



COMPACT GOAL

Senegal's \$540 million MCC Compact aims to reduce poverty and provide for economic growth by unlocking the country's agricultural productivity and expanding access to markets and services. These strategic investments in rehabilitation of the road network and large-scale irrigation schemes are geographically focused in the rice production heartland in the north and the fertile Casamance in the south and align with the Government of Senegal's ambitious economic growth plan.



COMPACT AT A GLANCE

Compact Signed	09-16-2009
Entry Into Force	09-23-2010
Compact End Date	09-23-2015
Compact Total	\$540,000,000
Amount Committed	\$489,073,515
Amount Expended	\$386,116,857
Estimated Program Beneficiaries	1,550,000
Estimated Increase in Household Income	\$625,000,000

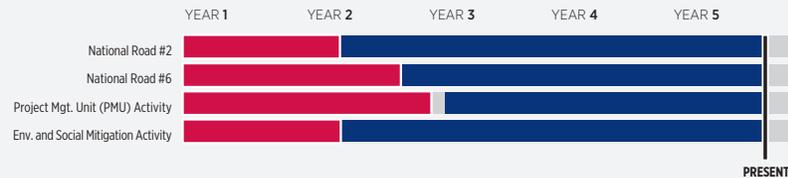
% OF TOTAL COMPACT	BUDGET (USD MILLIONS)
56%	Roads Rehabilitation Project \$300.9
32%	Irrigation & Water Resources Management Project \$171.7
1%	Monitoring and Evaluation \$3.7
7%	Program Administration and Audit \$39.7

■ Project Preparation ■ Project Implementation

Roads Rehabilitation Project

PROJECT COST	TOTAL CONTRACT COMMITMENTS	TOTAL PROJECT EXPENDITURES ¹
\$300,912,499	\$290,773,497	\$220,767,966

The Project aims to connect major population centers and agricultural production areas through rehabilitation of 372km on two of Senegal's critical transport corridors. These road network enhancements seek to provide year-round, reliable, cost-effective, and time-saving means of transporting locally-produced agricultural products to domestic and international markets.



Projected Long-Term Results
(Up to 20 years)

ESTIMATED BENEFICIARIES	ESTIMATED INCREASE IN HOUSEHOLD INCOME
1,350,000	\$375,000,000
	This benefit amount sums benefits that have been calculated in 2009 and 2012 dollars, and so is difficult to directly compare to the project cost. Updating all analysis to current dollars would lead to a higher benefit to cost ratio.

