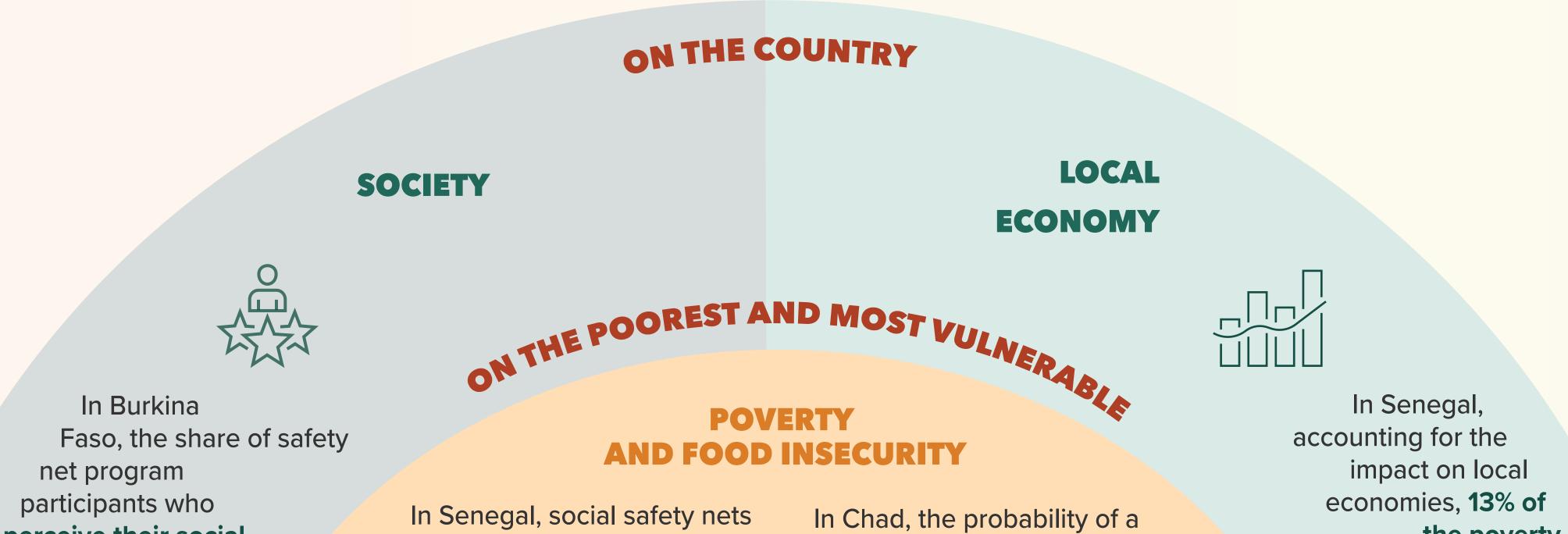
STRONG IMPACTS OF ADAPTIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION IN THE SAHEL

In the Sahel, Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) is a set of social protection policies, instruments and programs that promote the human capital, productivity and resilience of the poorest and strengthen their capacity to prepare for, cope with, and adapt to shocks.

ASP can have strong positive impacts on various dimensions in the Sahel: such as program participants' poverty levels, food insecurity, productivity and resilience; combined with significant broader impacts on the economy, society, and future generations.



perceive their social status as being above the average was multiplied by 2.5.



In Mauritania, social safety nets participants engage significantly more in social support and collective action in communities.

reduced extreme poverty in rural settings by 5 percentage points in only three years (2016-2019).

household often going a day without food has been reduced by 38% thanks to social safety nets.

the poverty reduction observed between 2011 and 2019 can be attributed to the safety net program.



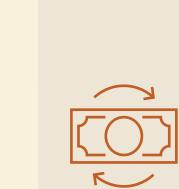


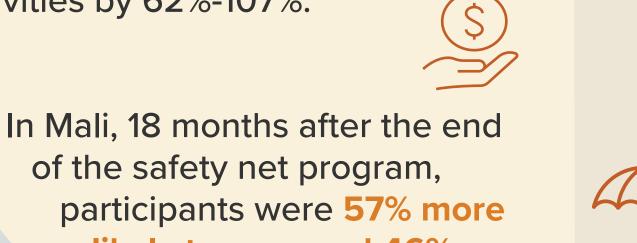
In Mauritania, social safety nets reduced by 25% the proportion of households that could not preserve their health and education expenditure following a shock.



ASP programs have a substantial impact on the economy – in Africa, on average, for every dollar invested, the incomes in the local economy increase by between \$1.30 to \$2.50 (+130% to 250%).







of the safety net program, participants were 57% more likely to save and 46% more likely to invest in productive assets than non-participants.





PRODUCTIVITY

the program ended,

inclusion program

In Niger, 18 months after

women in a productive

saw their incomes increase

activities by 62%-107%.

by 59%-100% and the share

coming from non-agriculture



In Mali, social safety nets increased by 56% the chances that a **teenage girl** enrolled in school was able to make it into the next grade.

FUTURE

GENERATIONS

non-participants.

In Burkina Faso, 12 to 15 months after the safety net program ended, participating children had a school enrolment rate 14.3% higher than

The evidence presented to illustrate the impacts comes from rigorous impact evaluations of ASP programs, which can include social safety nets, productive inclusion, shock response and other social protection program.

To know more visit www.worldbank.org/saspp



