



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF) ¹

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: Multi-Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Senegal River Basin Climate Change Resilience Development Project		
Country(ies):	Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal	GEF Project ID: ²	5133
GEF Agency(ies):	WB (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	P131353
Other Executing Partner(s):	L'Organisation pour la mise en valeur du fleuve Senegal (OMVS)	Submission Date:	2013-02-07
GEF Focal Area (s):	Multi-focal Areas	Project Duration (Months)	60
Name of parent program (if applicable): ➤ For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/>		Agency Fee (\$):	1,440,000

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK³:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
IW-1 (select)	Outcome 1.1: Implementation of agreed Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) incorporates transboundary IWRM principles (including environment and groundwater) and policy/legal/institutional reforms into national/local plans	Output 1.1: National and local policy and legal reforms adopted Output 1.3: Types of technologies and measures implemented in local demonstrations and investments	GEFTF	3,790,000	17,500,000
CCA-1 (select)	Outcome 1.2: Reduced vulnerability to climate change in development sectors	Output 1.2.1: Vulnerable physical, natural and social assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability	LDCF	3,090,000	23,400,000
CCA-2 (select)	Outcome 2.1: Increased knowledge and understanding of climate variability and change-induced threats at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas Outcome 2.2: Strengthened adaptive capacity to reduce risks to climate-induced economic losses	Output 2.1.1: Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated Output 2.2.2: Targeted population groups covered by adequate risk reduction measures	LDCF	8,380,000	24,200,000
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		

¹ It is very important to consult the PIF preparation guidelines when completing this template.

² Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

³ Refer to the reference attached on the [Focal Area Results Framework](#) when filling up the table in item A.

(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)	Others		(select)		
Sub-Total				15,260,000	65,100,000
Project Management Cost ⁴			LDCF	530,000	2,000,000
Project Management Cost			GEFTF	210,000	1,500,000
Total Project Cost				16,000,000	68,600,000

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: To strengthen transboundary water resources management in the Senegal River Basin including climate change adaptation and implementation of priority actions of the Strategic Action Plan.						
Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
1a) IW Institutional Strengthening	TA	Implementation of regional Policy/legal/institutional reforms into national plans	The inclusion of Guinea as a signatory to the Senegal River Basin Water Charter	GEFTF	840,000	6,000,000
1b) CCA Institutional Strengthening	TA	The improvement of the technical capacity of SRB National Agencies for climate change resilience and adaptation	The implementation of a capacity development program and the training on climate change adaptation developed and delivered for OMVS National Cellules and National Agencies	LDCF	1,400,000	9,500,000
2a) IW Knowledge generation and dissemination	TA	IW portfolio learning enhanced from active learning/KM/ experience sharing	(i) The update of the 2007 Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and information gaps filled for the TDA; (ii) Revised TDA widely disseminated; (iii) An update of the SAP based on the TDA update completed, if necessary; and (iv) IW-learn participation.	GEFTF	800,000	4,000,000
2b) CCA Knowledge generation and dissemination	TA	Knowledge is generated on climate variability and adaptation measures needed for sustainable water resources management and development.	(i) The strengthening of the monitoring network for hydrometric, piezometric data;(ii) stocktaking of previous studies in the Senegal river basin (SRB) on assessment of vulnerability to climate change and potential adaptation options, including local knowledge and practice; (iii) an updated assessment of the vulnerability of SRB to climate change.	LDCF	3,070,000	20,100,000
3a) CCA Targeted Program Piloting	Inv	Technologies and measures are	(i) The piloting and implementation of	LDCF	7,000,000	18,000,000

⁴ GEF will finance management cost that is solely linked to GEF financing of the project.

		implemented in local demonstrations and investments	agronomic water-saving measures for subsistence farmers and (ii) the implementation of community-based water management measures, including development of existing water user associations and farmers' professional cooperatives to adapt to climate change impacts.			
3b. IW-SAP Program Piloting	Inv	Technologies and measures are implemented in local demonstrations and investments	The piloting to reintroduce the natural environmental flows in the SRB. The broad objective of this piloting is to ensure adequate environmental flows and enable flood recession agriculture for the affected communities in the SRB.	GEFTF	2,150,000	7,500,000
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
Sub-Total					15,260,000	65,100,000
Project Management Cost ⁵				LDCF	530,000	2,000,000
Project Management Cost				GEFTF	210,000	1,500,000
Total Project Costs					16,000,000	68,600,000

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
Other Multilateral Agency (ies)	The World Bank (IDA)	Soft Loan	53,600,000
Bilateral Aid Agency (ies)	The Dutch Trust Fund	Grant	15,000,000
(select)		(select)	
(select)		In-kind	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Cofinancing			68,600,000

D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b) ²	Total c=a+b
WB	GEF TF	International Waters	Regional: Guinea,	4,000,000	360,000	4,360,000

⁵ GEF will finance management cost that is solely linked to GEF financing of the project.

			Mali, Mauritania and Senegal.			
WB	LDCF	Climate Change	Guinea	3,000,000	270,000	3,270,000
WB	LDCF	Climate Change	Mali	3,000,000	270,000	3,270,000
WB	LDCF	Climate Change	Mauritania	3,000,000	270,000	3,270,000
WB	LDCF	Climate Change	Senegal	3,000,000	270,000	3,270,000
WB	(select)	(select)				0
WB	(select)	(select)				0
WB	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total Grant Resources				16,000,000	1,440,000	17,440,000

¹ In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table

² Please indicate fees related to this project.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

A.1.1 the [GEF focal area/LDCF/SCCF](#) strategies:

The GEF International Waters focal area was established to help countries collectively manage their trans-boundary systems in order to share the benefits from them and to work together to overcome cross-border tensions. Specifically this project aligns with the GEF-5 International Waters focal area, IW-1: Catalyze multi-state cooperation to balance conflicting water uses in the trans-boundary Senegal River Basin (SRB) while considering climatic variability and change.

Specifically, the proposed Project contributes to the GEF-5 focal area strategies through its focus on: (i) building the capacity of river basin institutions within the context of the Inclusive Framework, (ii) regional water resources planning, management and development, (iii) expanding regional multipurpose water resources infrastructure, and (iv) fostering economic growth through related water-sector development.

A.1.2. For projects funded from LDCF/SCCF: the LDCF/SCCF eligibility criteria and priorities:

The LDCF is designed to support projects that address the urgent and immediate adaptation needs of Least Developed Countries, focusing on reducing vulnerability of those sectors and resources that are central to human and national development, such as water, agriculture, etc., as identified and prioritized in their National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs). The proposed project is fully consistent with the LDCF (CCA#1) objective through reducing vulnerability to extreme climate events. The participating countries are eligible for LDCF funding, and have developed their respective NAPAs (see below).