PROJECTED RESULTS BY END OF COMPACT

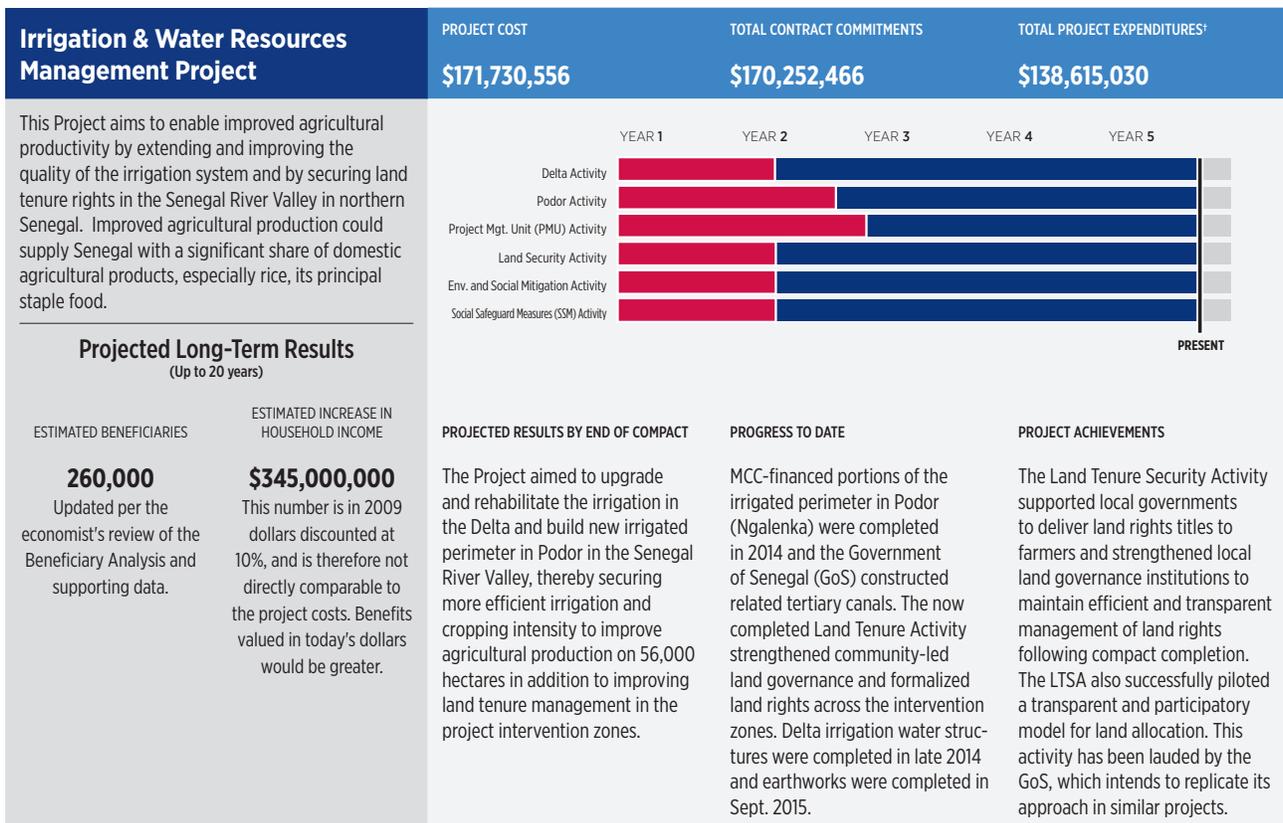
The Project has rehabilitated 121 kilometers of the National Road 2 (RN2), from Richard Toll to Ndioum in northern Senegal, adjacent to the Irrigation and Water Resources Management Project intervention zone. By the end of the Compact, the project also rehabilitated 64 kilometers of a targeted 252 kilometers along the National Road 6 (RN6) from Ziguinchor to Kounkane in the Casamance region in southern Senegal.

PROGRESS TO DATE

Works on the northern road (RN2) are mostly complete and expected to finish in April. The Ndioum Bridge (North) is complete in addition to the Kolda Bridge (South) that was inaugurated in February by President Sall and MCC's Deputy CEO. The remaining sections will complete by August 2015 with the exception of one section of the southern road (RN6), which is behind schedule and will continue to advance until Compact end.

PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS

Works on the RN2 (121km) and Ndioum Bridge are complete. The 64km section of RN6 Lot 3 from Kolda to Kounkane (excluding the Dabo to Dioabe section completed by the AfDB in 2007) was completed in Sept 2015. The Project fully paved the RN6 Lot 2 (72km) section from Tanaff to Kolda by Sept 2015 and rehabilitated the Kolda Bridge. The 116km section of RN6 Lot 1 from Ziguinchor to Tanaff is to be completed by the Government of Senegal by July 2016.



To date, the following have been completed: Ndioum Bridge in October 2014 (under contract signature amount), Kolda Bridge in February 2015 (under contract signature amount), and rehabilitation of the RN2 (121km and several access roads with market improvements) in April 2015 (only 2% over original contract price due to added scope). The RN6 Lot 3 64km section from Kolda to Kounkane (excluding the Dabo to Dioabe section that was completed by the AfDB in 2007) was completed in Sept 2015.

The second phase of the Land Tenure Security Activity, having provided land title to farmers in Ngallenka, will continue the process through 2014-2015 in the Delta, and on the institutional strengthening that ensures further land title management will honor the tenets identified during Phase I, and be professionally managed at the community level. This project has been lauded by the GoS, who intends to replicate its methodology and findings in other, similar projects.

[†]Expenditures are the sum of cash outlays and quarterly accruals for work completed but not yet paid or invoiced.