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IMPLEMENTATION COMPLETION AND RESULTS REPORT
(TF-52900)

ON A

GRANT FROM THE

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF) TRUST FUND

IN THE AMOUNT OF US\$ 7.25 MILLION EQUIVALENT

TO THE

ORGANISATION POUR LA MISE EN VALEUR DU FLEUVE SENEGAL

FOR THE

REGIONAL PROJECT: SENEGAL RIVER BASIN WATER AND
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

TROUGH THE WORLD BANK AND THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAM AS GEF IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

January 13, 2009

AFT - Water Resource Management (AFTWR)
AFC11, AFC14, AFC15
Africa Region

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

FISCAL YEAR

January 1 – December 31
(Exchange Rate Effective)

Currency Unit = US\$

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFD	<i>Agence Française de Développement</i> (French Development Agency)
AfDB	African Development Bank
APL	Adaptable Program Loan
CAS	Country Assistance Strategy
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CDD	Community Driven Development
CPBFS	<i>Comité de Pilotage du Bassin du Fleuve Sénégal</i> (Senegal River Basin Steering Committee)
CRGP	<i>Cellule Régionale de la Gestion du Projet</i> (Regional Project Management Unit)
CRP	<i>Coordinateur Régional du Projet</i> (Regional Project Coordinator)
DAF	<i>Direction Administrative et Financière</i> (Department of Administration and Finance)
EIP	<i>Expert en Information et Participation</i> (Public Participation and Information Expert)
EMF	Environmental Management Framework
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ENM	<i>Expert National en Micro-finance</i> (National Microgrants Expert)
EU	European Union
EWRMP	Environment and Water Resources Management Project
FCFA	<i>Franc de la Communauté financière Africaine</i> (African Financial Community Franc)
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GEO	Global Environmental Objective
HC	<i>Haut Commissariat</i> (High Commission)
IA	Implementing Agency
ICR	Implementation Completion Report
IDA	International Development Agency
IDF	Institutional Development Fund
ISDS	Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet
ISR	Implementation Supervision Report
IT	Information Technology
IUCN	World Conservation Union
IW	International Waters
KPI	Key Performance Indicators
LCC	Local Coordination Committee
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding

MTR	Mid-Term Review
MWRD	Senegal River Basin Multi-Purpose Water Resources Development Project
N/A	Not applicable
NC	National Cell
NCC	National Coordination Committee
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OERS	<i>Organisation des Etats riverains du fleuve Sénégal (Organization of Senegal River States)</i>
OMVS	<i>Organisation pour la mise en valeur du fleuve Sénégal (Senegal River Basin Authority)</i>
OP	Operational Program
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PASIE	<i>Plan d'atténuation et de suivi des impacts sur l'environnement (Environmental Impact Mitigation and Monitoring Plan)</i>
PIP	Project Implementation Plan
PIR	Project Implementation Review
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMF	<i>Programme Micro-Finances (Small Grants Programme)</i>
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RGDEE	<i>Réseau Guinéen des Données sur l'Eau et l'Environnement (Guinean Data Network on Water and Environment)</i>
RIAS	Regional Integration Assistance Strategy
RPF	Resettlement Process Framework
RTA	Regional Technical Advisor
SAP	Strategic Action Plan
SDAGE	<i>Schéma Directeur d'Aménagement et de Gestion des Eaux (Water Resources Master Plan)</i>
SGP	Small Grants Programme
SOE	<i>Service de l'Observatoire de l'Environnement (Environmental Observatory)</i>
SOGED	<i>Société de gestion du barrage de Diama (Diama Dam Management Company)</i>
SOGEM	<i>Société de gestion du barrage de Manantali (Manantali Dam Management Company)</i>
SRB	Senegal River Basin
TDA	Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis
ToR	Terms of Reference
TTL	Task Team Leader
UIVDD	<i>Unité Intégrée de Valorisation et de Développement Durable (Integrated Unit of Sustainable Development)</i>
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WB	World Bank

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AFRICA

REGIONAL: GUINEA, MALI, MAURITANIA, SENEGAL

SENEGAL RIVER BASIN WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROJECT

CONTENTS

A. Basic Information.....	vi
B. Key Dates	vi
C. Ratings Summary	vi
D. Sector and Theme Codes.....	vii
E. Bank and UNDP Staff	vii
F. Results Framework Analysis	viii
G. Ratings of Project Performance in ISRs.....	xi
H. Restructuring (if any)	xii
I. Disbursement Profile (WB funds only)	xii
1. Project Context, Global Environment Objective and Design	1
2. Key Factors Affecting Implementation and Outcomes.....	6
3. Assessment of Outcomes	11
4. Assessment of Risk to Development Outcome.....	16
5. Assessment of Bank and Borrower Performance.....	17
6. Lessons Learned.....	19
7. Comments on Issues Raised by Borrower/Implementing Agencies/Partners.....	20
Annex 1. Project Costs and Financing	21
Annex 2. Assessment of Bank's and OMVS's Performance.....	22
Annex 3. Outputs by Components	25
Annex 4. Economic and Financial Analysis	56
Annex 5 Bank and UNDP Lending and Implementation Support.....	57
Annex 6. Beneficiary Survey Results	59
Annex 7. Stakeholder Workshop Report and Results.....	60
Annex 8. Summary of Borrower's ICR.....	61
Annex 9. Comments of Cofinanciers and Other Partners/Stakeholders	80
Annex 10: Additional Information for GEF purposes	81
Annex 11. List of Supporting Documents.....	84

A. Basic Information				
Country:	Africa	Project Name:	Senegal River Basin Water and Environmental Management Project	
Project ID:	P064573	L/C/TF Number(s):	TF-52900	
ICR Date:	1/13/2009	ICR Type:	Core ICR	
Lending Instrument:	SIL	Borrower:	OMVS	
Original Total Commitment:	Total: USD 7.25 M	Disbursed Amount:	Total: US\$6,898,136 (95.15%)	
	WB: USD 5.26 M		WB: US\$4,926,646 (93.66%)	
	UNDP: USD 1.99 M		UNDP: US\$1,971,490 (99.07 %)	
Environmental Category: B		Global Focal Area: International Waters OP 09 Integrated Land and Water Multiple Focal Area		
Implementing Agency: Organisation pour la Mise en Valeur du Fleuve Sénégal (OMVS)				
Cofinanciers and Other External Partners: - AFD - IUCN - Netherlands: Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Ministry of Development Cooperation - OMVS				
B. Key Dates				
Process	Date	Process	Original Date	Revised / Actual Date(s)
Concept Review:	12/18/1998	Effectiveness:	01/05/2004	04/08/2004
Appraisal:	01/20/2003	Restructuring(s):	N/A	N/A
Approval:	10/28/2003	Mid-term Review:	05/01/2006	10/02/2006
		Closing:	07/31/2008	07/31/2008
C. Ratings Summary				
C.1 Performance Rating by ICR				
Outcomes:		Satisfactory		
Risk to Global Environment Outcome		Low or Negligible		
Bank and UNDP Performance:		Satisfactory		
Borrower ¹ Performance:		Highly Satisfactory		
C.2 Detailed Ratings of Bank and Borrower Performance				
Bank	Ratings	Borrower	Ratings	
Quality at Entry:	Satisfactory	Government:	N/A	
Quality of Supervision:	Satisfactory	Implementing Agency:	Highly Satisfactory	
Overall Bank	Satisfactory	Overall Borrower	Highly Satisfactory	

¹ Borrower refers in this ICR document to GEF grant recipient.

Performance:		Performance:	
C.3 Quality at Entry and Implementation Performance Indicators			
Implementation Performance	Indicators	QAG Assessments	Rating
Potential Problem Project at any time (Yes/No):	No	Quality at Entry (QEA):	Moderately Satisfactory (10/11/2005)
Problem Project at any time (Yes/No):	No	Quality of Supervision (QSA):	None
GEO rating before Closing/Inactive status	Satisfactory		
D. Sector and Theme Codes			
		Original	Actual
Sector Code (as % of total Bank financing)			
Central government administration		75	75
General agriculture, fishing and forestry sector		15	15
General water, sanitation and flood protection sector		8	8
Tertiary education		2	2
Theme Code (Primary/Secondary)			
Environmental policies and institutions		Primary	Primary
Land administration and management		Primary	Primary
Participation and civic engagement		Secondary	Primary
Regional integration		Primary	Primary
Water resource management		Primary	Primary

E. Bank and UNDP Staff		
Positions	At ICR	At Approval
Vice President:	Obiageli K. Ezekwesili	Callisto Madavo
Country Director:	Richard G. Scobey	John McIntire, David Craig,
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Project Team Leader:	Matar Fall	Ousmane Dione
ICR Team Leader:	Matar Fall	N/A
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Assistant to RTA	Henry René Diouf	Aminata Talla Diop

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F. Results Framework Analysis

Global Environment Objectives (GEO) and Key Indicators(as approved)

The objective of this project is to provide a participatory strategic environmental framework for the environmentally sustainable development of the Senegal River Basin (SRB) and to launch a Basin-wide cooperative programme for transboundary land-water management.

Revised Global Environment Objectives (as approved by original approving authority) and Key Indicators and reasons/justifications

The Global Environment Objective has not been revised.

GEO Indicator(s) (World Bank)

Indicator	Baseline Value	Original Target Values (from approval documents)	Formally Revised Target Values	Actual Value Achieved at Completion or Target Years
KPI 1 :	OMVS and Guinea harmonize their water legislation in accordance with the existing legislation in the other riparian countries for better management of land and water resources across the basin.			
Value (quantitative or Qualitative)	National legislations within OMVS member countries are fully harmonized with OMVS legislation. A strong OMVS water charter prepared & ratified. Guinea's legislation updated & decrees are under preparation	A legislation of Guinea is aligned with the OMVS Water Charter.	N/A	Ratification of OMVS's Water Charter by Guinean Parliament. As the Water Charter is superseding national legislation, Guinea's government thereby agreed to align its related national legislation.
Date achieved	10/28/2003	07/31/2008		03/31/2006
Comments (incl. % achievement)	<p>Process steps and related results towards the target include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Harmonization needs to align Guinea's national legislation on water and environment with OMVS directives identified.² 2. Establishment of Guinea's national multi-sectoral working group by by-law to oversee the harmonization process of its legal framework. 3. Organisation of national multi-sectoral stakeholder meeting in Guinea to inform and sensitize a broad range of stakeholders on the ongoing alignment. 4. Completion of study on the national legal framework of Mali, Mauritania, and 			

² Identified harmonization needs of Guinea's legislation: (i) "Code de l'eau": 3 draft decrees were examined and adopted at Cabinet level; (ii) "Code de l'environnement": A draft framework law is under development by the Ministry of Environment; (iii) "Code minier": A new Code minier is under development; (iv) "Code forestier": No change needed; (v) "Code pastoral": A new draft law integrating the "Code Pastoral" into the "Code de l'élevage" is under development; and (vi) "Code de la protection de la faune": No change needed.

	<p>Senegal.</p> <p>5. Adoption of final report on water legislation within the four countries.</p> <p>6. Review of national legislation in OMVS member countries resulted in a proposal for a Regional Environmental Code that is currently explored by OMVS. ToRs for the development of Regional Environmental Code compiled and validated.</p> <p>7. Organization of workshop in Guinea in August 2008 to assess progress with updating and harmonization of national legislation in Guinea (see FN).</p> <p>8. Up-dating of Guinea's legislation ongoing and supported by MWRD.</p> <p>Achievement compared to original target in %: 100 %.</p>			
KPI 2 :	Guinea's hydrology network in the Senegal Basin upstream portion has been fully assessed & upgraded to be compatible with the existing OMVS hydrology network.			
Value (quantitative or Qualitative)	One hydrology monitoring station (Sokotoro) still functions in the Senegal upstream Basin in Guinea.	OMVS database is operational throughout the SRB with data information available online throughout the OMVS Observatory's website.	N/A	Senegal River Basin hydrology and meteorological networks have been rehabilitated and are fully operational consisting of 19 hydrological stations and 24 meteorological stations. OMVS SRB database is fully operational through hydrological and meteorological network data accessible on-line through OMVS Observatory website.
Date achieved	12/07/2004	07/31/2008		07/31/2008
Comments (incl. % achievement)	<p><u>Process steps and results towards the target include:</u></p> <p>1. Regional and national hydrology related training (e.g. GIS for water resources management, Environmental Observatory, HYDRACCESS, hydrological equipment, etc.) provided from 2005 to 2007 with special focus on Guinean RGDEE members</p> <p>2. Identified equipment and actual installation in hydrological stations in Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal delivered from April to August 2007 resulting in 3 up-dated stations in Mali, 3 in Mauritania and 5 in Senegal and 8 fully rehabilitated stations in Guinea.</p> <p>3. Additional hydrological and meteorological equipment ensuring and improving water resource monitoring based on needs assessment for all four countries delivered.</p> <p>Achievement compared to original target in % : 100 %</p>			
KPI 3 :	Framework for sustainable transboundary information exchange and knowledge sharing between the four riparian countries is prepared.			