A.1.3 For projects funded from NPIF, relevant eligibility criteria and priorities of the Fund: N/A

A.2. national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, etc.:

Mali

Mali signed and ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1992 and 1994 respectively. As part of the implementation of the Convention, it has developed its initial National Communication and presented in 2000 at the Sixth Conference of the Parties held in The Hague in the Netherlands. This process helped Mali conduct impact studies on Climate Change vulnerability and adaptation while it was developing climate change scenarios.

In December 2006, Mali adopted its second Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, known as the “Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Framework” (GPRSF) covering the period 2007-2011. The GPRSF is designed as the first phase of the ten-year action plan to achieve the MDGs and is embedded in the Government’s long term vision “Mali 2025”. Its overall goal is to promote redistributive growth and poverty reduction by boosting productive sectors and consolidating public sector performance.

Environmental protection and better management of natural resources are priority areas for intervention. The GPRSF highlights the following challenges for Mali to achieve sustainable development: (i) mainstreaming environment issues in all sector policies and implementation

plans at the national, regional and local levels; (ii) control of desertification and degradation of land and waterways, in particular in the Niger river; and (iii) protection of wildlife and aquatic species. A National Environment Protection Policy (NEPP) has been adopted by the Government of Mali that integrate three strategic axes for intervention: (i) strengthening and disseminating technical and methodological results and tools available for environmental protection: (ii) promoting a multi-sector approach to environmental issues; and, (iii) protecting and restoring deteriorated areas.

The Mali NAPA outlines strategies to implement immediate action for the development and provision of cost-effective energy sources (hydropower and new and renewable energy) through the rehabilitation existing infrastructure, the use of alternative energy sources to wood, the transfer of certain powers to local authorities, including the construction and maintenance of local facilities. The Mali NAPA includes the general objective of contributing to the mitigation of adverse impacts of climate variability and climate change on the most vulnerable populations. In this context a number of adaptation measures that are consistent with the guidelines of the Strategic Framework for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (CSCR) and are all in the Rural Development Strategy (SDR) were identified. They include the:

- Identification of sectors, communities and the most vulnerable areas to climate variability and climate change;
- Identification of adaptation needs and priority areas, communities and the most vulnerable areas to climate variability and climate change;
- Identification of eighteen adaptation options, including: the use of meteorological information to improve agricultural production and contribute to food security; the development of low-lying boreholes equipped with solar or wind pump; and the development of training modules to encourage local residents to practice strategies for the adaptation to climate change.

Mauritania

The Government's efforts to address the above constraints include putting in place such national strategies and policies as the: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP, revised in 2001), the 2001 Agro-food Strategy; the bylaw for Game and Nature Protection "*Code de la Chasse et la Protection de la Nature*" (1997), the National Biodiversity Strategy (1998), the National Action Plans for Adaptation to Climatic Change (NAPA)(2004) and for combating Desertification (PAN-LCD) (2002), the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) (prepared in 2004). In 1986, the Government initiated a Decentralization Strategy which was applied to rural municipalities in 1989 leading to the creation of 216 communes, of which 163 are rural. Subsequently, a "National Strategy of Decentralization and Local Governance was prepared in 2002.

The Mauritania NAPA identifies climate change adaptation and a critical condition for achieving its development. In regards to water resources, the Mauritania NAPA lists the following Integrated Water Resource Management strategies as its priorities for adaptation to climate change:

- The establishment of a system for the monitoring and mitigation of impacts related to the dynamics of sustainable socio-economic development which respecting the conservation of the environment.
- The establishment of a communications strategy to promote rapid dissemination and circulation of information among partners in an effort to organize periodic submission of results and to draft priority action plans.
- Establishment of a schedule for division of water and management regulations to prevent conflict of use.

- Establishment of legal and economic regulatory instruments to promote improved use of water resources.
- The reinforcement of capacities to ensure the perfect implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) activities through the creation of viable institutions responsible for monitoring and evaluation of the status of water resources and the provision of reliable information to the various partners.

Guinea

The main document for planning and environmental strategy of Guinea is the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) adopted in 1994. The five programmatic areas of NEAP for Guinea are focused on rural development, urban development, coastline and sea, culture and services and environmental management. Forestry policies are based on the Forest Code (loi L/99/013/AN of 22/6/99) and the Law on the protection of wildlife and hunting regulations (L/97/038 / AN of 06.12.1997).

The project activities have been designed to align with the following NAPA priorities for Guinea:

- Promotion of appropriate technologies for climate change adaptation;
- Protection and restoration of fragile ecosystems
- Promoting the development and integrated management of small hydraulics-completion of dams; achieving improved wells; purifying surface water etc.
- Information, education and communication (Promoting environmental education in favor of coastal communities)

Senegal

The two most prevalent documents related to environmental sustainability in Senegal are the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) and the overall guidance document (*La lettre de politique d'orientation environnementale du Sénégal*) produced by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Protection. The objective of NEAP is to define a long-term strategy that articulates the environmental, institutional and macro-economic issues for sustainable development. The National Plan to Fight Desertification (*Plan national de lutte contre la désertification* (PAN/LCD)) presents an important basis for rural development. At the local level, local development plans (LDPs) are being established for each rural community. In addition, the National Strategy for Sustainable Development (*Stratégie nationale de développement durable* (NSSD)) has been revised in April 2005. The strategy aims to develop a framework for integrated, coherent and synergistic efforts of all development policies and programs and to take charge of integrating political, economic, social and environmental development agendas.

In line with Senegal's project priorities, as defined in the NAPA, this project aims to improve sustainable use of water, build capacity and raise awareness for climate change adaptation in the SRB. The NAPA priorities include the:

- fight against the invasion of water weeds in coastal areas,
- restoration of wetland ecosystems and the protection of the environment,
- re-establishment of producer organizations and their training on watershed resources management to enhance their adaptive capacity to climate change.

