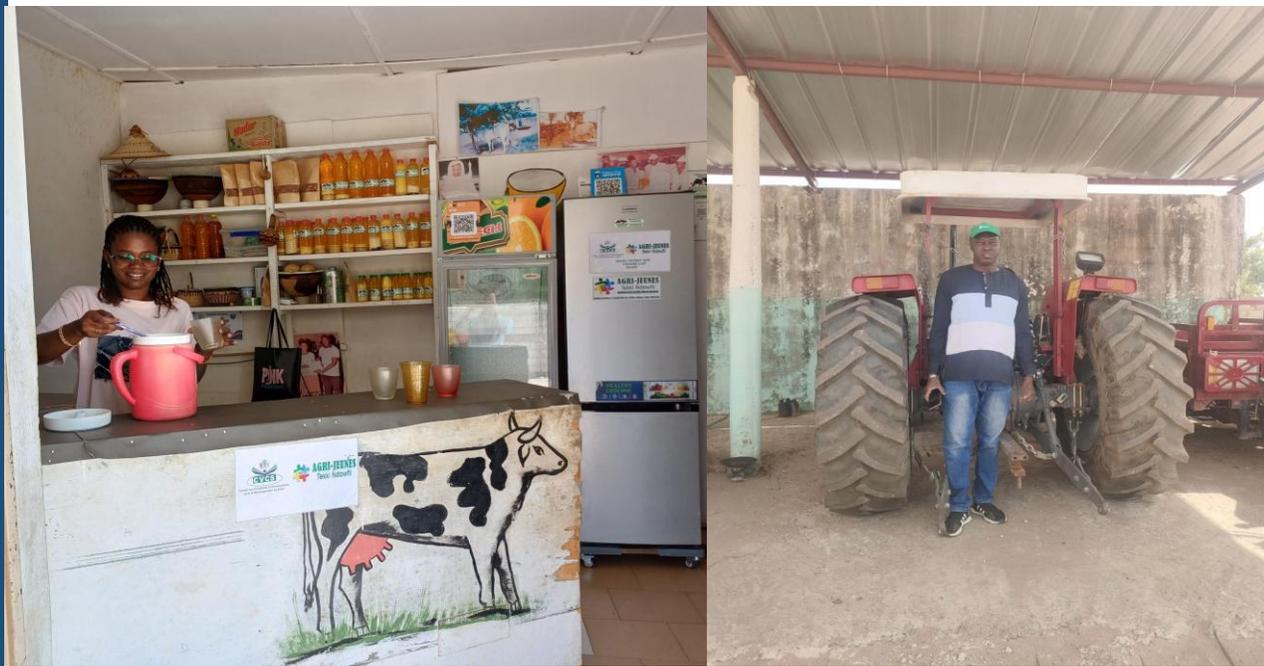


IOE



Investing in rural people

Independent Office of Evaluation



Country Strategy and Programme Evaluation in the Republic of Senegal

Presentation of the evaluation report

Oanh Nguyen, Lead Evaluation Officer - IOE

132nd
Evaluation
Committee

18 March 2026

- **Third CSPE in Senegal**
- **Objectives:** Evaluate the results and performance of IFAD's country strategy and programme in Senegal; Generate conclusions and recommendations to improve future partnerships between IFAD and the government.
- **Scope:** 2014-2025
 - Strategic aspects, lending and non-lending activities
 - Total cost: USD 1075.89 m; of which USD 340.19 m financed by IFAD
 - 12 projects (9 projects financed by IFAD loans and 3 projects financed by IFAD grants and supplementary resources)
- **Co-financiers:** Government of Senegal, beneficiaries and local private sector, World Bank, AfDB, Italy, GEF, Netherlands, Spain, OPEC Fund, GCF, others.

- Strong alignment with national priorities and adaptive capacity
- Geographic targeting and support to farmers' organizations → focus on vulnerable groups, especially women and youth.
- Limited involvement of decentralized structures
- Solid internal coherence and IFAD's comparative advantage recognized
- External coherence: constraints in joint capitalization and coordination
- Robust institutional partnerships
- Real, though occasional, contribution from political engagement
- Fragmented knowledge management, weak capitalization

- Improvements in agricultural productivity and production.
- Promising but fragile value chain dynamics; downstream potential underutilized
- Progress in youth inclusion
- Introduction of new financing instruments, implementation models, targeting mechanisms, and locally adapted technical solutions.
- Frequent delays at start-up, difficulties with disbursement
- Uneven economic efficiency



- Contribution to increased incomes, assets, and food availability for beneficiaries
- Strengthening of human capital, but limited impact on social capital
- Uneven results in food security and nutrition
- Strong participation of women
- Advances in women's access to productive resources and representation
- Fragile gains for young women, with limited leadership opportunities



- Collective financing mechanisms and local partnerships → economic empowerment of some cooperatives
- Limited socio-economic sustainability for weakly structured community organizations and informal user groups
- Infrastructures : sustainability varied by type and context, weakened by low local capacities
- Several technical innovations scaled from local pilots to national/regional programmes and integrated into ministry standards, though sustainability and replication remain constrained by financial and technical barriers.
- Natural resources management integrated unevenly
- Dissemination of adapted agricultural practices; growing climate financing

- IFAD's strengthened presence in Senegal → closer follow up, better responsiveness, smoother dialogue
- Active role of IFAD in project supervision and support, strong adaptability and corrective management → reoriented struggling projects, mobilized additional financing
- Country office performance improved with decentralization, though programme visibility among partners remained limited
- Government's strategic engagement varies by projects. Challenges include delays in counterpart funding, administrative bottlenecks.
- M&E remained weak and uneven, hindering measurement of results and impacts

- Strategic instrument supporting national priorities in a context of transition and transformation. Evolving toward an integrated approach
- Tangible results: productivity, economic diversification, social inclusion, though constrained by structural limitations
- Social inclusion progressing, but hindered by persistent disparities and structural barriers
- Contribution to policy dialogue and knowledge generation, yet limited impact due to lack of a clear advocacy, capitalization, and dissemination strategy
- Sustainability of achievements and integration of environmental and climate concerns remain challenges, shaped by local dynamics, organizational capacities and institutional support

- **Recommendation 1** : Make food systems transformation and climate change adaptation a strategic priority in the next COSOP.
- **Recommendation 2** : Prioritize youth employment and socio-economic integration in the next COSOP
- **Recommendation 3** : Position social equity as a driver of economic competitiveness and job creation, ensuring vulnerable groups can fully contribute to, and benefit from food sovereignty dynamics
- **Recommendation 4** : Strengthen monitoring, evaluation and learning at the country programme level.
- **Recommendation 5** : Enhance territorial governance, operational capacities, and the sustainability of investments

THANK YOU!