Value (quantitative or Qualitative)	The establishment of national project cellule in Guinea set the basis for transboundary exchange and knowledge sharing.	Data exchange network and cooperation network is in place and operational.	N/A	Data exchange network and exchange of information across the Basin is in place and fully operational.
Date achieved	01/04/2005	07/31/2008		07/31/2008
Comments (incl. % achievement)	<p><u>Process steps and results towards the target include:</u></p> <p>1. Development and establishment of Guinean Data Network on Water and Environment (RGDEE) in 2004.</p> <p>2. Regional and national hydrology related training (GIS for water resources management, Environmental Observatory, HYDRACCESS, hydrological equipment, etc.) provided from 2005 to 2007 with special focus on Guinean RGDEE members.</p> <p>Achievement compared to original target in % : 100 %</p>			
KPI 4 :	A Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) is prepared and completed.			
Value (quantitative or Qualitative)	Preliminary TDA has been prepared in the four countries.	A TDA with the key priorities in the SRB has been finalized and approved.	N/A	TDA completed, validated and printed (2006) and formed basis of development of SAP.
Date achieved	02/07/2005	07/31/2008		04/21/2008
Comments (incl. % achievement)	Achievement compared to original target in % : 100 %			
KPI 5 :	From the TDA findings, a Strategic Action Plan (SAP) document is completed.			
Value (quantitative or Qualitative)	Complementary studies financed by other partners have been completed and will add information on the required actions in the Basin.	Final version of the SAP has been prepared, is reviewed and approved by the Ministerial Council in PY4 and the SAP is published and disclosed in PY4.	N/A	<p>SAP prepared, reviewed and approved by Ministerial Council in Y4 (59th council meeting in August 2008).</p> <p>Original French version printed and broader dissemination ongoing.</p> <p>Publication and dissemination of translated version in English in progress.</p>
Date achieved	03/02/2005	07/31/2008		07/31/2008
Comments (incl. % achievement)	Achievement compared to original target in % : 100 %			

(b) Intermediate Outcome Indicator

Indicator	Baseline Value	Original Target Values (from approval documents)	Formally Revised Target Values	Actual Value Achieved at Completion or Target Years
IOI :	OMVS and Guinea capacity progressively enhanced to address transboundary issues; Information and knowledge sharing process progressively in place.			
Value (quantitative or Qualitative)	OMVS national cellules in Mali, Mauritania and Senegal are effectively functioning. OMVS database network is fully operational.	All national cellules cooperating and activities fully coordinated under OMVS supervision. Full database network established in the Basin.	N/A	OMVS national cellule in Guinea is well established (equipment, staff and training). Revised status from Guinea's project national cellule to OMVS national cellule in 2008 formalized. Guinea's database is operational with additional monitoring equipments and linked to Basin database managed by the OMVS's Observatory.
Date achieved	04/02/2004	07/31/2008		10/06/2007
Comments (incl. % achievement)	Achievement compared to original target in % : 100 %			

G. Ratings of Project Performance in ISRs

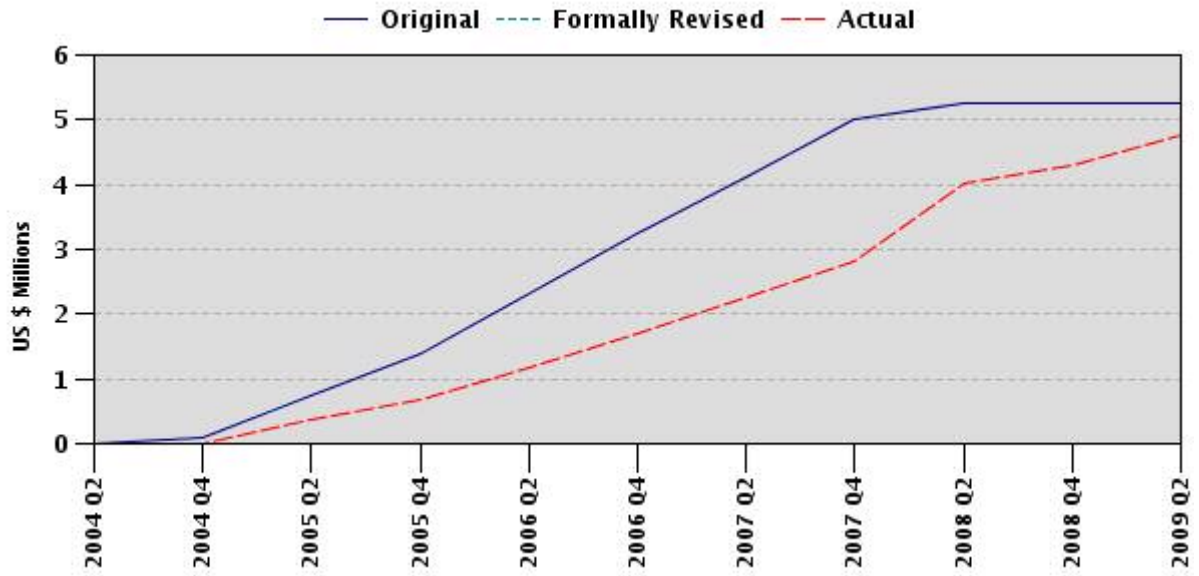
No.	Date ISR Archived	GEO	IP	Actual Disbursements (USD millions)
1	05/06/2004	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	0.00
2	11/24/2004	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	0.28
3	04/28/2005	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	0.51
4	12/15/2005	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	1.16
5	06/05/2006	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	1.64
6	11/01/2006	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	1.98
7	05/30/2007	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	2.59
8	11/01/2007	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	3.87
9	05/07/2008	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	4.26
10	10/02/2008	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	4.54
UNDP ratings in GEF Project Implementation Review (PIR)				
1	July 2005	N/A	Moderately Satisfactory	0.10

2	07/07/2006	N/A	Satisfactory	0.20
3	07/28/2007	N/A	Satisfactory	3.41
4	06/30/2008	N/A	Satisfactory	6.07

H. Restructuring (if any)

Not Applicable

I. Disbursement Profile (WB funds only)



1. Project Context, Global Environment Objective and Design

1.1 Context at Appraisal

Sector Background. In 2002, OMVS had a strong legal mandate and looked back at a 30-year history of cooperation related to water management and energy production, including construction and operation of two dams in the SRB (Diama and Manatali). There was a growing understanding that the organization would need to transform itself to ensure continued relevance. A new focus on a more holistic approach to river Basin management emerged together with the realization of the importance of full inclusion of Guinea into a regional river Basin framework.

Prior developments for transboundary environmental management. An important basis for the Senegal River Basin Water and Environmental Management project was the Environmental Impact Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (PASIE) associated with the large Regional Hydropower Development project. The latter was implemented from 1998-2003 as part of a large multi-donor initiative (total volume of US\$445 million equivalent) to extend the value of earlier investments in the Diama and Manantali dams in 1986 and 1988, respectively. As a result of PASIE, the foundation of an institutional framework for effective transboundary communication and participation emerged. A steering committee and three national coordination committees (NCC), as well as a number of local coordination committees (LCC) were set up. This framework introduced effective local stakeholder participation and elements of decentralized management in the planning and decision-making process for regional water resources management for the first time.

GEF investment. Building on first achievements made under PASIE, a larger GEF investment was conceived to scale up institutional capacity building for environmental management at regional, national, and local levels, strengthen the regional data and knowledge base, and institutionalize local stakeholder participation in water resources management. Designed to generate global benefits through sustainable transboundary water resources management and comprehensive participation of local stakeholders in land and water management in the Senegal River Basin, the project was fully aligned with GEF's OP 9 "Integrated Land and Water Multiple Focal Area Operational Program". From the preparation stage onwards, the project was expected to fill an important gap in the GEF portfolio of IW in West Africa. Synergies with the Niger and Volta Basin initiatives were identified at an early stage and coordination among IAs was therefore recommended. The GEF project was perceived as an opportunity for OMVS to embrace institutional change towards i) a planning and management based organization, ii) ensuring a sound and environmentally sustainable basis for existing and emerging investments and economic developments, and iii) creating a culture of transparent public participation. In this spirit, a highly innovative Senegal River Water Charter was negotiated and ratified prior to project effectiveness in 2002. The Charter outlines principles in water allocations, establishes water management and environmental sustainability principles, and aims at protecting rights of affected populations. In meeting the challenges to sustainably develop the Senegal River Basin, the four riparian countries committed themselves to establishing an inclusive framework for joint management of the shared resources and continue the inter-riparian dialogue towards full inclusion of Guinea into OMVS.

Rationale for Bank's assistance. The new vision was consistent with the general sector goal of all recipient countries' Country Assistance Strategies (CAS) at the time of appraisal, in that all countries were aiming to strengthen governance and institutional capacity and increase sustainable management practices to reduce poverty. The regional dimension and importance of strategic planning and management of SRB water resources is included in the CAS of Mali, Mauritania and Senegal. At the time of project completion, the project continues to be relevant to

the new CASs for Mali, Mauritania and Senegal³, all dated 2007, which emphasize accelerated growth and wealth creation based on environmental sustainability principles. The project has contributed to the CAS objectives by making important contributions to rural livelihoods in the Basin based on improved natural resources management. Similarly, the respective PRSPs recognized that successful economic development and improved living conditions for the rural poor rely on improved governance and sustainable use of the resource base. The project further contributed to the overarching goals of the Regional Integration Assistance Strategy (RIAS) for Sub-Saharan Africa by strengthening collaboration across borders, by promoting institutional cooperation with a particular focus on regional policy harmonization, and most importantly, by coordinating investments in support of shared water resources.

Rationale for UNDP's assistance: UNDP has a strong presence on the ground in the four countries and works with key stakeholders and local beneficiary groups of the project. Moreover, UNDP has operated a GEF-financed global small grants programme (SGP), which demonstrated satisfactory results in a recent program evaluation. Mali, Mauritania and Senegal have widely benefited from this small grant programme.⁴ The SGP in these countries has provided important lessons and experiences for the development of local-level activities and micro-projects.

Rationale for UNDP and WB's partnership:

The WB and UNDP partnership was justified by the comparative advantages of each of the international institutions:

- UNDP has a strong network of country offices offering direct interaction with country stakeholders including non-governmental organizations and community representatives, wide experience at institutional capacity building and policy dialogue on organizational environment, and experience in transboundary Basin cooperation issues and inter-country programming.
- World Bank has a strong record of investment lending focusing on institution building, infrastructure development and policy reform. It has experience in the use of various financial mechanisms to foster sustainable development on the basis of sound and economically beneficial interventions across all sectors.

Strategic decisions. A strategic decision was taken to concentrate limited financial resources on strengthening regional, national and local capacities through the Senegal River Basin Authority (OMVS) for improved land and water resources management and to improve social and environmental sustainability. Focus was placed on enhancing capacity to address transboundary issues, to improve knowledge and data sharing, to fully involve Guinea in joint planning and management decision-making, to strengthen the linkage between environmental management and sustainable livelihoods at the ground-level, to raise public awareness about the importance of the SRB, and to increase civil society participation in transboundary activities.

1.2 Original Global Environment Objective (GEO) and Key Indicators

The objective of this project was to provide a participatory strategic environmental framework for the environmentally sustainable development of the Senegal River Basin (SRB) and to launch a Basin-wide cooperative programme for transboundary land-water management.

As per the PAD, the following key outcome indicators were intended to measure the successful achievement of the project's global environmental objective:

Component 1-3 (Implemented by WB):

³ The last CAS for Guinea dates from 2003 and the new CAS is currently under preparation.