Organisation Pour la Mise en Valeur du Fleuve Sénégal (OMVS)

The Senegal River Basin Organization (OMVS) will be the main implementing agency on behalf of the four riparian countries for the Project. OMVS was established in 1972 with the

mandate of securing countries' economies and reducing the vulnerability of peoples' livelihoods through water resources and energy development. The current OMVS structure includes the four riparian countries: Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal. An Inclusive Framework agreed in June 2005 by the Council of Ministers of OMVS provided for the full involvement of Guinea in OMVS and laid out a joint Basin Development Program. As unilateral actions in the Basin will inevitably place further strain on the limited water resources, all the riparian countries recognized that such an inclusive framework was the optimal solution. **The four Heads of States of the SRB riparian countries signed in March 2006 the treaty of the inclusion of Guinea in OMVS and approved the implementation of the Senegal River Basin Development Program.**

B. PROJECT OVERVIEW:

B.1. Describe the baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address:

The four riparian countries of the SRB - Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, and Senegal - rank among the twenty-five poorest countries in the World. The total riparian population is estimated at 35 million inhabitants, of which 12 million live in the basin. Since the mid-1980s, OMVS has pursued a progressive but cautious approach towards multi-purpose water resources development.

The river basin. The Senegal river is the second longest river of West Africa. About 1800 km long, it originates in Guinea, runs through western Mali and then flows west, forming the border between Mauritania and Senegal (see map). The basin covers around 300,000 km² and is shared by Guinea (11%), Mali (53%), Mauritania (26%) and Senegal (10%). The river's three principal tributaries – the Bafing, the Bakoye and the Faleme – all originate in the Fouta Djallon mountains in Guinea and together produce over 80% of its flow.

The basin has three distinct parts: (i) the Upper Basin, a mountainous area between the Fouta Djallon and Bakel; (ii) the Valley, featuring a flood plain varying in width from 10 to 20 km between Bakel and Dagana; and (iii) the Delta between Dagana and the sea.

An international basin. The international aspects of the Senegal river basin are key factors in its development and management. Shared by four countries, the river crosses the border from Guinea into Mali and then flows out of Mali to form the physical frontier between Senegal and Mauritania for much of its lower course.

The people. The basin is inhabited by approximately twelve million people, 85% of which live near the river. Population growth rate is high (some 3% per year), partly due to in-migration. The upper basin has remained largely an area of subsistence agriculture based on shifting cultivation. In the valley and the delta, traditional production systems (flood-recession cropping, livestock raising, fishing) and the practice of modern irrigation with water pumped from the river exist side by side.

Background context: The proposed project design builds on the earlier GEF supported *Senegal River Basin Water and Environmental Management Project*, which was executed between 2004 and 2008 in partnership with the World Bank, UNDP and IUCN. That completed project had five components:

Component 1: Environmental Management Capacity Building (World Bank): The activities under this component focused on strengthening the institutional capacity of national and regional OMVS and Guinea, establishing a framework for cooperation in managing water resources and decision making. The focus was singularly on Guinea, a non-member of OMVS

countries at the time.

Component 2: Data and Knowledge Management (World Bank): This component aimed to create the right conditions, enabling the four riparian countries (Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal) to establish a strong partnership for the management of data on water and environment for a better knowledge of the basin as a whole.

Component 3: Trans-boundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan (World Bank). This component focused on aspects of cross-border management of water resources in the basin. It aimed to identify and analyze in detail the problems and the environmental aspects that arise throughout the basin and their relationship to cross-border dynamics.

Component 4: Micro-Grants Program-Priority Actions (UNDP). The micro grants program was designed to address the priority issues identified in the basin plans and priorities of micro grants offered for that purpose the possibilities of sustainable local development and economic opportunities by conducting pilot small-scale community supported by grants microphones.

Component 5: Public Participation Program (UNDP): This component was to ensure support for public awareness; civil society participation; and the involvement of the scientific community.

The implementation of this earlier *Senegal River Basin Water and Environmental Management Project* was successful as evidenced by the implemented objectives, which included: the establishment of a Trans-boundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan for the consideration of priority environmental problems; the establishment of pilot micro grants related to environmental conservation and the improvement the income of the Basin area population; and the built capacity OMVS and Member States experts. Another major success of the earlier project was the support and encouragement of the full involvement of Guinea in the environmental management framework for the basin. It was recognized that comprehensive environment and water resource management was not possible without Guinea's participation so the project included measures to begin to address some of these priorities.

The satisfactory implementation of this project also facilitated the development thereafter of the World Bank Multi-Purpose Water Resources Development (MWRD) Program which is an adaptable program loan including 2 phases, each of IDA US\$110M. The first phase (MWRD 1) is on-going. The *Senegal River Basin Water and Environmental Management Project* also catalyzed a program financed by the Netherlands. To date there have been 2 phases of this program and the purpose was to complement actions planned within the earlier GEF supported *Senegal River Basin Water and Environmental Management Project* project. The key activities supported under the 2 phases of the Dutch Trust Fund included: (a) water weeds invasion and rehabilitation; (b) soil erosion and integrated water resources management; (c) environment observatory and piezometric network; and (d) waterborne diseases and water supply.

The Current Baseline Project: As designed, the proposed GEF/LDCF project is blended to all components in the 2nd phase of the **Senegal River Basin Multi-Purpose Water Resources Development Project (MWRD 2)**, which, is designed to ensure sustainability and scale-up of the 1st phase of IDA investments. While the overall IDA envelope of MWRD 2 is US\$110M, an estimated amount of US\$53.6 M is being counted as direct co-financing to reflect a realistic integration of the two projects.

The components of the baseline MWRD 2 project are:

Component 1: Regional Institutional Development for Water Resources (USD\$5 million).

This first component will continue to support the implementation of the Inclusive Framework, which will involve the strengthening of institutional knowledge and technical capacity but also strengthening of the legal, institutional and financial frameworks. This component will focus upon capacity building for Guinea while also supporting: (i) the strengthening of institutional capacities of the dam holding agencies for infrastructure development and management, for example decision support for equitable water transfers in dam management; (ii) improving OMVS strategic coordination and collaboration among national water and agricultural technical bodies, developing exchange of experiences, best practices, and management tools for water resources, part of this subcomponent could potentially support OMVS to take a leading role regionally following the recent dialogue on hydropower prioritization; (iii) implementing the principles of the Water Charter for integrating environmental and social issues into water resources development in the Basin; (iv) updating the partition of benefits, to include; Guinea, developments since 1981 and additional sectors such as environment and health, this will require data collection, updating the existing model and analyzing a number of different scenarios; (v) updating the compensation framework for OMVS to correspond with the new structure developed; and (vi) other activities to be defined during the appraisal stage.

