unique Registry (Registre National Unique, RNU) that aims at providing a central mechanism for the targeting and coordination of safety nets; and the National Conditional Cash Transfer Program (Programme National de Bourses de SÃ©curitÃ© Familiale, PNBSF). Both were launched in 2014, with technical assistance from the Bank and are now supported by the original Project (the Senegal Safety Net Project) for which additional financing is sought. The agenda is ambitious ? creating the tools for a coherent system that can integrate interventions ? but it has the potential to significantly transform the sector and its impact on the vulnerable.

### **C. Proposed Development Objective(s)**

#### **Original Project Development Objective(s) - Parent**

The development objectives of the proposed Project are to support the establishment of building blocks for the social safety net system and to provide targeted cash transfers to poor and vulnerable households.

#### **Proposed Project Development Objective(s) - Additional Financing**

The development objectives of the proposed Additional Financing are to support the establishment of building blocks for the social safety net system and to increase the access of poor and vulnerable households to targeted and adaptive cash transfer programs.

#### **Key Results**

### **D. Project Description**

The proposed additional grant would help finance the costs associated with the support of the expansion of the ongoing Senegal Social Safety Net Project of US\$40.5 million. This Additional Financing (AF) will be financed by the Adaptive Social Protection Multi-Donor Trust Fund (ASP MDTF), whose objective is to increase access to effective adaptive social protection systems for poor and vulnerable populations in the Sahel. The proposed AF will implement some of the reforms and designs informed by the Bank-executed Non-Lending Technical Assistance also supported by the Adaptive Social Protection MDTF.

The proposed Additional Financing aims to scale up the existing Project and strengthen the foundations it has established for the social protection system (through a national registry and a nation-wide conditional cash transfer program that reaches all localities). It would also introduce adaptive elements in the social protection system to make poor households more resilient to shocks.

Accordingly, the team proposes to: (a) revise the PDO and associated Results Framework (revise targets and add new intermediary indicators), (b) scale up existing activities, (c) add new activities under existing components; (d) transfer the project monitoring responsibilities of the Social Safety Nets Steering Committee to the Technical Committee supporting the inter-ministerial committee for piloting the National Social Protection. Other institutional and implementation arrangements would be maintained, as well as the structure of the original Project. The team also proposes to reallocate some of the funds between disbursement categories of the initial Project, to reflect changes made to the cash transfer program design. These changes will be reflected in an amendment to the legal agreement of the parent project.

**Component Name**

Support to the development of the Social Safety Net System

**Comments (optional)**

Under Component 1: Support to the development of the Social Safety Net System, the AF will support (i) the expansion of the national unique registry to include households that are potentially vulnerable to shocks, (ii) the design of adaptive social protection instruments (both procedures to scale-up support in times of regular shocks and procedures to promote greater resilience and productive capacity among the poorest), (iii) the development of additional modules for the systems? Management Information System for adaptive interventions, (iv) further strengthen the grievance mechanisms, (v) the revision of relevant operation manuals and communication tools, and (vi) activities to continue strengthening the institutional capacity of actors of the social safety net system.

**Component Name**

Support to the national targeted cash transfer program for poor and vulnerable households

**Comments (optional)**

Under Component 2: Support to transfer programs for poor and vulnerable households, the AF will expand activities supported by the parent Project by supporting the implementation of adaptive social assistance programs, including (i) temporary expansion of the PNBSF or other temporary transfer programs for households affected by shocks, (ii) implementation of additional modules for the sensitization sessions to promote resilient behaviors, (iii) implementation of additional productive measures offered to selected beneficiaries, and (iv) linking beneficiaries to existing productive programs improved to cater to PNBSF beneficiaries. It would also support the management of these interventions, and a strong evaluation agenda in order to measure the impact of productive measures on resilience.

**E. Project location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)**

The Project will support a program with national coverage. There are not characteristics particularly relevant to safeguard analysis.

**F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists**

Salamata Bal (GSU01)

Yacouba Konate (GSU01)

**II. Implementation****Institutional and Implementation Arrangements**

The parent Project, the Senegal Social Safety Net operation, is financed by an IDA Grant of US\$40.5 million (SDR 26.20 million). The Project was approved by the Executive Directors on April 29, 2014 and became effective on August 7, 2014. It has a closing date of June 30th, 2019. The Project's PDO is to support the establishment of building blocks for the social safety net system and to provide targeted cash transfers to poor and vulnerable households. The Project has two components: (a) Support to the development of the social safety net system; (b) Support to the National Targeted Cash Transfer program for poor and vulnerable households.

Project implementation has been underway for 18 months and, after an initial period of complex recruitment and procurement processes, has been progressing satisfactorily. As indicated in the last Implementation Status and Results Report dated December 10, 2015, the Project is currently rated satisfactory for achievement of the PDO and moderately satisfactory in terms of Implementation Progress. During the initial phase, disbursements were somewhat limited (disbursement ratio of 10 percent), as systems were developed and complex procurement processes carried out (including the recruitment of payment agencies, regional representatives, and local Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) for the implementation of the programs in the communities throughout the entire territory). Now that these have been finalized, disbursement is expected to increase significantly as both cash transfers and promotion activities financed under component 2 (representing a total of US\$30 million) can be implemented in the first semester of 2016.

### III. Safeguard Policies that might apply

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	No	
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	No	
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	

### IV. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

#### A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

<b>1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:</b>
The project does not trigger any safeguard policies since the activities do not cause any adverse environmental or social impacts
<b>2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:</b>
<b>3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.</b>

<b>4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.</b>
<b>5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.</b>

***B. Disclosure Requirements***

<b>If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.</b>
<b>If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:</b>

***C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level***

<b>The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information</b>	
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
<b>All Safeguard Policies</b>	
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] NA [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]

**V. Contact point**

**World Bank**

Contact: Aline Coudouel

Title: Lead Economist

**Borrower/Client/Recipient**

Name:

Contact:

Title:

Email:

**Implementing Agencies**

Name: Délégation Générale à la Protection Sociale et la Solidarité Nationale  
Contact: Anta Sarr Diacko  
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**VI. For more information contact:**

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**VII. Approval**

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Aline Coudouel	
<i>Approved By</i>		
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Stefano Paternostro (PMGR)	Date: 09-May-2016
Country Director:	Name: R. Gregory Toulmin (CD)	Date: 13-May-2016