⁴ Guinea was not part of the SGP, but received project assistance through the Malian SGP.

- Provided tools for strengthened decision-making capacity in the riparian countries and at the regional level (OMVS), to address transboundary land and water management issues, through a defined inclusive mechanism;
- Improved data collection and established data exchange mechanisms in all four countries, and agreed on cooperation protocols for greater knowledge of Senegal River data and information, and of its relation to ecological and social processes; and
- Completed and adopted the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and Strategic Action Plan (SAP) with identified priority actions for the Basin.

Component 4-5 (Implemented by UNDP):

- Together with the World Bank, organized and implemented training and workshops for the river management institutions to strengthen national and local institutional capacity;
- Executed a minimum of 20 community-based microgrant-supported activities to address community priority actions;
- Increased annually the number of stakeholders involved and trained in local and transboundary water resource management issues; and
- Increased annually the number of communities informed and/or stakeholders involved in the public information and participation process.

1.3 Revised GEO and Key Indicators, and reasons/justification

There was no revision of the original Global Environment Objective.

Key Indicators for the World Bank implemented components (1, 2 and 3) were slightly reworded and split into a total of five KPI (instead of the originally three) as presented in section F. This adjustment was made following submission of the PAD for Board approval and prior to signing of the Legal Agreement. As detailed in the Letter of Agreement (see also comparison of indicators in Annex 3, Appendix E) each of the revised KPIs is supported by a number of cumulative output-level indicators that tracked and thus helped to determine progress made against KPIs. The adjustment of the KPI was deemed necessary in order to provide a more measurable framework for project monitoring. Supervision including all ISRs and the MTR are based on the revised five KPI.

1.4 Main Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries of this project were identifiable at three levels: regional, national, and local (see Annex 3, Appendix A with details on beneficiaries per component). These stakeholder groups remained unchanged.

At regional level:

- i. OMVS as the regional institution responsible for managing the Senegal River was a key beneficiary of the project. Key beneficiary bodies within OMVS were the High Commission itself but also OMVS's dam management companies (SOGEM and SOGED). OMVS benefited from capacity building, institutional strengthening, organizational restructuring, and overall advancement of its vision and mandate, as well as its strategic planning framework (component 1 and 3).
- ii. The non-governmental "Coordination of Civil Society Organizations for Development and Environment of Senegal River Basin (CODESEN)", established in 1997 on initiative of NGOs, CBOs and international institutions like IUCN⁵, benefited indirectly from

⁵ As a member of the African Network for the protection of African rivers, CODESEN assists communities along the Senegal River Basin so that they can actively participate in water resources and environmental

increased participation in transboundary planning, management, and decision making for the Senegal River Basin (component 1 and 3).

At national level:

- i. National governments, national decision-makers and OMVS's national water management structures (National Cells (NC) and National Coordination Committees (NCC)), benefited in terms of institutional capacity building and from being mandated to lead the national level process of the TDA and subsequent SAP. They further took advantage from infrastructure investments into water Basin management and monitoring stations (component 1 and 3).
- ii. National academic and research institutions benefited directly from a number of scientific and other academic studies and assessments carried out to fill data gaps and consolidate knowledge and information available on the Senegal River Basin. Enhanced data sharing and exchange platforms improved effective communication between research institutions across the country as well as across the sub-region. More, the project helped to establish formal MoUs between OMVS and 16 research institutions in the Basin as basis for coordinated scientific work on identified themes (component 2).
- iii. A specific focus has been put on the inclusion of Guinea, the up-stream riparian as a full beneficiary in the management and joint development of the Senegal River Basin.

At local level (see Annex 3, Appendix B for map of LCC and Appendix C for details on microgrants):

- i. Local government, local decision-makers benefited from more inclusive and participatory planning and management frameworks for water resource management. They were enabled to interact more easily across countries and between local and national levels. They gained knowledge skills from capacity building activities in support of a multi-level Basin management framework (cross-cutting all components).
- ii. Local Coordination Committees (LCC) benefited from capacity building, training, and facilitation of day-to-day operation with view to planning and implementing the microgrants program and associated information and awareness campaigns (component 4).
- iii. Rural communities in the SRB benefited directly from the microgrants program (component 4), which was conceptualized on CDD principles. Community beneficiaries benefited for example, from sustainable land management measures aimed at improving farming practices and controlling soil erosion, activities aiming to enhance water quality and restore irrigation networks and rehabilitation of wetland systems to improve and reinstate their important ecosystem services.
- iv. Women's groups, community-based organisations (CBO) and schools benefited either directly from participating in the microgrant-supported activities or more generally through engagement by public education and information activities (component 5). As a result a more informed and engaged constituency has been built that is expected to take environmental considerations into account when making decisions.

1.5 Original Components

The project consisted of five components, of which Component 1-3 were implemented through the World Bank, and of which Component 4-5 were implemented through UNDP.

management, and in significant improvement in their living conditions. Since then, it conducts its advocacy within communities affected by dams, flooding, pollution and water-borne diseases through its action plans.

- *Component 1 (Environmental Management and Capacity Building - US\$ 2.7m)* aimed to strengthen institutional and environmental management capacity at regional and local level by establishing a dialogue with Guinea, building regional capacity, developing an inclusive institution, and establishing an Africa Regional Forum.
- *Component 2 (Data Knowledge and Management – US\$ 1.52m)* aimed to strengthen regional and national database and knowledge management with an emphasis on developing and integrating Guinea’s technical capacity and network within existing SRB network and upgrading Guinea’s monitoring equipment.
- *Component 3 (TDA and SAP – US\$ 1.04m)* aimed to examine Basin-wide conditions as well as issues and develop a detailed prioritized plan for SRB management.
- *Component 4 (Micro-grant Program/Priority Actions – US\$ 1.66m)* aimed to provide funding for community driven priority actions to curb land degradation, to enhance water quality, and to improve wetland management.
- *Component 5 (Public Participation and Awareness – US\$ 0.33m)* aimed to enhance public participation and awareness on environmental issues within the Senegal River Basin.

1.6 Revised Components

None of the components were restructured in terms of objectives, substance, approach or scope during project implementation. Minor changes were related to reallocation of funds according to actual cost experienced. A minor modification to disbursement phasing of the microgrants was aimed at improved implementation performance.

- *Adjustments made under component 1:* At mid term review, provisions for numerous workshops and meetings were reduced and prioritized.
- *Adjustments made under component 2:* Funds were reallocated to cater for IT equipment for the RGDEE (not previously included in the budget plan) and to match the higher market price for the hydrometrical, meteorological and laboratory equipment.
- *Adjustments made under component 4:* The microgrant programme was initially intended to provide financing for priority issues as identified in the four National Priority Action Plans, which were linked to the TDA and SAP processes. However, this would have resulted in very late commencement of microgrant disbursements. The microgrant programme was thus adjusted to two disbursement phases, with the first phase running in parallel to the identification of priority actions. OMVS considered this adjustment essential in order to demonstrate benefits to local communities, and thereby encourage local engagement.
- *Adjustments made under component 5:* IUCN’s final contribution was cut short by 50% to US\$150,000. Consequently, some activities proposed by IUCN during preparation phase, such as the upstream/downstream diagnostic analysis, could not be implemented. Additional Dutch co-funding however provided a supplementary budget to the amount of US\$151,000 for targeted information and communication activities in line with identified priorities.

1.7 Other significant changes

Design: No significant changes related to project design occurred during implementation.

Supplementary funding: Substantial co-funding from the Netherlands materialized during the first two years of project implementation with a legal agreement signed on June 1st, 2005, implementation launched on August 30, 2006, and technical assistance available since October 1, 2007. The additional funding complemented the GEF activities through five components:

Component	EUR
1. Water weeds invasion rehabilitation	4,487,180
2. Soil erosion and integrated water resources management	1,314,542

3. Environment observatory and piezometric network	830,045
4. Water borne disease and water supply	1,123,455
5. Water resources institutional support	2,021,676
Total	9,776,898

Due to the Dutch co-funding becoming available, distribution of overall project resources was reviewed and reallocated as needed. At the time of project completion, only 28.86 % of the Dutch grant was disbursed and the closing date for the Dutch funding thus extended until March 31, 2010.

Implementation aspects:

Local Coordination Committee (LCC): LCCs were expected to be the driving forces for implementation of component 4 and 5, but lacked operational capacity at early project implementation stage. As a result, LCC members were considerably augmented to involve administrative decision makers and decentralized technical bodies. OMVS and countries financially supported focal points mandated with all operational aspects within the LCCs, while local administration in each country ("*sous-prefets*") retained overall institutional responsibility. The closer linkage to local administration structures proved to be a more effective operational set-up.

Schedule: At project closure, two activities were not yet completed as per original schedule. As both activities have been initiated and are ongoing, the delay is not considered to have any significant impact on the overall project outcome.

- Component 3: The OMVS-led donor roundtable on fundraising for the SAP implementation has not yet been convened due to later than expected approval of the two documents at the 59th OMVS Inter-ministerial Council meeting (July 6-7, 2008). The official translations of the TDA and SAP from French to English and its formal submission to the GEF and IAs has been initiated but not yet been completed.
- Component 4: Substantial delays in funds availability for micro-projects impacted implementation of Component 4. As a result, second phase micro-projects are still under implementation and will be finalized only in 2010 while related funds have already been disbursed and transferred to local level recipient based on approved work plans.

2. Key Factors Affecting Implementation and Outcomes

2.1 Project Preparation, Design and Quality at Entry

Project preparation proceeded through a GEF-financed preparation phase, which was characterized by a thorough participatory process with intensive regional, national and local level stakeholder consultations. During preparation, institutional and technical preparatory studies were conducted and lessons from OMVS's experience under PASIE were assessed and carefully reflected in project design (components and implementation arrangements). However, the overall preparation process was very long (5 years) mainly due to GEF cycle requirements (first PDF-A then PDF-B phases) and conditions of readiness; involved four Task Team Leader changes and required substantial financial resources (see Annex 5). A more detailed discussion of factors that positively or adversely affected project preparation can be found in Annex 3, Appendix H.

2.2 Implementation

Project restructuring: The project was not restructured and it was never at risk. An overview of project events and milestones is attached in Annex 3, Appendix G.

Factors that contributed to successful implementation:

Two factors that are considered to have played an essential role for the project’s success are:

- The project benefited substantially from the strong basis on which OMVS as an institution was built. OMVS served as the recipient of the grant and executing agency of the project and can demonstrate the full support and trust of its member countries. OMVS further contributed to the project’s success due to its strong ownership and commitment to the project objectives.⁶
- The selection of highly qualified regional and national staff contributed to efficient project implementation and delivery of results. The project staff demonstrated extremely high motivation and professionalism. Effective delivery of the project was further made possible with the full delegation of oversight responsibility for individual components to respective specialists within the PIU. This contributed significantly to a performance-based culture in the PIU, which was coupled with rigorous reporting requirements.

A more detailed discussion of factors that positively or adversely affected project implementation can be found in Annex 3, Appendix H.

2.3 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Design, Implementation and Utilization

Project Monitoring versus Environment Status Monitoring: For the evaluation of the quality of the monitoring and evaluation, a clear distinction has to be made between two different types of monitoring:

- i. *project monitoring*, i.e. monitoring overall implementation progress and achievements made towards meeting project objectives as per KPIs; and
- ii. *regional, national (and local) SRB monitoring*, i.e. measuring environmental status indicators in the river Basin, such as improved hydrological balance, ecological and biological indices, improved chemical and physical parameters (sedimentation rates, eutrophication rates), as well as stakeholder awareness and involvement indicators.

Project monitoring

Use of process indicators to measure implementation progress: This project was of catalytic nature and aimed to mobilize a process of institutional and regulatory reform and progress. As such, the project had a strong focus on capacity building and on the institutional reorganization and advancement processes. Therefore, the project success can not be expected to be measured against environmental trend and/or status indicators, but only against process indicators.

Evaluation of the results framework confirms that the project therefore adequately applied process indicators to track implementation progress and followed guidance prepared by the GEF for monitoring of International Waters projects⁷. Taking into account the nature of the project and

⁶ Key factors explaining OMVS’s strong ownership and commitment include its legal and institutional framework and setting, its simple and clear organizational mandate and objective, its selective staffing policy for technical positions seconded from member countries and its solid financial basis.