Component 2: Local Level Multi-Purpose Water Resources Development (USD\$98 million). In order to promote income-generating activities and to improve livelihoods across a wide section of the basin population, this component includes a number of core activities related to the development of water resources in some sub-basins. Activities under this component will be multi-sectoral and cover irrigation, fishing, health and environment. This component will help to ensure the ownership and active engagement of the local population to protect current and future investments. Planned activities and targeted areas have been developed and refined through MWRD1 and will lead to rapid results on the ground. These activities are designed to ensure that responsibilities are clearly assigned to implementing agencies, while ensuring the participation and involvement of stakeholders in decision-making.

- a) Hydro-Agricultural development (optimization of the investments made in MWRD1). This sub-component will continue to support:
 - Irrigation infrastructure development primarily for activities for which the feasibility studies were completed under MWRD1.
 - Capacity building of farmers in the operation and maintenance of facilities;
- b) Water Resources Protection. This sub-component will support planning and management of land and water resources at the community and sub-basin levels to ensure sustainable development of the resource and provide community stakeholders with tools and mechanisms for appropriate development. Key activities will: (i) map key areas and develop plans for local income-generation activities based on suitable land and water conditions; (ii) restore and maintain river banks; (iii) support community-based agro-forestry development.
- c) Traditional fisheries improvements. This sub-component will continue to contribute to the development of traditional fisheries along the Senegal River. The main activities in this sub-component will include:
 - introduction of the program to fishing communities in Guinea;
 - continued promotion of more efficient fishing practices;
 - continued facilitation of improved access for fishermen to modern technology (such as training, improved equipment, boats, and up-to-date fish processing and storage techniques) to improve their living conditions;
 - continued institutional support to the strengthening of fishing activities.
- d) Reduction of the incidence of water-borne diseases. This sub-component will support activities to reduce malaria-related morbidity and Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)

(which include schistosomiasis, geo-helminths, onchocerciasis, lymphatic filariasis and trachoma) among local populations. The use of implementing partners through outsourcing will play a crucial role in the smooth and efficient execution of this sub-component in MWRD2. The activities in this sub-component will leverage the distribution networks set up in MWRD1 and the availability of drugs through WHO to address a wide range of NTDs dependent upon local needs and incidence levels.

Component 3: Regional Multi-purpose and Multi-sectoral Planning (USD\$7 million). This component will complete the development of the Comprehensive Senegal River Basin Master Plan (*Schema Directeur et de Gestion des Eaux du fleuve Senegal [SDAGE]*) and the feasibility studies for the Gourbassi and Boureya dams.

- a) Support for the Implementation of SDAGE. The primary focus of SDAGE is to strengthen the capacities of the High Commissioner and other members of OMVS. The main activities related to the sub-component include: (i) the training of experts in the SDAGE economic model and hydrological modeling, and (ii) the organization of meetings of SDAGE member countries involving all the implementation stakeholders.
- b) Completion of Feasibility Studies. This sub-component aims to: (i) assist OMVS to prepare comprehensive feasibility studies and, if necessary, update previous studies on the implementation of multi-purpose dam projects to be built in the basin at Boureya and Gourbassi, (ii) assist OMVS to complete complementary supporting studies for the local power pool, for example access roads and transmission lines, and (iii) carry out relevant evaluations to define the nature and scope of environmental and social safeguards for each site.

The baseline project also includes co-financing for a 3rd Phase of the Dutch Trust Fund (described above). This 3rd phase will primarily (i) continue to combat the water weeds invasion and (ii) help to improve the management of river navigability, water quality and protection of the headwaters. The baseline project design builds on a range of regional to local level experiences such as (i) The successful completion of MWRD 1; (ii) the Inclusive Framework that encouraged the full involvement of Guinea in the joint management of the Senegal River Basin and also, the GEF Water Resources and Environmental Management Project which is strengthening the regional and national institutional capacities for cooperative land, water and environmental management in the Basin coupled with local environmental community-based activities. Lessons and experiences from the above coupled with the Bank's long standing involvement in the Senegal River Basin clearly demonstrate that regional integration fosters more effective sustainable development and multi-sectoral investments. Therefore, the project provides a unique comparative advantage to mainstream close collaboration between various institutions working on water resources management of the Senegal River Basin at different levels while consolidating donor's intervention through a coherent framework of actions.

The Project is consistent with the four riparian countries' World Bank Country Assistance Strategies' (CAS) general goals of better environmental and water resources management. For all recipient countries, the Project is consistent with their CAS's general sector goals of strengthening governance and institutional capacity and increasing sustainable management practices to reduce poverty. In the same way, the project conforms to their PRSP goals for good governance and sustainable development.

The riparian countries acknowledge the necessity for continued regional cooperation and support the OMVS as the leader for the proposed trans-boundary water resources initiatives. The member countries' commitment to cooperate is more broadly confirmed by their active

participation in MWRD 1 and in regional institutions including the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD). The Bank worked with OMVS and riparian counterparts to identify the regional priorities in the basin, consistent with the issues detailed in each of the four Country's Assistance Strategies (CAS). The Strategic Framework for IDA Assistance (SFIA LINK) recognizes regional approaches as a means to increasing the opportunities for curtailing poverty, especially with respect to the management of shared resources. The establishment of the Regional Integration Department within the Africa Region is a concrete expression of the Bank's commitment to support regional integration and to foster optimal sustainable economic growth across the continent.

It is also important to note that the proposed GEF/LDCF project is closely linked with other GEF projects in the region. This includes projects linked to the Senegal River Valley such as the proposed Fouta Djallon highlands project and the dry-lands project in the Senegal River Valley, and other GEF International Waters projects in the region. The GEF and LDCF financing will be fully integrated into the baseline Project and will scale-up the activities planned for implementation. In this way, a harmonized approach to financing will increase the impacts on the ground as well as the effectiveness of donor support to OMVS. The vision of OMVS is to implement a concerted program for the development of the river basin in order to strengthen regional integration, to improve trans-boundary water resources and environmental management and to create the conditions that support economic development in the four basin countries.

Finally, this proposed GEF/LDCF project fits within the World Bank's strategy of providing support for regional integration efforts that: (i) have economic and social benefits that spill over country boundaries; (ii) have clear evidence of both country and regional ownership; and (iii) provide a platform for a high level of policy harmonization among countries. The project will continue to support the consolidation of thirty years of cooperation and joint development in various economic sectors within the SRB. The riparian countries have shown strong ownership of a regional approach, and OMVS is ready to move the infrastructure development agenda forward as prioritized in the Senegal Basin development program. The project will help the OMVS and riparian countries to advance the cooperative development agenda in the Basin within a sound and integrated approach to water resources management. Significant benefits are expected to accrue to women and other vulnerable groups. This multi-purpose approach will broaden the range and scope of potential investments and generate and capture a wider range of direct and indirect benefits.

C. 2. incremental /Additional cost reasoning: describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF financing and the associated global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project:

The proposed GEF/LDCF Project will further support the baseline development objectives of the World Bank MWRD 2 project. In addition, it will increase the sustainability of and the resilience of the Basin's agriculture-dependent population in the face of climate change and improve environmental management practices in the SRB. The proposed project would, among other things, identify and plug gaps in the project design with regard to needed adaptation measures. The scientific analysis and modeling would be applied in the design of these components leading to more climate resilient outcomes (sometimes referred to as "climate proofing"). The proposed GEF/LDCF project will adjust the Project Implementation Plan to respond to the effects of both short term climate variability as well as long term change

in the Basin.

In line with GEF-5, IW-1, objective: *Catalyze Multi-State Cooperation to Balance Conflicting Water Uses in Trans-boundary Surface and Groundwater Basins while Considering Climatic Variability and Change*. This objective supports work to enhance the capacity of the SRB countries to tackle issues of climate variability and change by implementing different technologies and measures using local demonstrations.

This Project aims to help reverse further degradation of the natural resources base in the Basin area and to reduce the vulnerability of the local population and resources to climate change by conducting several studies which will use simulation models and observations to assess climate change impacts on local Basin agriculture. The analyses would capture both climate change impact and adaptations: (i) in agriculture and irrigation (climate sensitivity); and (ii) in water resources management, at the basin level. The LDCF resources will bring in additionality by integrating measures for climate change adaptation into the project. Overall Adaptation benefits also include improved land-use and improved flood and drought risk management.

The Project components have been designed to capture both the additionality and incrementality in an integrated and cohesive manner, as described below:

Component 1: Institutional Strengthening- This component focuses on: (i) The inclusion of Guinea as a signatory to the SRB Water Charter; (ii) the development and delivery of a capacity development and training program on climate change adaptation for OMVS National Cellules and pre-identified National Agencies.

The LDCF portion of this component will support the institutional capacity building of OMVS, National Ministries of Environment, and other climate change relevant Agencies of the riparian countries to improve their management and technical capacities to lead climate change adaptation efforts in the region. The coordination, communication, and information exchange between OMVS and these agencies will also be improved by this effort thereby reinforcing the OMVS network and information management role.

The proposed capacity building program will be administered through:

- i. The National Coordination Committee structure [*Cellule Nationale de Coordination* (CNC)] established by OMVS, in each of the riparian countries. Each CNC brings together representatives of Ministries involved in or affected by water management in the Senegal River and also representatives of civil society organizations. Each CNC has a Secretariat with permanent staff and logistical equipment provided by OMVS; and
- ii. The Local Coordination Committee structure [*Cellule Locale de Coordination* (CLC)] also established at each of the 28 administrative districts in the basin.

The CNCs and CLCs, are the appropriate mechanisms to deliver these trainings, as they are designed to assist in the implementation of OMVS programs and projects and are also vehicles that serve for fostering the participation of the public in OMVS activities

The SRB Water Charter determines the rules for preserving and protecting the environment, particularly concerning fauna, flora and the ecosystems of the flood plains and wetlands. Hence, the contracting states have committed to control any action that would noticeably alter characteristics of the river regime, the water's health status, biological characteristics of its fauna and flora, its water layout and more generally, its environment. For the domains that it covers, the Water Charter takes precedence over national legislation. This places the OMVS in an advantageous position that is still unrealizable for most of the basin organizations in Africa.

During MWRD 1, OMVS and its member countries acknowledged that Guinea should not be continue to be excluded from long-term development planning and sustainable management of the SRB. Therefore, the inclusion of Guinea within OMVS was a key priority, in MWRD 1, for the riparian countries, and was a critical step for regional development and economic integration. By joining OMVS, Guinea has benefited from cooperation with the lifting of financial constraints for developing its significant hydropower potential thereby, strategically positioning itself in the West Africa Power Pool market. In return, Guinea's contributions, to the joint development and protection of the headwaters of the Senegal River, have benefited the other riparian countries. The GEFTF portion of this component **will seek to help OMVS to integrate Guinea into the critically important OMVS Water Charter.**

Component 2: Knowledge Generation, Dissemination and Data Management- This component aims to strengthen the regional and national data knowledge base for Basin management with an emphasis on developing and integrating climate variability and change.

Understanding adaptation is important for two reasons: (a) adaptation will reduce the final impacts of climate change and thus is important for measuring vulnerability, and (b) what specifically should be done in different places over different time periods to facilitate adaptation. Specific activities under LDCF portion of this component include:

- (i) **An improvement of the monitoring network for hydrometric, piezometric data is critical to the management of the SRB's resources.** Although there have already been some improvement in this area, the network is still not comprehensive. In order to have accurate data to forecast stream flows and effectively manage variability, further strengthening of these networks is required.
- (ii) No comprehensive studies on climate change vulnerability have been conducted on the SRB. And most of the limited assessments completed (contained in broader subject documents) are dated [e.g. *Etude de la gestion des ouvrages communs de l'OMVS (Gibbs et al 1987)*; *West African Water Vision (WATAC 2000)*; and *Water, Drought and Desertification in Africa. In: Sustainability of Water Resources under Increasing Uncertainty (April 1997)*]. LDCF funds will be used to conduct a **stocktaking of previous assessments of climate change vulnerability in the SRB.**
- (iii) After the full stocktaking and gap analysis is completed **an updated assessment of the vulnerability of the SRB to climate change will be conducted.** It is planned that this assessment will be completed before the revision of the TDA and the update of the SAP. The updated assessment will also be completed before the commencement of the piloting activities planned in Component 3. It is expected that the information from the vulnerability assessments will be necessary to inform the proper implementation of the targeted program planning and piloting.

The activities under the GEFTF portion of the project include:

- (i) **The update of the 2007 Trans-boundary Diagnostic Environmental Analysis (TDA),** especially in terms of including the emerging knowledge related to climate change, is a priority of this project. The 2007 TDA, which preceded the SAP, identified among the myriad of environmental concerns confronting the SRB, five particularly urgent problems including: (a) land degradation and desertification; (b)

decreased water supply and degradation of water quality; (c) proliferation of invasive species; (d) prevalence of waterborne diseases; and (e) threats to biological diversity. The update of the TDA will look at the status of these urgent problems and will suggest new strategies for addressing them.