⁷ GEF, 2002, “Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators for GEF International Waters projects”, Monitoring and Evaluation Working Paper 10.

the guidance available for transboundary water projects at the time, the quality of the M&E framework, of the indicators selected, and of the data recorded can thus be considered marginally satisfactory.

As part of project implementation, the project supported the identification of a regional Senegal River Basin M&E framework, including environmental status indicators with the purpose to monitor the overall status of the Senegal River Basin from an environmental, natural resources, and water management angle. The project supported capacity building of OMVS (and in particular the Environmental Observatory) for environmental status monitoring, as well as the establishment of a data system to record trends of environmental and water management indicators (see <http://www.omvs-soe.org>).

Adequacy of the project's M&E framework: Even though it has to be taken into account that limited guidance was available for process indicators related to institutional reform, the initial M&E framework in the PAD still provided a rather broad and overly lengthy list of process indicators, thus making it difficult to understand the expected outcomes and outputs of the project and the means of tracking project progress. The task team identified this weakness during final preparation stages and the indicators of the PAD were refined in the legal agreement.

However, at MTR, the initial M&E plan and logframe as per PAD were found to be of sound quality and were not modified or harmonized to reflect the revisions of the KPI as per Legal Agreement, except with regard to timing of some activities. The MTR identified the missing baselines for component 4 and 5.

Collection method: At project start, the adopted M&E framework lacked a fully-fledged baseline and target situation and gave little guidance to CRGP of how progress had to be measured (i.e. mid-term and final target values). This weakness was likely tied to a lack of clarity on M&E roles, responsibilities (between SOE and OMVS project team) and methodologies for specific activities mainly with regards to the institutional and organizational setting within OMVS. However, CRGP made considerable effort to correctly define and successfully use a detailed scoreboard for this project based on the output-level, component-based logframe for progress reporting at regional and national level. The scoreboard has been used on a permanent basis and contributed substantially to detailed, accurate and timely project progress reporting as well as for participatory monitoring at local, national and regional levels.

CRGP further supported UNDP in its mandatory annual GEF PIR reporting to document and assess project implementation progress and the participatory processes.

Senegal River Basin Status Monitoring

In terms of status monitoring (as opposed to process monitoring), OMVS through its Environmental Observatory established a Senegal River Basin monitoring and evaluation framework, which monitors hydrological status and environmental status by tracking environmental status indicators. Most of the data collected stems from the network supported by the Environmental Observatory that links national data collection systems. Nonetheless the Environmental Observatory still needs continued and ongoing training and support to ensure that the network is functional, Guinea's data base is operational and adequate river Basin monitoring reports can be issued. OMVS's institutional reform is expected to clarify and specify further internal m&e roles, responsibilities and methodologies for specific activities.

2.4 Safeguard and Fiduciary Compliance

Summary of safeguards: The project was a category B project and triggered OP 4.01 on Environmental Assessment and OP. 4.04 on Natural Habitats mainly to provide quality control for microgrant activities planned under component 4. During preparation, an Environmental Management Framework (EMF) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) were also developed. The EMF identified the process to implement interventions within the parameters of national, regional (OMVS) and WB's safeguard policies. The RPF provided guidance in the case of resettlement issues, even though no resettlement action was foreseen under the project. Both documents aimed to guide microgrant project development, screening, implementation and monitoring and were disseminated to LCCs as part of the micro-project manual. The micro-project manual was developed to match procedures and eligibility criteria of the UNDP-managed Small Grants Programme. The ICR team further noted that although OP 7.50 on International Waters was originally not triggered as per consultations with the WB legal counsel (no provision for 2a/2b of OP 7.50), the project team in consultation with ASPEN decided to retroactively trigger OP 7.50 for the purpose of good practice and to strengthen the context of full integration of Guinea in the regional institutional framework for the Senegal River Basin since the dialogue on Guinea inclusion was still underway.

Safeguards compliance assessment:

(i) At early project stage, OMVS (CRGP) made the judgment that the microgrant manual was too complex and cumbersome. Therefore, the manual was summarized and simplified. However, no systematic or direct deviance from the manual was documented during the periodic supervision missions neither by the Bank nor UNDP.

(ii) The ICR confirmed that the microgrant screening process included preference for vulnerable groups such as women and thus addresses concerns raised at QER stage.

Fiduciary:

The financial management system managed by CRGP was closely linked to OMVS/HC system and underwent regular internal control procedures from the High Commissioner and the Department for Administration and Finance (DAF). CRGP planning and execution was closely supervised by OMVS/HC/DAF. Neither the WB missions and audit reports nor a quick assessment at the ICR stage revealed any critical issues.

Procurement was carried out by CRGP following WB procedures. It should be noted that OMVS has its own procurement procedures to avoid relying on different national procedures of its members states. The project contributed to strengthen OMVS procurement capacity. Acknowledging the importance of best standards of procurement for the organization, the CRGP procurement position established for the project was turned into a permanent staff position at OMVS. The WB missions and audit reports as well as the ICR assessment did not reveal any critical issues.

2.5 Post-completion Operation/Next Phase

The project successfully put in place a conducive enabling environment that will ensure long-term environmentally sustainable development of the SRB's transboundary land and water resources. Results achieved have been placed on sustainable footing due to: (i) an institutionally strengthened and inclusive river Basin organization that continues to demonstrate extraordinary commitment to its mandate and boosts full trust by its member countries, (ii) a solid knowledge base and information network, (iii) a strategic environmental planning framework, (iv) increased stakeholder awareness down to local levels, and (v) important investments in environmentally sustainable income activities.

Dutch co-financing leveraged by the project and the ongoing large-scale MWRD APL further provide a sustainability scenario for a number of project investments in infrastructure and on-the-ground activities as presented below.

Dutch funding: At time of project closure, the Dutch co-funding to the project was extended until end of March 2010. Dutch co-funding continues to support and expand the scope of components 1, 4, and 5 and provides for continuation of the CRGP staff at regional level as well as several experts at national level. However, the Dutch co-funding is focused geographically on the lower Basin and thus does not cover Guinea. Accordingly, an agreement is currently discussed to ensure continued funding of Guinea's national participation specialist.

Dutch co-funding will play an important role to ensure continued communication and participation activities (component 5), which will complement OMVS's own commitments for sustained outreach and dialogue with stakeholders at all levels. OMVS recently established the first permanent staff position for a communication and participation expert, who will be supported by the existing CRGP communication expert during the transition phase. In addition, the last inter-ministerial council asked OMVS-HC to continue with sensitization of the civil society through a targeted television campaign.

Most of the second-phase microgrants (component 4) are still under implementation and expected to be fully executed by 2010. Funds for the implementation have been fully transferred to LCC and ongoing Dutch co-financing is critical to support OMVS and NC with technical follow-up and supervision of fiduciary accountability of LCC and microgrant recipients.

Dutch co-funding will further continue to support important research activities that have been identified in an agreed action plan and that present the ongoing implementation of the new partnership agreement that was established between OMVS with 16 national research and scientific institutions throughout the four riparian countries during the GEF project. In addition, new follow-up support from the Dutch Embassy (EUR 10 millions) is under discussion with a focus on removal of invasive aquatic plants.

MWRD APL: The 10-year Senegal River Basin Multi-Purpose Water Resources Development Program (MWRD APL) is seen as a consolidation and expansion of the results and achievements of the GEF project, the latter which had a strong catalytic role by setting the stage for substantial IDA investments for OMVS and the sustainable management of the SRB. The MWRD APL builds directly on the experiences made under the prior GEF-financed SRB Water and Environmental Management project. It consolidates the process of policy development, regional planning and integration and carries on the process of institutional reform and modernization of OMVS initiated under PASIE and advanced under GEF. The MWRD APL also continues implementation of the principles of the Water Charter. Most importantly, it operationalizes Guinea's inclusion in the OMVS including definition of a new cost-sharing formula between all OMVS members. The regional information and knowledge platform and data system that was strongly supported under the GEF project (component 2) also receives sustained support. From an environmental and transboundary ecosystem perspective, the SAP developed under the GEF project will play an important input to the overall SRB master plan, however the MWRD will not provide for full funding of the SAP implementation. The MRWD, due to its multi-purpose scope, address a much broader range of issues than the initial GEF project, in particular a focus on substantial investments in livelihood needs in the region, such as hydraulic and irrigation infrastructure, fisheries management, and reduction of waterborne diseases.

Future investment needs and opportunities: The GEF project made important achievements for environmental mainstreaming as evidenced by full integration of project activities and results in OMVS regular annual reporting and work plan development. The SAP has further been endorsed by OMVS inter-ministerial meeting in August 2008 demonstrating the high regional and national commitment and support for its implementation.

However, in order to implement all priority actions identified in the SAP, OMVS is seeking to secure additional funding and a donor round table has been planned for early 2009. OMVS is keen to embark on SAP implementation while there is strong commitment and ownership by stakeholders at all levels, and to prevent the risk of implementing an outdated action plan. In this context, it can be noted that the OMVS regards the TDA as a baseline assessment for the status of the Senegal River Basin and intends to update the exercise upon implementation of priority actions of the SAP.

Important achievements made for transboundary land and water management in the Senegal River Basin thus far provide a strong case for a new GEF investment broadly addressing the theme of “water security and adaptation to climate change”. Such new investment in the Senegal River Basin could focus on balancing land and water management in view of socio-economic needs (water supply, hydropower needs), rural development needs (irrigation), health issues (sanitation, waterborne diseases), and environmental issues (water quality, invasive species) in the view of increasingly dire climate scenarios (i.e. droughts) thereby responding to key topics identified in the SAP. It could thus focus on land use planning and management and water security management in support of climate change adaptation. Important prerequisites that together build the enabling environment for such an investment are already in place with (i) a strong, inclusive, and experienced river Basin organization that has the full mandate and endorsement of its member countries, (ii) adequate levels of institutional capacity at the national and local levels of the institutional framework for integrated land and water management, (iii) a solid knowledge base on the river Basin and its processes and a functioning information network (iii) a strategic planning framework based on a completed TDA/SAP process and the ongoing development of a multi-purpose and multi-sectoral development master plan.

Sustainability of infrastructure investments: Adequate maintenance and protection of the hydrometrical assets, some of which are considered to be at moderate risk due to the remoteness of some locations have been considered during establishment of the networks. All equipment has been secured and capacity building of technical staff of national departments for water resource management has been carried out. In addition, OMVS through its NCs and LCCs plans to continue sensitizing local populations on the importance of securing equipment as part of its communication and outreach campaigns. More, the Environmental Observatory is expected to have the control measures in place to report on any potential problems in the future. In order to maximize the application and potential of the hydrological tools for environmental planning and resource management, continued training of OMVS specialists as well as national experts will be important. It should be noted that OMVS's provides complementary funding for data transmission from national stations to the Environmental Observatory database.

3. Assessment of Outcomes

3.1 Relevance of Objectives, Design and Implementation

The project and its objective remain relevant to sectoral strategies of the involved governments, OMVS, the World Bank, and UNDP as well as to the strategic objectives of the GEF.

CAS: At the time of project completion, the project continues to be relevant to the new CASs for Mali, Mauritania and Senegal⁸, all dated 2007, which emphasize accelerated growth, wealth creation based on environmental sustainability principles and regional integration in particular related to the SRB water resources. The project has contributed to the CAS objectives by making important contributions to rural livelihoods in the Basin based on improved natural resources management.

GEF priorities: The project is consistent with the up-dated strategic priorities for GEF International Waters projects. It specifically fits with the Strategic Program #3 on “Balancing overuse and conflicting uses of water resources in surface and groundwater Basins that are of transboundary nature”. At the time of project preparation, the GEF still required the use of the TDA/SAP process as instruments for IW projects, but these requirements were removed at implementation stage. Nonetheless, OMVS and the WB decided to carry out the intended assessments to fill a substantial knowledge gap and to continue the participatory process that started with the geographically and thematically limited PASIE component.

Regional and national priorities: The project responds to objectives declared by NEPAD and the MDG as well as elements of the four countries PRSPs, the OMVS convention and the Nouakchott Declaration of 2006.