The approach to updating the TDA will be highly participatory and include the following steps:

- a. Review the 2007 TDA and the vulnerability assessments conducted under this project to identify information gaps;
- b. Identification and classification of the current status of environmental problems identified in the aforementioned review, and the emerging issues to be addressed by the TDA update;
- c. Classification of issues by order of priority;
- d. Analysis of the causal chain.

Several workshops (at least 4 national workshops i.e. one per country followed by a regional workshop) will be held. Consultations will also take place at the local level working with the CLCs. Workshop participants will include members of the riparian central government bodies, the private sector local governments, producer associations, the academic community, and non-governmental organizations.

- (ii) After completion the **revised TDA will be disseminated to** relevant stakeholders.
- (iii) An update **of the Strategic Action Program (SAP)** based on the TDA update, if necessary. The original SAP was completed in 2007 following completion of the first TDA. The SAP focused on the following:
 - a. An in-depth consolidation of identified national priorities;
 - b. The description of public perceptions towards proposed development actions in the basin and perceptions on transboundary environmental management issues;
 - c. The prioritization of transboundary and national actions as reflected in the diagnostic analysis;
 - d. The identification and definition of priority interventions;
 - e. The identification of necessary additional policy and institutional reforms to facilitate enhanced transboundary management actions.

These aspects will be reviewed if needed in an updated SAP.

- (iv) **Participation of the project in IW-learn activities** to ensure dissemination of project implementation progress and results and outcomes. This will be done using regional and global events, knowledge notes and other products. (Approximately 1% of the IW grant amount will be committed to this activity).

Component 3: Implementation and Targeted Program Planning and Piloting. This component focuses on the demonstration of: (i) climate change adaptation measures and (ii) integrated water resource management practices in the SRB. Average flow from the Senegal River has been significantly affected by climate variability and change over the last decades. Thus, the current average flow (from the early 1970s to present) is only equal to 50% of the average flow between 1950 and 1970 and 25% of the average flow for the first half of the last century (between 1903 and 1950). Since the basin population has significantly

increased (it has multiplied by three since the beginning of the 1960s), per capita water supply from the river has seen an extraordinary reduction over recent decades. This sharp decrease in per capita water supply is not always noted, given the actual low level of mobilization of this resource. The only two large dams in the basin have improved supply for some uses (domestic consumption, irrigation, energy production) on the one hand, but have hindered other uses (such as water previously intended for flood-recession crops) due to the effects of flood-peak reduction on the other hand.

The purpose of the LDCF portion of this component is to introduce, demonstrate and implement the identified adaptation measures in selected demonstration areas, and to adjust and integrate appropriate adaptation measures into the implementation of the project based on the gap analysis and preliminary conclusions of scientific studies and stocktaking under Component 2. All identified LDCF project activities related to adaptation measures would be supported and expanded where appropriate. These include the following activities: (i) the demonstration of small-scale agronomic water-saving measures, including land leveling and deep plowing; and (ii) the development of existing water users associations (WUAs) and farmers' professional cooperatives; the installation of community water measuring facilities and equipment; and the preparation and implementation of community groundwater management plans.

The GEF project will complement the work of MWRD2, which concentrates on the creation of new WUAs in geographical areas not reached by MWRD1, by focusing its efforts on building the adaptation capacity of existing WUAs in the SRB. Water use conflicts and tensions can be minimized by establishing effective WUAs to manage and allocate water equitably. Most effective WUAs adopt a watershed or catchment management scheme that incorporates protection/conservation and water resources management. Improving water management, through WUAs, will improve the capacity of smallholders to adapt to variable water resources associated with climate change. The establishment of WUAs to manage common water resources among multiple users is part of the project's strategy to advance collective action to strengthen adaptive capacity to reduce risks to climate-induced economic losses.

The GEFTF portion project will be used to pilot the release of an artificial flood to maintain traditional floodplain production systems. Traditional use of the floodplains for farming and fishing has enabled subsistence users to exploit different areas of them in different ways throughout the year:

Agricultural production: Riparian communities use both rain (July to October) and the nutrient-rich, moist floodplains after floods (October to March) to grow crops. Flood-recession agriculture is dependent on the annual flooding of the floodplain and is carried out on the riverbanks and alluvial plains once the floodwaters have receded. Rain-fed agriculture is practiced on higher land adjacent to the floodplain and is dependent on local rainfall. Historically, it is the least predictably successful of agricultural practices because of the highly variable rainfall.

Fisheries: Fisherman fish in the river in the dry season and on the floodplains once floodwaters cover them. With the rising floodwaters, fish migrate out of the river and onto the floodplains in search of nutrient-rich feeding grounds for spawning and reproduction. The volume of fish available in any one year depends on how much of the floodplain was inundated and for how long.

The broad objectives of this piloting are to: (i) re-introduce environmental flows and re-establish the importance of the annual flood to the SRB communities and the environment (ii) & the relationship of diversified agricultural and non-agricultural economies (i.e. the traditional

mix of rain-fed and irrigated farming, flood recession cultivation, animal husbandry, fishing, commerce and migration) to household food security and income generation.

Component 4 -Project Management: This Component will finance project management costs related to fiduciary management, monitoring and evaluation, technical reporting and audits as well as any incremental operating costs. Effective institutional management arrangements for the GEF project are crucial to its success, especially in view of the need to ensure an adequate breadth of participation in preparing and implementing this new type of project. The proposed project will continue to support *the Organisation Pour la Mise en Valeur du Fleuve Senegal* (OMVS) to carry out its strategic objectives: (i) development of multipurpose water resources infrastructure to increase water availability and hydropower generation; (ii) increasing income-generating activities at the local level to alleviate rural poverty in the basin; (iii) implementation of the regional health plan and its correlated activities; (iv) modernization of the Basin institutions within the context of the inclusive framework; (v) implementation of the water charter principles with the improvement of the basin management and planning tools and (vi) implementation of the regional infrastructure program.

The Project will be implemented over five years. The Project activities, which are national and local in scope, will be managed by nationally-based Project management offices (the National Cellules) with support from the OMVS High Commission. The National Cellules work at the local level through various NGOs and community organizations in coordination with the Local Coordination Committees. The SRB Steering Committee provides regional guidance with national guidance being provided by the National Coordination Committees.

B.3. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF). As a background information, read [Mainstreaming Gender at the GEF.](#)":

The Senegal River covers 300,000 km² and extends across four riparian countries: Guinea (11 percent of the Basin area); Mali (53 percent); Mauritania (26 percent); and Senegal (10 percent). This project will contribute to improving the strategies and systems in place for trans-boundary water resources management of the SRB with a view to improving the living conditions of the population living in the Basin with an added focus on incorporating climate change considerations. Improvements to water and environmental management will benefit communities and families, especially women and other vulnerable groups who depend heavily on the natural resources for their livelihoods and welfare. As such, gender-specific concerns will be integrated into the capacity building programs and community-level interventions.