OMVS priorities: The project outcomes are fully aligned and mainstreamed with OMVS’s priorities as demonstrated in its annual report (2007) and work program (2008) approved by the 58th ministerial council in November 2007. Specifically, the project addressed the following OMVS priorities:

- Being a catalyst of full integration of Guinea into the OMVS.
- Serving as a laboratory for testing optimal organizational structures aspects for transboundary Basin-wide management building on PASIE structures.
- Improving knowledge in order to manage the resources of the river Basin towards optimal use.
- Engaging into implementing of on-the-ground activities.
- Using the SAP as part of future Basin-wide planning, management and investment activities to ensure a sustainable basis for prosperity of riparian populations.
- Scaling up to large-scale investments based on lessons learned.

3.2 Achievement of Global Environmental Objectives

The project was expected to provide a participatory strategic environmental framework for the environmentally sustainable development of the Senegal River Basin and to launch a Basin-wide cooperative programme for transboundary land-water management. The project **achieved its objective**, as demonstrated by:

- i) Achievement of the five key performance indicators (100% achievement of KPI 1-5; Refer to Section F. for more details.).
- ii) Achievement of key outputs that together contribute to attainment of the global environmental objective as per the project’s logical framework (Refer to Annex 3 for more details).

⁸ The CAS for Guinea is date 2003 and the new CAS currently under preparation.

The legal framework of Guinea has been reviewed and necessary adjustments have been agreed upon in order align national legislation with the OMVS Water Charter, the future regional code of environment, and pertinent legislation in the other riparian countries. The project accelerated Guinea's full integration into OMVS – a crucial factor for alignment of the national legislation and for better land and water resources management across the Basin. Guinea endorsed a national working group by ministerial bylaw to oversee the alignment and harmonization process, which is well underway with all revisions and improvements necessary agreed upon in multi-sectoral national stakeholder meetings and supported by the MWRD APL.

Guinea's hydrology network in the upstream portion was upgraded and fully integrated into the existing OMVS hydrology network. Compared to one operational hydrology monitoring stations in the upstream Guinea Basin prior to the project, there are now 8 hydrological stations in Guinea fully rehabilitated and an additional 11 stations have been upgraded and equipped throughout the overall Basin. The Senegal River Basin is now equipped with water quality measurement installations and an early warning system in the upper Basin is now fully functional.

The now fully operational and compatible framework for transboundary information exchange and knowledge sharing on the environmental and water resources status of the Senegal River Basin is a major accomplishment compared to the situation in prior to the project when OMVS had no access to information on water resources and processes in the Basin headwaters in Guinea. The inclusion of Guinea in OMVS during project implementation has paved the way to a fully inclusive TDA/SAP process for the entire Basin (see below). Water management and resource planning can now be based on accurate information on water and environmental trends from the upstream headwaters until the lower coastal Basin of the Senegal River. Formalized data collection and exchange frameworks that have been established at national and regional level ensure the compatibility of the data. New partnerships that have been entered into with relevant academic institutions further ensure scientific accuracy and validation. Generally, the capacity for environmental monitoring through the OMVS's observatory has been substantially strengthened.

An impressive and comprehensive Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) was completed based on the strengthened knowledge base with previous data gaps filled and data now covering the entire Basin. Multidisciplinary teams at national and regional level were strengthened and linkages to academic entities in the region established and improved. As a result of the project, a fully completed TDA has been published and widely disseminated and detailed maps showing environmental conditions throughout the Senegal River Basin are now available.

A Strategic Action Plan was completed based on the findings of the TDA and following an impressively participatory and qualitative process. The SAP has received the highest political commitment through its adoption in August 2008 at OMVS's inter-ministerial meeting. The GEF project represents hereby one of the first successfully completed GEF IW of that nature in the Africa region.

In addition, the UNDP-implemented microgrant program and public participation program delivered high impact on the ground. As a result of intensive awareness campaigns on environmental issues and the role of OMVS, local riparian populations are now more aware of OMVS and its activities and have developed heightened environmental awareness that could benefit longer-term integrated Basin resources management. Local priorities have been supported with microgrants and have demonstrated environmentally sustainable income-generating

activities. Importantly, local populations have been included in consultations and encouraged to participate in river Basin resource management.

As demonstrated by the full accomplishment of the key performance indicators as per above, **the Global Environmental Objective is rated: Satisfactory.**

Comparison of outcomes against QAE review: The ICR team reviewed issues raised at a WB internal quality-at-entry review in 2005. It is the ICR's and recipient's (OMVS) assessment that key assumptions and findings of the QAE review did not hold ground: Contrary to the assessment of the QAE, (i) the project fully delivered satisfactorily on both targets of its global environmental objective, (ii) the SAP will not be overtaken or duplicated by the master plan supported under the MWRD APL, but will form an essential sector component of the latter and has proven to be an essential strategic planning tool for OMVS, (iii) synergies and sequencing of the project components were adequately designed to achieve intended outputs and outcomes, (iv) institutional changes within OMVS initiated by the project are judged to be fundamental at regional, national and local level, and (v) World Bank has effectively supervised – jointly with UNDP - all five project components. However, insufficient budget allocation for component 2 activities were confirmed at early stage of implementation and corrected.

3.3 Efficiency

The project was designed and implemented to be cost-efficient. This was achieved through building on synergies with other initiatives, avoiding excessive administrative hurdles in project management and processing, and establishing close interaction with the World Bank task team and the OMVS High Commission, as well as competitive and transparent selection of highly qualified CRGP staff. By placing emphasis on capacity of staff at the CRGP and at national cells, OMVS was able to minimize overhead costs while maximizing ownership and participation at regional and national levels. Specific examples of project efficiency were:

- To make cost-efficient use of available technical expertise and to demonstrate institutional ownership and commitment, OMVS/CRGP decided in specific cases to use its own regional and national experts instead of recruiting international/national consultants. This explains why overall cost for consultant services category have been significantly lower than planned yet overall achievement of deliverables satisfactory.
- To lower transaction costs through working with two GEF implementing agencies, WB implementation support mission were carried out jointly with UNDP and covered always all five components. Nonetheless, cost-effectiveness of joint implementation was somewhat lowered because of differing operational modalities and tools used by UNDP and the WB.
- To improve efficiency of financial management, identical software and training packages were used at regional and national level. Similarly, Dutch cofunding was implemented using the same procurement and financial management procedures established for the GEF funding through the WB.⁹

3.4 Justification of Overall Outcome Rating

The **overall outcome** for the project is **rated satisfactory**, taking into consideration combined evaluation results for 3.1 “Relevance of the GEO” as well as 3.2 “Achievements of the GEO”¹⁰

⁹ A separate WB Letter of Agreement was issued related to the Dutch cofunding support.

¹⁰ It should be noted, that the overall outcome rating is based on combining the ratings for the achievement of the global environment objective and the rating for relevance of the project objective and project design. The efficiency of the project was not rated and not included as a factor in the overall outcome rating since neither an ERR analysis nor a measurement of cost effectiveness against unit cost is applicable for this kind of project.

presented above as well as the project's timely completion and closure together with almost full disbursement of funds.

Key outcomes that have been essential for the projects success, the sustainability of project outcomes, and its replication potential are:

- **Leveraging institutional reform/re-organization of OVMS:** GEF was catalytic in building a more inclusive institutional structure for river Basin management regionally and nationally. As a result of the project, Guinean representation now spans all levels of OMVS's institutional structure, national legislation of Guinea is in the process of being fully aligned with the OMVS's Water Charter (superseding national legislation), knowledge gaps on the upstream portion of the Senegal River Basin have been filled, and Guinea's hydrology network has been fully integrated into the existing OMVS network.
- **Mainstreaming environment:** The project played an important role in mainstreaming environmental aspects at all levels: from a policy/planning perspective (e.g. TDA, SAP), from an institutional perspective (e.g. new institutional capacities, new staffing additions related to environment and civil society participation, improved knowledge and data networks), and from a action plan perspective (sustainable land and water management principles now expected to be mainstreamed in overall Senegal River Basin Master Plan).
- **GEF played a catalytic role for leveraging supplementary IDF and Dutch funding and setting the stage for a larger multi-purpose, multi-sectoral development investment (IDA funding):** Building on the institutional reform process and new long-term planning culture initiated by the GEF project, a conducive environment was set for development of a broader multi-purpose water resources development investment and resulted in the 10 year MWRD APL. The MWRD APL not only consolidates achievements and results of the GEF investment but most notably also responds to livelihood issues and needs of the rural poor in the Senegal River Basin that could not be adequately addressed under the GEF project.

3.5 Overarching Themes, Other Outcomes and Impacts

(a) Poverty Impacts, Gender Aspects, and Social Development

All microprojects included income generating activities in addition to environmental components, which proved to be an important incentive for stakeholder motivation. Women's groups have received special attention in the allocation of grants and have specifically benefited from grants enabling them to establish new income-generating activities that are environmentally beneficial or sustainable at the same time. Information and public participation campaigns helped to involve as many beneficiaries as possible, helped to make information accessible, and helped to open up the decision-making process to a broader range of local stakeholders (see Annex 3, Appendix A for an overview on beneficiaries as well as Appendix C for a summary of micro projects supported).

(b) Institutional Change/Strengthening

As highlighted throughout this ICR, the project had a substantial impact on institutional strengthening and reforming institutional structures. With support of the project, the process of

including Guinea as a fourth member of OMVS that started several years earlier was successfully completed. The project further paved the way for inclusive representation of Guinean staff within a re-organized institution. Most importantly though, the project successfully broadened OMVS traditional sectoral role towards a more integrated approach to transboundary Basin and water resources management by adopting principles of environmental sustainability and opening up to broader participation from stakeholders at all levels. As a result of the project, OMVS now demonstrates commitment to a sustainable vision for long term development of the Basin and its resources and openness to civil society participation in policy dialogue. Institutional change is also evidenced by the creation of new permanent staff positions in OMVS, including an environmental information specialist (since 2008), a communication and participation specialist (since 2008), and a procurement specialist (since 2006). OMVS further expressed its intention to establish a new directorate for environment and sustainable development as part of its ongoing institutional reform.

(c) Other Unintended Outcomes and Impacts

A positive side effect of the project has been the establishment of the independent umbrella organization “Coordination des ONG pour le Développement et l’Environnement du Bassin du fleuve Sénégal (CODESEN)”. CODESEN was set up during project preparation with support from IUCN and now extends to all 4 riparian countries representing NGOs and CBOs supporting members to express their concerns and dialogue with OMVS. CODESEN has received independent donor support and funding and is now recognized as a stakeholder by OMVS in all Basin-wide activities.

3.6 Summary of Findings of ICR Stakeholder Workshop (see Annex 7)

The following points emerged during working sessions with regional and national level beneficiaries:

- Baseline social data for component 4 and 5 was not optimally captured prior to project implementation. Therefore, the number of local beneficiaries was difficult to assess and the real social impact on target beneficiaries cannot be thoroughly assessed for the microgrant component. Instead only qualitative information can be provided.
- The microgrant threshold of US\$ 50,000 seemed to be very low compared to the importance and extent of most microgrant activities addressing environmental issues. The establishment of a revolving fund would have been favored over the microgrant facility.
- The delayed availability of funds after effectiveness presented a major threat to technical and financial viability of activities. OMVS project management considered both, World Bank and UNDP disbursement clearances, too time-demanding at project start. Transfers of funds were particularly delayed for component 4 and 5 resulting in second-phase microgrant projects that will continue implementation until 2010.

4. Assessment of Risk to Development Outcome

The overall **rating for risk to development outcome is low**. (Refer to section 2.5 for more details on the sustainability scenario).

Rating per component:

Component 1: Negligible to low. The MWRD APL will continue institutional and legal support to OMVS to implement provisions supported under the GEF project.

Component 2: Low to Moderate. The identified risk relates to monitoring of equipment purchased and installed in more remote areas (e.g. in Guinea). It requires additional resources and supervision from regional and national levels which is covered to a large extent by the MWRD APL support.

Component 3: Low. The SAP will serve as the main environmental management instrument within the framework of the river Basin master plan supported under the MWRD APL.

Component 4: Low to Moderate. The risk relates to microgrants that are still under implementation despite official closure of the project. There has been an overall delay with disbursements of funds for microgrants with the first micro projects funded only in May 2006 (i.e. 2 years after project launching). LCCs now carry the responsibility to monitor progress made with implementation of micro projects as the national microgrant experts contracts have expired with the end of the project. LCC continue to be assisted by the regional expert as well as national experts for information and public participation, whose contracts have been renewed based on co-financing made available from the Netherlands until March 31, 2010. OMVS is responsible for adequate follow up and final evaluation of microgrants including determining the use of SMG as a potential follow-up support structure.