The project will also lead to improved vertical interaction among entities at the regional and national levels, as well as improved horizontal interaction among the different players. It is anticipated that these improved communications will lead to better water management and increased sustainable practices. Interactions among different players involved in or affected by water management decisions will take a number of forms such as dialogue among the Basin countries and capacity building workshops for local communities. During project appraisal more specific socio-economic benefits will be evaluated and defined.

B.4 Indicate risks, including climate change risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design:

The major risks and the mitigation measures are described below. While risks associated with climate change during the life of the Project are considered negligible, it is clear that climate variability is impacting the four member states of OMVS as demonstrated by the increasing numbers and intensities of floods and droughts. By supporting the development of systems to better manage the water resources in the Senegal basin, this project will contribute to mitigate some of this climatic variability as well as the longer-term climate change risks for these basins.

Risk	Mitigation Measure
General complexity. The complexity of the project is because of its trans-boundary nature.	Continue to keep the design simple and use appropriate mechanisms at the regional, national and local levels for effective implementation. Ensure on-going communication, coordination and collaboration amongst member states/riparian countries. Adequate planning to ensure geopolitical balance.
Currently planned interventions will not bring effective results due to adverse effects of climate change	Project will support OMVS in creating institutional mechanisms to assist the riparian countries to adapt to significant resource shifts, in the event of increased severity of climate change impacts.
Political willingness to use tools and mechanisms related to environmental management and/or climate change adaptation.	The Project will support a basin-wide effort to strengthen the understanding of the need for better environmental management and inclusion of climate change adaptation into decision-making.
Climate shock occurring during the design and implementation phase of the project.	There may be some delays as more urgent priorities may need to be addressed by some of the stakeholders but it is unlikely that this will derail the project.
Implementation delays. Fragile state environment in some countries results in implementation delays.	<p>Capitalize on the regional approach and simplify project design and processes to the extent possible while maintaining full compliance with WB requirements.</p> <p><i>Mali Social and Security situation:</i> The WB monitors closely the security situation in Mali with the support of UN agencies and bilateral partners. However, this is likely to be a long-term and possibly also recurrent risk which can only be mitigated with the implementation of a strong economic development program aimed at the northern region. In that context, the Bank is conducting a regional study to better understand factors behind insecurity in the region and identify the type of development solutions to promote so as to help to address this challenge. As mentioned earlier, the risks posed, by the Mali security situation, to the successful implementation of this project are significantly reduced because the project area is outside the zone concerned and also because of the regional approach of this project.</p>

B.5. Identify key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable:

The primary project stakeholders are the four OMVS member states. Other stakeholders include (i) the Inter-Ministerial Council which is the highest authority responsible for ensuring project coherence and integration at the regional level; (ii) the Senegal River Basin Steering Committee (*Le Comité de Pilotage du Bassin du fleuve Senegal*) which will ensure proper implementation of Project activities; (iii) the High Commission which is the implementing agency of the work program and; (iv) the OMVS national *cellules*. Targeted communities in the river basin will also be engaged in project implementation.

B.6. Outline the coordination with other related initiatives:

The project is designed to be cost effective. Further, it is designed consistent with the need to analyse the on-going and planned future activities of the countries, the OMVS, Implementing Agencies, and other donors active in the region. This makes it possible to avoid duplication, isolate the incremental activities necessary to project execution, and to request funding only for the incremental costs associated with project components.

The proposed project as designed will further strengthen the capacity of OMVS to effectively carry out its mandate. The World Bank has several on-going or planned national projects in the agriculture, health, environment, and water sectors in all of the riparian countries of the SRB. In addition, the Bank has funded some technical assistance to OMVS in support of the Inclusive Framework of the SRB. The proposed project will build on and be complementary to these national projects to ensure more effective and greater impacts on the ground:

The African Development Bank (AfDB) is supporting some agricultural projects in the some riparian countries of the basin such as in Mauritania. In addition, as the lead agency for the New Partnership for Africa's Development infrastructure program, the AfDB is supporting a number of studies related to regional infrastructure development and sound environmental management. The *Agence Française de Développement* (AFD) has been supporting OMVS on master-planning and sanitation.

In Guinea, the LDCF is supporting a Full-Size Project (FSP) to reduce the vulnerability of Low Elevation Coastal Zones (LE CZs) to climate change impacts, including sea level rise (SLR). Based on assessments undertaken for both the Initial National Communication (INC) and Guinea's recently concluded National Adaptation Program of Action, climate change is expected to have intense and acute impacts on LE CZs. Existing baseline pressures such as erosion are likely to be compounded by the increased incidence of salinization and flooding as result of climate driven pressures. The resultant impacts on coastal zones are expected to incur serious development challenges to Guinea given that coastal lands play a key role in national agriculture production (rice) and food security and is the location of over one third of the country's population. There is also the *Community-based Land Management Project* supported by the GEF which has as its development objective to reduce land degradation through the integration of SLM practices into the overall development planning process of communities and local governments in selected pilot sub-watersheds. Furthermore, the GEF Trust Fund is supporting the four year *Coastal Marine and Biodiversity Management Project*.

In Mali, the LDCF is supporting the *Enhancing Adaptive Capacity and Resilience to Climate Change in the Agriculture Sector Project*. This project is based on the most urgent and immediate adaptation options identified during the recently completed NAPA process and complies with the LDC Fund guidelines and principles. This project also fully reflects the priorities stated within the framework of the Initial National Communication of Mali to the UNFCCC. In addition, by

focusing its intervention on strengthening capacities for adaptation to climate change in the agricultural (including livestock farming) sector, in the context of rural livelihood opportunities, the project is designed as a contribution to the pursuit of the MDGs. The GEF is supporting the *Sustainable Land Management Project* which aims primarily to assess the current situation (land type, cover and condition and use of the resource) nationally and particularly in the northern part of the country and the cotton belt using GIS and other information systems available.