Component 5: Low. Information and participation activities continue with support from IUCN and Dutch co-financing - although with a slightly different focus and scale supported by OMVS's information specialist.

5. Assessment of Bank and Borrower Performance

An overview of positive and weaker elements during preparation and implementation stage is presented in Annex 2.

5.1 Bank

(a) Bank Performance in Ensuring Quality at Entry

Rating: Satisfactory

The project was consistent with regional priorities and the Bank's CAS. The Bank team properly designed technical and institutional aspects of the project and incorporated lessons learned from earlier projects in the region into the design. Major risk factors were identified and mitigation measures proposed.

(b) Quality of Supervision

Rating: Satisfactory

General: The project team conducted regular supervision missions, which were strategically coordinated with UNDP. Project supervision demonstrated a high level of continuity and specialized skills relevant to the nature and geographic location of the project.

Fiduciary: Regular supervision missions included WB procurement and financial management staff from its office in Dakar. The procurement person established a close dialogue with the CRGP team and OMVS-HC to provide for a permanent contact, avoid lengthy processes through direct interaction prior finalization of contracts and submission of ToRs for non-objection to the TTL.

Compliance with safeguards policies: The safeguard documents were included in the microgrant manual and used throughout the multi-instance review, screening and clearance process.

Reporting: The Bank's Aide-Memoires were adequate. Nonetheless, the quality of performance reporting could have been improved (see ISR managerial comments).

(c) Justification of Rating for Overall Bank Performance

Rating: Satisfactory

Given its catalytic role during implementation and the successful implementation of the project, the overall Bank performance is rated **satisfactory**.

Key factors include:

- Providing regular and high quality supervision including maintaining substantive dialogue with OMVS-HC;
- Ensuring close coordination with UNDP during preparation and supervision;
- Providing additional supervision of UNDP components thereby facilitating overall project implementation; and
- Enhancing project outcomes and OMVS's future direction through preparation of additional lending operation (MWRD APL).

5.2 Borrower

(a) Government Performance

Not applicable as the project was carried out by the regional river Basin organization (OMVS) on behalf of the four riparian countries (Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal).

(b) Implementing Agency or Agencies Performance

Rating: Highly Satisfactory

OMVS's performance is rated **highly satisfactory** both for its inputs into preparation and implementation, its timely completion of project activities and highly satisfactory disbursement. OMVS assigned some of its regional staff to the project and effectively mobilized decision-makers at national levels to support the project and its outputs/outcomes (TDA/SAP). Its own institutional and implementation challenges have been addressed highly satisfactorily through the organization's strong commitment to the project, close and continued supervision by the High Commissioner, rigorous planning, reporting and management and provision of extremely skilled and committed experts at regional and national level .

OMVS succeeded also in capitalizing the PASIE experience (limited to the area around the Diama Dam) about participatory process, use of Basin organizations like national cells, NCCs, LCCs and use of the comparative advantage and experience of IUCN in participatory planning and development of ownership from local communities and scientific networks.

It should be noted that the initial GEF funding was granted to OMVS rather than to the individual countries and that this set-up was maintained for the IDA multi-purpose project, despite the fact that the IDA credits/grants have to go through the Ministries of Finance first before being transferred back to OMVS. Moreover, the project demonstrated that fiduciary requirements were an incentive not only to support and strengthen Guinea, but also to monitor fiduciary

accountability and effective and proper use of resources due to joint accountability through OMVS (see Annex 2 for a detailed assessment).

6. Lessons Learned

Four major lessons can be drawn from the final evaluation of this project:

1. The common assumption, that the weakest participating country is the main limitation for the success of a regional project, has proven to be invalid; this is especially true when a strong regional institution is in place, which has the full endorsement and confidence of the different riparian countries of a shared river Basin. As demonstrated in the Senegal River Basin Water and Environmental Management project, the riparian countries strongly support the OMVS's principle of inclusiveness and solidarity. For example, countries did not call for an equal distribution of GEF resources across countries, but instead, agreed for the majority of funds to be disbursed for activities in Guinea, which represents the weakest country in the Basin in terms of overall environmental and water management capacity. This strategic decision allowed the project not only to close critical knowledge gaps in the upper Basin in Guinea, to install and upgrade missing water data and climate knowledge, but also to invest significantly in the process of harmonizing Guinea's legislation with OMVS and the regional water charter. The principle of pooling resources at the Basin level has been replicated again for the larger multi-phase, multi-sector IDA investment that followed the initial GEF investment. It should be noted that pooling of IDA resource is quite extraordinary, taking into account that individual countries are accountable for appropriate use and repayment of funds and are thus not easily inclined to pool sources with other Governments. In this context, it should be noted that fiduciary accountability of OMVS to the World Bank and GEF on behalf of the riparian countries has also played a strong incentive to ensure sufficient training on the use of funds and guide countries on proper use of resources.

2. GEF grant funding can play a critical role in leveraging an inclusive reorganization of a regional institution. GEF was catalytic in building a more inclusive institutional structure for river Basin management regionally and nationally. An important achievement was increasing Guinean representation in OMVS at all levels, and more participatory management and planning structures for river Basin management. The project facilitated an inclusive policy dialogue among all riparian countries on the basis of full consideration of national interest regardless of the official membership status of e.g. Guinea at the time. The project further strengthened the national networks in the riparian countries that feed into the regional river Basin organization and thus strengthened the vertical dimension from the regional to the local level of the regional institution. Main features of the project that supported institutional change and capacity-building efforts were:

- Key institutional and organizational changes were identified at the earliest stage, clearly planned, and included as project deliverables to be carried out by OMVS with assistance from development partners.
- Project technical staff was recruited on a competitive and transparent basis as early as possible to maximize training opportunities.
- Project coordination was anchored in OMVS. This provided the PIU with a degree of autonomy and efficiency that benefited timely project implementation, while OMVS benefited from capacity and skills built within the project coordination unit. The idea was to progressively inject young, highly qualified staff from the CRGP into the OMVS as part of the transition and institutional reform process. Two staff from the CRGP are now fully mainstreamed into OMVS.

3. The TDA/SAP process played an important role for mainstreaming environment at all levels and should continue to play an important role for GEF projects targeting transboundary water bodies or river Basins. The comprehensive, inclusive and participatory process of developing a TDA (Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis) and subsequently a SAP (Strategic Action Plan) provided an effective entry point for mainstreaming environment at all levels. GEF's support to the TDA/SAP process for the Senegal River Basin provided a strong incentive to install environmental and land & water management specialists permanently in OMVS. The institutional assessment is expected to lead to the creation of new institutional structures at regional and national level including the establishment of an Environment Directorate. With the emerging multi-purpose master plan now under development, the results of the TDA/SAP process play an important role in terms of mainstreaming environmental aspects into management planning. Eventually, the SAP is expected to form the environmental chapter of the broader investment plan for the Basin. Based on the experiences made, the following two recommendations for other regional GEF International Water projects emerged:

- TDA and SAP preparation should be maintained as important outputs for transboundary water resources projects.
- Better donor funding coordination and integration should be ensured on the basis of strategic objectives and regular joint assessment of funding needs and utilization of funds including coordinated budget revisions.

4. Joint co-implementation of a project through two GEF implementation agencies (i.e. World Bank and UNDP) on the basis of comparative advantages identified only pays off when roles and responsibilities of the two agencies are clearly planned and laid out in advance with key reporting and supervision processes harmonized to the extend possible.

Different supervision procedures, reporting requirements and disbursement processes for UNDP and World Bank placed an additional burden on project implementation and resulted in additional transaction cost for the recipient and executing agency (OMVS). Although joint WB/UNDP missions were introduced to improve cost-efficiency and communication between all partners, a residual burden on project implementation remained due to the different operational modalities of the WB and UNDP. Recently, a new WB & UN Fiduciary Principles Accord-(FPA) has been established and is expected to facilitate better alignment of operational procedures among the different agencies in the future.

7. Comments on Issues Raised by Borrower/Implementing Agencies/Partners

(a) Borrower/Implementing Agency

See Annex 8 for a summary of recipient's ICR.

(b) Cofinanciers

The draft ICR was submitted for review to OMVS (translated version), UNDP and the Dutch Embassy. Comments received are included in the project files.

Annex 1. Project Costs and Financing

(a) Project Cost by Component (in USD Million equivalent)

Components	Appraisal Estimate (USD millions)	Actual/Latest Estimate (USD millions)	Percentage of Appraisal
I. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT CAPACITY BUILDING (WB)	2.70	2.452	90.82%
II. DATA KNOWLEDGE AND MANAGEMENT (WB)	1.52	1.387	91.26%
III. TRANSBOUNDARY DIAGNOSTIC ANALYSIS (TDA) AND STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN (SAP) – (WB)	1.04	0.931	89.53%
IV. MICROSUBVENTIONS (UNDP)	1.66	1.638	98.67%
V. INFORMATION AND PARTICIPATION (UNDP)	0.33	0.329	99.62%
Total Baseline Cost	7.25	6.737	92.93%
Physical Contingencies			
Price Contingencies			
Total Project Costs			
Project Preparation Facility (GEF PDF B)	0.375		
Front-end fee IBRD			
Total Financing Required			

(b) Financing

Source of Funds	Type of Cofinancing	Appraisal Estimate (USD millions)	Actual/Latest Estimate (USD millions)	Percentage of Appraisal
African Development Bank	Parallel	4.02	-	-
FRANCE: French Agency for Development ¹¹	Parallel	1.58	-	-
OMVS (RECIPIENT) ¹²	Direct	0.88	0.88	100%
Global Environment Facility (GEF) ¹³	Direct	7.25	7.25	100%
IDA – Institutional Dev. Fund (IDF)	Direct	0.31	0.50	161%
NETHERLANDS: Min. of Foreign Affairs / Min. of Dev. Coop.	Direct	7.16	9.78	137%
IUCN	Direct	0.30	0.15	50%
Total (only direct co-financing)	Direct	15.90	18.56	117%

¹¹ AFD funding has been integrated in the MWRD APL.

¹² OMVS contributed US\$ 0.38 m, the member states jointly contributed US\$ 0.5 m.

¹³ US\$ 5.26 m were implemented through the WB, and US\$ 1.99m were implemented through UNDP.

Annex 2. Assessment of Bank's and OMVS's Performance

1. a) Assessment of Bank Performance at Entry:

Positive elements	Weaker elements
Relevance of project	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project was aligned with the CAS in all four countries and the GEF IW strategy and OP 9 guidelines. 	
Quality and continuity of WB input	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Bank team invested substantially in time and resources for identification, preparation, appraisal and negotiation (5 years). Lessons learned from PASIE and other IW projects were reviewed and used where possible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The risk assessment lacked assessment of UNDP and WB joint implementation responsibilities and challenges.
project design aspects	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Bank and UNDP teams have been strategic regarding the selection of the executing agency, the project components and timing of the project. It allowed for continuity, building on PASIE results and OMVS commitment to the environmental agenda. The technical quality of the project has been sound using GEF IW instruments and requirements. The implementation arrangements paved the way for use of UNDP's SMG competencies and IUCN's experiences with participatory processes and communication. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The monitoring and evaluation framework could have been improved to specify GEO and 1 KPIs. The preparation phase could have been used to fine-tune WB-UNDP implementation arrangements and improve social and institutional baseline assessments for component 4 and 5. The quality of the PAD could have been enhanced in particular pointing more clearly at the linkages with the then under preparation closely related MWRD APL.