In Mauritania, the Adaptation Fund is supporting the *Enhancing Resilience of Communities to the Adverse Effects of Climate Change on Food Security Project*. The project goal is to enhance the resilience of vulnerable communities to the effects of climate change on food security by (a) strengthening government services to support communities in their participative development and implementation of local adaptation and natural resource management plans; and (b) mobilize communities to invest in resilience and climate change adaptation. The Fund is also supporting the *Senegal Adaptation to Coastal Erosion in Vulnerable Areas* project. The project's overall objective is to contribute to the implementation of Senegal's NAPA. *The Community Based Watershed Management Project* supported by the GEF tries to limit land degradation and to safeguard critical ecosystem functions through community-driven SLM activities that improve agro-sylvopastoral management and increase vegetation cover while securing livelihoods and global environmental benefits (i.e., reduced sedimentation of waterways, improved interconnectedness and integrity of ecosystems, enhanced carbon storage rates, and increased opportunities for biodiversity conservation).

In Senegal, the GEF is supporting the Sustainable Land Management Project whose objective is to promote the adoption of sustainable land management practices in selected priority areas in the Groundnut Basin.

The World Bank has several IDA programs in all of the riparian countries of the SRB concerning the water-using sectors such as water supply and sanitation, agriculture and energy. These include: the Bamako Water Supply Project, the Water and Sanitation Millennium Project, the Sustainable and Inclusive Agribusiness Project and the Agricultural Markets and Agribusiness Development Project in Senegal as well as the Mauritania Emergency Food Security Support Project. During project preparation a comprehensive review of the World Bank portfolio will be undertaken and further information provided in the Project Appraisal Document on how this Project is coordinated with other relevant initiatives.

C. DESCRIBE THE GEF AGENCY'S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROJECT:

The World Bank has a comparative advantage in transboundary environmental and water resources management, especially in terms of capacity building, institutional reform, policy and regulatory development, and in addressing the challenges of environmental degradation. Specifically, the World Bank successfully implemented the *Senegal River Basin Water and Environmental Management Project* with OMVS which was financed by the GEF in 2003 and is currently implementing the 1st phase of the IDA adaptable program loan (MWRD 1) that is also progressing satisfactorily to date. As such, the the World Bank is well-placed to implement this Project based on its considerable depth, experience and expertise in delivering technical assistance and investments for improving transboundary environmental and water resources management and also its experience and knowledge in working with OMVS. Finally, in transboundary matters, the Bank is seen as a neutral broker with no vested interest and is a reliable long-term partner.

C.1 Indicate the co-financing amount the GEF agency is bringing to the project:

The World Bank contribution to this project is estimated at US\$53.6M, though it is to be noted that the total MWRD 2 IDA operation has a financing envelope of US\$110M.

C.2 How does the project fit into the GEF agency's program (reflected in documents such as UNDAF, CAS, etc.) and staff capacity in the country to follow up project implementation:

For all recipient countries, the Project is consistent with the CAS's general goals of better environmental and water resources management. For all recipient countries, the Project is consistent with the CAS'S general sector goal to strengthen governance and institutional capacity and increase sustainable management practices to reduce poverty; in the same way conform to the PRSP goals for good governance and sustainable development, which collectively should make progress towards meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to promote capacity building for sustainable development. Country Partnership Strategies (CPS) are currently under preparation for all four countries and will be presented for Board approval in early 2013. The project will be appraised in light of the new CPS goals, however CMUs have confirmed that these will continue to support the relevant goals highlighted above. Individual country CAS goals, as they relate to the Project, are identified below.

Mali. The CAS (2008-2011) supports the government's development strategy to reduce poverty through sustained, rapid, and broad-based economic growth. This includes efforts to encourage private-sector growth and support for growth of the rural sector with focused attention on sustainable agricultural and irrigation practices and efforts to promote good practices to reduce soil erosion. The PRSP stresses the importance of promoting institutional development while improving governance and participation.

Mauritania. The CAS (2008-2011) highlights the environment sector's crosscutting issues requiring the government to address desertification and deforestation issues and sustainable natural resource development. The CAS specifically notes Mauritania's cooperation with the OMVS on sustainable development of the Senegal River Basin. The PRSP, within the context of the country's National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP), identifies development of agriculture, livestock, forestry, and fisheries as some of the priority areas for intervention to address the national challenges for preserving natural resources while achieving sustainable development.

Senegal. The current CAS for **Senegal** for the period 2007-2010 mentions that resource degradation is a growing challenge for Senegal, ranging from deforestation to land degradation associated with poor water resources management and the depletion of fish stocks. Under Pillar 1 one of the six major outcomes around which the Bank will shape its program is to foster sustainable development and management of natural resources. Under Pillar 3 one of the three major outcomes is to improve the quality of life of the population through better management of natural resources and improved access to water and sanitation.

Guinea. The CAS (2004-2006) focuses on three strategic priorities to achieve its goal of poverty reduction: (i) promoting broad-based sustainable growth with a focus on the rural sector; (ii) improving social services delivery; and (iii) enhancing governance and institutional capacity with a strong emphasis on empowering communities and local government to play an increasing role in identifying, designing and implementing community level development projects. The project has strong linkages and cohesion with the Bank's objectives in Guinea. While the PRSP does not include any specific environmental priorities, it does focus on an improvement in service delivery across sectors. In line with the CAS, the Bank's approach in Guinea is three-pronged, with 1) the PRSC targeting macro-level challenges and sectoral reforms, 2) the PACV targeting community empowerment and financing to support capacity building and greater

accountability at local levels, and 3) the strengthening of services to facilitate institutional transformation, decentralization to improve local governance and participation both within the public and private sectors.


The **World Bank Country Office in Dakar, Senegal** is fully staffed and is charged with monitoring the operations of World Bank activities in Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania and Senegal. Similarly **the World Bank Country Office in Bamako, Mali** is responsible for Chad, Guinea, Mali and Niger. Between the two offices, there are several senior experts in the area of natural resources management. In addition, the project team has focal points in both offices who will provide technical support to the GEF/LDCF and IDA projects.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template. For SGP, use this [OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Mme. Mariline Diara	Directeur Environnement et Etablissement Class's	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, SENEGAL	
Dr. Alamir Sinna TOURE	Chief and Head, Departement Etudes et Planification	DEPARTMENT OF STUDIES AND PLANNING BAMAKO	
Dr. Mohamed Yahya LAFDAL	Directeur de la Programmation, (DPCIC)	PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE IN CHARGE OF THE ENVIRONMENT, MAURITANIA	
Mr. Ahmadou Sebory TOURE	Director General	MINISTERE DELEGUE L'ENVIRONNEMENT, AUX EAUX ET FORETS, GUINEA	

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Karin Shepardson, GEF Executive Coordinator, World Bank		9/7/2012	Paola Agostini Regional Coordinator Africa Region	(202) 473 7620	pagostini@worldbank.org