1. b) Assessment of Bank Performance at Supervision:

Positive elements	Weaker elements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bank supervision missions were regularly conducted by mostly identical teams and led by the same task team leader throughout the four-year implementation period to provide continuity and detailed advice on issues related to project management, financial management, procurement, coordination and communication with the executing partners. Bank's supervision was always 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning and coordination of statutory monitoring between OMVS, WB and UNDP was challenging since there is a difference in operational management and monitoring tools and institutional responsibility sharing. OMVS could have been encouraged to take action by setting up and agreeing with WB and UNDP on a detailed and coordinated supervision schedule and could have served as the functional

<p>coordinated with UNDP as the other GEF implementing agency and Aide-Memoires were shared. In agreement with UNDP, the World Bank carried a mid-term evaluation in October 1-20, 2006.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Bank teams have fostered Guinea's inclusion into OMVS and provided together with the Bank's country office in Guinea additional support to the project. 	<p>communication link between the two GEF Implementing Agencies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Bank's coordination and communication efforts with other development partners such as representatives of the AFD and the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Development Cooperation has been assessed as a weaker point.
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2. Assessment of OMVS's performance:

Theme	Satisfactory/Highly satisfactory
Ownership	OMVS has been fully committed to the project during preparation and implementation, and provided full support for building an enabling environment and inclusive framework for environmentally sustainable development of the SRB.
Readiness for implementation	OMVS bridged WB and UNDP funding gaps between effectiveness and actual transfer of funds. CRGP at regional level was fully staffed by time of effectiveness. All conditions were met.
Implementation arrangements and capacity	OMVS CRGP regional experts delivered quality work in accordance with their work plan and terms of references. Arrangements with IUCN were highly satisfactory carried out. Linkages to national cells have been improved throughout implementation period.
Adequacy of Monitoring and Evaluation	CRGP carried out timely and accurate monthly reporting and programming including financial reports and annual audits. In addition, semestrial and annual reports were prepared and submitted to WB and UNDP. OMVS prepared for UNDP's annual submission of PIRs to GEF.
Mainstreaming of project into OMVS program	OMVS's 2007 annual report and 2008 work program demonstrates that the GEF and the MWRD APL projects are fully integrated into OMVS operational program. The report highlights the three principles: coherence and cohesion, absorptive capacity as well as evaluation and impact of political environment.
Compliance with fiduciary requirements	CRGP followed World Bank fiduciary and reporting requirements. The RPF and EIA were attached to the microgrant manual. It was not expected that any of the microgrants would lead to any land issues, but again out of precaution, the team decided to have a simple RPF in place, should the need arise during project implementation. All member countries fulfilled their counterpart contribution.
Participation and Process	Frequent missions by OMVS-HC staff and CRGP to national cells were conducted to assess progress, issues and refine operational modalities.
Sustainability	OMVS aims to ensure viability and consolidation of its actions. Focus on maintaining and increasing OMVS's financial basis

	(including fundraising and leveraging efforts).
Pertinence	Evidenced through TDA and SAP quality and processes.
Learning capacity	Training program enhancing OMVS Human Resources strategy under institutional reform.
Communication	New position opened within OMVS to carry on communication work.
Technical skills	OMVS broadened its technical skills with CRGP staff in the area of water resource management and environmental management.

Annex 3. Outputs by Components

Component 1: Environmental Management Capacity Building (World Bank (WB) managed)	
Rating: Satisfactory; Disbursed: 90.82%	
Planned activities as per project design (PAD)	Outputs at the time of project completion
<p>1.1 Support dialogue between Guinea and OMVS on inclusive framework for joint management of the Basin's water resources and environment, specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review Guinea's water and environmental legislation. • Facilitate a dialogue among Guinea and the OMVS member countries on their national legislations and policies. • Reform and strengthen the legal basis for water and environmental management in Guinea. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratification by Guinean Parliament in March 2006 of OMVS's Water Charter thereby agreement with alignment of national related legal framework. • A study on the harmonization gaps has been carried out for legislation on water and environment comparing regional/OMVS directives and Guinea legislation. • A study on the national legal framework of Mali, Mauritania, and Senegal has been carried out. • The process of updating and harmonizing legislation in Guinea in line with the recommendations of the studies is well underway. • 56 members from 28 LCC and NC have received training in social mobilization and local development planning to support the above tasks. • Representatives from OMVS parliaments and senates received information/training seminar on OMVS role, perspectives and challenges. • Terms of Reference for the development of Regional Environmental Codes have been compiled and validated.
<p>1.2 Build capacity of national and regional institutions to address transboundary water and environment issues.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training workshops on hydrology have been carried out at national and regional levels.

¹⁴ See also Annex 8.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCC to identify training needs as well as workshop candidates. • Hold regional workshops for selected organizations on the subjects identified above or through Activity 1. 	
<p>1.3 Development of an inclusive institution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build regional capacities for an inclusive institution to engage all four riparian countries in the management of Basin resources. • Assess lessons learned and best practices from other international river Basins. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A core group of specialist with transboundary environmental management expertise in the national institutions associated with the OMVS has been established. • National working group sessions that include OMVS staff are held regularly to facilitate the OMVS/Guinea dialogue with regards to water resources and environment management.
<p>1.4 Establish and build capacity of CRGP for management and operations of a regional project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish the CRGP office as an integral part of OMVS. • Support project implementation at the national level. • Establish Guinea's National Cell and NCC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CRGP and national Cellules national have been equipped with IT, office and multi-media equipment, furniture and vehicles. • Guinea's NC and NCC established (initially NC established as project structure then transferred into formal OMVS NC).
<p>1.5 Through a regional forum, exchange experiences with other GEF projects in SSA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold the first Consultative Forum, bringing together GEF projects and other similar project in West Africa to exchange best practices and share experiences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An African Regional Forum with the aim of sharing knowledge and experience between related GEF projects was held in Dakar in June 22-23, 2006. • Bilingual forum document published and disseminated.
<p>1.6 Build technical capacity for management and control of aquatic weeds, an invasive pest species</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess relevant studies and identify most effective restoration or management methods for water weeds. • Evaluate the financial and technical means necessary to complete actions with success. • Disseminate the solutions and prepare the implementation at the sub-Basin scale. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following a planning meeting in February 2008, the related activities have been transferred to the Dutch co-funded work plan.
<p>1.7 Organize a donor conference to secure further investments to address the SAP-identified priority actions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A donor conference has not yet been held, but is planned for early 2009.
<p>Component 2: Data and Knowledge Management (WB managed)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Rating: Satisfactory; Disbursed: 91.26%</p>	

Planned activities as per project design	Outputs at the time of project completion
<p>2.1 Information network-Guinea program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of the current situation. • Knowledge improvement-upper Basin specific. • Design and implementation of the Guinean data network. • Implementation of sampling and analysis network. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of the status of water resources and the environment in Guinea as well as rainfall modelling has been carried out for the upper Basin (through 7 technical studies, see annex 8). • The Guinean Data Network on Water and Environment (RGDEE) has been established through the signing of 10 MOU with thematic focal points and one national focal point to institutionalize information exchanges. The MoUs were signed with the OMVS Environment Observatory and the RGDEE parties.
<p>2.2 Transboundary data and knowledge management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional training courses. • Workshop on data exchanges. • Workshop on scientific cooperation networks. • Development of communications tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of national water resource managers and OMVS-HC staff as well as SOGED and SOGEM representatives through 8 training sessions on the use of resources management software such as Hydro Access (for the processing of hydrological data), GIS, Database, ADCP, Thalimedes, VOTA, instruments of OMVS’s Environmental Observatory and the integration of data in the Mike 11 Model. • Development and publication of a bimestrial and annual bulletin hydrological together with the hydrological department of OMVS-HC.
<p>2.3 Upgrade Equipment for OMVS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement of technical equipment upgrade to expand the capacity of the OMVS data collection network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydrological and meteorological equipments have been purchased, installed, officially received and secured for the entire Senegal River Basin. It involved in detail regarding (i) hydrological stations: Up-dating of 3 stations in Mali, 3 in Mauritania and 5 in Senegal and full rehabilitation of 8 in Guinea and (ii) meteorological stations: 24 throughout the SRB with focus in Guinea. • Water quality measurement equipment has been installed and is in use (17 automatic water level coders and 18 BLU radios in 4 countries).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The early warning system for the upper Basin is established and fully functional.
Component 3: TDA and SAP (WB managed)	
Rating: Satisfactory; Disbursed: 98.53%	
Planned activities as per project design	Outputs at the time of project completion
3.1 TDA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the multidisciplinary team and establish the transboundary diagnosis preparation program. • Consult with national technical and academic entities to be involved in the process. • Determine international expertise required for the preparation of the transboundary diagnosis. • Validate analysis and publish findings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps showing the environmental conditions in the Senegal Basin have been developed. • Detailed maps of the upper Guinean Basin have been produced. • Based on the development of 4 national TDA reports, a regional TDA has been compiled and validated by the partners. • The TDA has been published and widely disseminated.
3.2 SAP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate institutional structures and creation of additional structures and consultation for the SAP • Finalize and validate the SAP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A highly participatory (involving 8 national, 28 local, 2 preparatory and 2 regional workshops and 1 inter-ministerial council meeting) and qualitative Strategic Action Plan has been developed in line with GEF guidelines. Translation from French to English language is ongoing as well as broad dissemination. • An assessment on potential sites for hydroelectric micro plants in Guinea and Mali has been carried out. • The SAP is used for the development of the multi-sectoral Basin-wide master plan and environmental priority actions are thus mainstreamed into overall development planning.
Component 4: Microgrants Program—Priority Actions (UNDP managed)	
Rating: Satisfactory*; Disbursed: 98.67%	
* Despite unsatisfactory ratings for delayed start-up, significant on-the-ground achievements have been made that contribute to local level ownership and participation in OMVS’s agenda for environmental mainstreaming.	
Planned activities as per project design	Outputs at the time of project completion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish institutional arrangements for the Microgrant Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoUs were signed between the OMVS and beneficiary groups for the purpose of microgrant implementation.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement National Microgrant Priority Action Programs • Monitoring pilot activity implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the 2 years of actual implementation of this component (2006-2008) due to delayed availability of funds, 55 micro projects (see table in appendix B) have been approved and implemented, totaling investments with environmental benefits of up to US\$0.9 million, i.e. for reforestation, sustainable land management, hydroagricultural dam development, fish farming, etc. Phase I involved 21 (114.450.933 FCFA) and phase II 34 micro projects (297.376.899 FCFA). A monitoring & evaluation system was put in place to track progress made with micro projects implementation. • A microgrants brochure has been developed and distributed.
<p>Component 5: Public Participation Program (UNDP managed)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Rating: Satisfactory; Disbursed: 99.62%</p>	
<p>Planned activities as per project design</p>	<p>Outputs at the time of project completion</p>
<p>5.1 Public information and awareness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare national media campaigns. • Create awareness in local communities. • Create regional feedback forum for awareness orientation and monitoring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radio broadcasting on Basin management related topics has been regularly aired since year 2 of the project through rural radio stations in all four countries. • Annual Newsletters are regularly issued and information documents are translated in local dialects. • 30 OMVS road signs (as well as posters) produced and installed on strategic points (28 LCC and the two dams) to raise awareness about environmental issues and OMVS. • Development of a project webpage on the homepage of the Environmental Observatory. • Improvement of the websites of the four national cells (NC).
<p>5.2 Civil society participation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize national and regional decision-makers to participatory planning methods. • Regional, national and local training for inclusive decision-making. • Promote public participation to develop new tools to manage socially sensitive and ecologically and economically 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information meetings with LCC and NCC on project objectives and activities. • Local Coordination Committees (LCCs) have been set up in each of the 4 participating countries and information workshops have been held. Through the project, 14 additional new LCC have been established in the Basin (4 LCC and 1 NCC alone in Guinea) building on PASIE's results.

<p>important issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold a regional workshop to review the national workshops' outcomes. • Disseminate (in the appropriate languages) the regional workshop's findings to the local communities, practitioners, and researchers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the support of IUCN, the Water Charter has been disseminated among the various stakeholders involved in resource management. Efforts included 2 local and national workshops with broad participation from media, local and central administration, private sector, NCC and LCC members, universities, projects, NGOs and development partners.
<p>5.3 Scientific community involvement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify academic institutions to participate in the scientific community program. • Determine the guidelines for the exchange program and select participating institutions and individuals. • Implement the exchange program among academic institutions within the Senegal River Basin. • Host a regional conference on transboundary issues in the Senegal River Basin. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National WS to initiate dialogue between OMVS and research institutes organized. • Regional conference (Mars/April 2008) with scientific community from four countries resulted in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 16 signed partnership agreements with four universities/research institutions in each of the four countries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guinea: CERE, CERESCOR, INRAB, INSP Mali: UB, INRSP, IER, NCRST Mauritania: NCERV, UN, NCARADA, INRSP Senegal: UNCAD, UGB, UT, ISRA (ii) Agreed joint action plan and (iii) Establishment of an OMVS scientific advisory group.

Annex 3 -Appendix A:

**Summary of workshops/seminars and other capacity-building events
with number of participants/beneficiaries at local, national and regional level across all components.**

I COMPOSANTE 1

N/O	THEMES	ANNEE	LIEU	NOMBRE PARTICIPANTS
1	Atelier Régional Mise à Niveau Principaux Acteurs (Etats, Personnel du Projet, Haut Commissariat) Cadres	2005	Mbodiene/Sénégal	35
2	Formation Assistants Comptables du Projet sur Manuel Procédures Administratives et Comptables du Projet, Procédures Haut Commissariat en matière gestion administrative et financière	2005	Mbodiène	05
3	Formation Equipe fiduciaire du projet sur Logiciel de comptabilité et de gestion financière des projets (Tom PRO Tom PAIE)	2005 (CRGP) 2006 (Cellules Nationales)	Dakar et Capitales Etats Membres	11
4	Micro Finance Système Suivi/Evaluation et Mise en œuvre de Projets (Equipe du Projet et Haut Commissariat)	2007 Structure Formation : ISADE/DAKAR	Dakar	20
5	Technique de Plaidoyer et de Mobilisation Sociale Planification Locale : Puissant Outil de Développement (LCC/NCC/CBO/ONG/Etats/ Haut Commissariat/Equipe projet/SOGEM/SOGED)	2007 Structure Formation : ISADE/DAKAR	Saly/Hôtel/Teranga Région/Dakar	90 Sous la Présidence du Président du Conseil des Ministres de l'OMVS
6	FORUM Régional Africain sur la Contribution des Projets FEM à la gestion des Bassins Transfrontaliers : cas du Bassin du Fleuve Sénégal	2006	Hôtel Méridien Président Dakar	100 Sous la Présidence du Président du Conseil des Ministres de l'OMVS
7	Formation de deux Juristes Guinéens dans le cadre du Renforcement des Capacités, à Rome/Italie, sur le thème : Cadre juridique de l'accès et de la gestion	2006 Organisé par O.I.D.D (Organisation	Rome/Italie	02

	des Ressources Hydriques	Internationale de Droit du Développement)		
8	Ateliers Nationaux de Restitution par Représentants LCC à leurs membres, au plan local, des Thèmes dispensés à Saly/Sénégal	2007	Au niveau des LCC dans chaque Etat	-Guinée (4 LCC) : 120 -Mali (10 LCC) : 300 -Mauritanie (7LCC) : 210 -Sénégal (7LCC) : 210 <u>Total : 840</u>
9	Ateliers Locaux de Formation au Bénéfice des CBO (Organisations Communautaires de Base du Bassin), sur les Micro Subventions	2007 et 2008	Sous l'égide des NCC/ LCC et au niveau de chaque localisation géographique des CBO/LCC	En moyenne 60 personnes par CBO, soit : -Guinée (4 CBO) : 240 -Mali (10 CBO) : 600 -Mauritanie (7CBO) : 420 -Sénégal (7 CBO) : 420 <u>Total : 1 680</u>
10	Formation de l'Assistant au Coordonnateur du projet sur le thème : définition et Implantation des Systèmes de Suivi/Evaluation des projets	2008 Structure de Formation : SETYM/International	Casablanca/Maroc	01
GRAND TOTAL COMPOSANTE 1				<u>2 784</u>

II COMPOSANTE 2

N/O	THEMES	ANNEE	LIEU	NOMBRE PARTICIPANTS
1	Atelier Régional de Formation et de Mise en place du réseau Guinéen sur l'Eau et l'Environnement du BFS (Etats, Haut Commissariat et Equipe projet GEF)	2004	Conakry	40
2	Atelier Régional de Formation sur l'utilisation du Système d'Information Géographique dans la gestion des Ressources en Eau (Etats, Haut Commissariat et Equipe du projet GEF)	2005	Saint-Louis/Sénégal	20
3	Atelier National sur l'Identification des Besoins Cartographiques de la Guinée	2006	Conakry	44

4	Atelier de Formation du Réseau Guinéen sur l'Eau et l'Environnement	2006	Conakry	22
5	Atelier sur l'Inventaire et l'Harmonisation des Eléments Cartographiques dans la zone du Bassin du Fleuve Sénégal	2006	Conakry	18
7	Atelier Régional sur le Mod7le Pluies/Débits 'Etats, Haut Commissariat, CRGP, SOGED et SOGEM)	2008	Saint-Louis/Sénégal	23
TOTAL COMPOSANTE 2				194

III COMPOSANTE 3

Pour la Composante 3 : Analyse Diagnostique Transfrontalière et Plan d'action Stratégique, les différents Ateliers tant Régionaux que Nationaux pour la préparation, l'examen et la validation des études définies dans le Plan de Mise en Œuvre du Projet GEF/BFS/OMVS, les rencontres organisées, revêtent également, au même titre que les études réalisées dans les Composantes 1 et 2, des dimensions Formation et Perfectionnement.

IV COMPOSANTE 4

N/O	THEMES	ANNEE	LIEU	NOMBRE PARTICIPANTS
1	Séminaire Régional PMF/FEM (Programme Micro Finance) CRGP et Cellules Nationales et PMF/Pnud)	2005	Saint-Louis/Sénégal	20
2	Séminaire National de sensibilisation et d'information des LCC, organisé par la Cellule du Sénégal/OMVS, sur les Micro Projets	2005	Mbodiène/Sénégal Région de Dakar	25
3	Atelier Régional de Formulation des Micro Projets, en rapport avec le PMF/Pnud /Mali	2005	Bamako	20
4	Atelier National de Lancement et de Formation du Programme de Micro Subvention de la Cellule Nationale Mali/OMVS	2006	Bamako	40
5	Ateliers Nationaux d'échange et d'expériences, au terme de la Mise en Œuvre du Programme des Micro Subventions (Phases 1 et 2)	2008	-Conakry -Bamako -Nouakchott -Dakar	-35 -60 -50 -50
7	Atelier de Concertation et d'Information NCC/LCC/CBO	2008	Conakry	30
TOTAL COMPOSANTE 4				330

V COMPOSANTE 5

En rapport avec l'UICN, en application du Protocole d'Entente signé avec cette Institution.

N/O	THEMES	ANNEE	LIEU	NOMBRE PARTICIPANTS
1	Ateliers d'Information, de Formation et d'Echanges avec les 28 LCC	2005 et 2006	Etats Membres	700
2	Ateliers d'Information, de NCC et la Société Civile	2005 et 2006	Etats Membres	120
3	Ateliers Nationaux d'Echange d'Expériences et de Partage de Connaissances entre les membres de la Communauté Scientifique des Etats membres de l'OMVS	2005 et 2006	Etats Membres	100
4	Conférence Régionale de la Communauté Scientifique : Information et Sensibilisation, signature de protocoles d'entente avec l'OMVS	2007	Dakar	40
5	Ateliers Nationaux de Vulgarisation de la Charte des Eaux du Fleuve Sénégal	2007	Etats Membres (niveau Capitales)	120
7	Ateliers Nationaux de Vulgarisation de la Charte des Eaux du Fleuve Sénégal	2007	Etats membres (niveau local : NCC/LCC/CBO/Société Civile/ONG/UINC/Projet GEF	100
TOTAL COMPOSANTE 5				1180

N.B : L'on notera pour ce qui est du nombre des effectifs ayant été touchés par les diverses et nombreuses actions de formation, de perfectionnement surtout au niveau des populations du Bassin du Fleuve Sénégal, l'impact se mesure bien sûr, à travers le transfert du savoir faire exécuté par les NCC, les LCC, les CBO, les ONG dont la CODESEN la plus active et d'autres structures intervenant dans le Bassin du Fleuve Sénégal. L'OMVS, n'occulte pas également le travail important que les Etats membres fournissent et déploient, notamment par le biais de leurs structures compétentes qui conduisent des projets à dimension communautaire et sur financements extérieurs.

Enfin, il y'a lieu d'avoir en mémoire, les autres activités et actions de Formation, dont les populations du BFS bénéficieront soit en renforcement des acquis du Projet GEF/BFS ou travers de nouveaux modules programmés dans le cadre du PGIRE, du Co Financement du Royaume des Pays-Bas ou de futurs projets.

VI PASSATION DES MARCHES

En règle générale, le Spécialiste en Passation des Marchés, régulièrement appuyé les quatre Cellules Nationales, dans la compréhension et l'instruction des Procédures de Passations des Marchés, avec comme référentiels les Directives de l'IDA, en la matière.

N/O	THEMES	ANNEE	LIEU	NOMBRE PARTICIPANTS
1	Formation de Cadres de l'OMVS (Etats, Haut Commissariat et Equipe projet GEF)	2005	Mbodiène/Sénégal	13
2	Formation/Perfectionnement du Spécialiste en Passation des Marchés (Séminaires Internationaux) « Gestion Financière et Procédures de Décaissements »	2005	Centre Africain d'Etudes Supérieures en Gestion (Dakar)	01
3	Formation/Perfectionnement du Spécialiste en Passation des Marchés (Séminaires Internationaux) « Cours approfondis niveau 2 »	2006	Tunis/TUNISIE Espace Scientifique et Technologique	01
4	Formation/Perfectionnement du Spécialiste en Passation des Marchés Séminaire sur la Passation des Marchés et la Gestion des contrats	2006	Représentation Banque mondiale/Dakar	01
TOTAL				14

N.B : Le SPM a été comptabilisé une fois pour les formations 2,3 et 4

Annex 3 -Appendix B: Map with Local Coordination Committees (LCC) established through the project



Annex 3 –Appendix C: Overview of microgrant project (Component 4)

SYNTHESE DES 21 MICRO PROJETS APPROUVES DES 4 PAYS RIVERAINS DU BASSIN DU FLEUVE SENEGAL : PHASE I :

GUINEE : 04 micro projets			MALI : 06 micro projets			MAURITANIE : 04 micro projets			SENEGAL : 07 micro projets		
Projets retenus	Apports et zones d'implantation		Projets retenus	Apports et zones d'implantation		Projets retenus	Apports et zones d'implantation		Projets retenus	Apports et zones d'implantation	
	Apport OMVS FCFA	CLC/CBO Bénéficiaire		Apport OMVS FCFA	CLC/CBO Bénéficiaire		Apport OMVS FCFA	CLC/CBO Bénéficiaire		Apport OMVS FCFA	CLC/CBO Bénéficiaire
Revalorisation du barrage hydro agricole du Bafing ; empoissonnement des étangs	6.926.827	CLC Bafing source, Mamou ONG : Association pour le développement intégré durable ADID	Restauration. d'un ancien site de placers Thème : Dégradation des terres et désertification.	9.044.625	CLC Kéniéba, Kayes Coop.Des emboucheur de Kéniéba	Protection des terres cultivables et lutte contre la désertification Coop.Fass Skekime	4.625.310	CLC Trarza	Protection des berges du fleuve Sénégal Thème : Dégradation des terres et désertificat	4.018.920	CLC Kanel de Thially Maka MATAM
Exploitation des plaines aménagées de Tolo/Mamou Thème : soutien aux initiatives des zones humides	3.455.228	CLC Bafing source, Mamou ONG : ATEDD	Promotion de l'acacia Sénégal à diangounté Camara Thème : Dégradation des terres et désertification	5.741.265	CLC Diéma, Kayes Coop. Producteurs et de commercialisation de D.C.	Fixation des dunes et reboisement locales, protection des berges Thème : Dégradation des terres et désertificat	5.504.580	CLC Trarza Coop.Emel/Bathion	Amélioration de la zone en défens de Gandé Thème : soutien aux initiatives des zones humides	3.663.357	Gandé, Bakel association villageoise de Gandé TAMBACOUNDA
Aménagement et restauration des têtes de sources du Bafing/Mamou Thème : soutien aux initiatives des zones humides Et lutte contre la dégradation des terres et la désertification	6.639.320	CLC Bafing source, Mamou ONG : CODEIR	Restauration/Reboisement flanc colline de Moussoudougou par la plantation d'essences locales et exotiques	5.651.700	CLC Kita, Kayes Association pour le progrès et la défense des droits des femmes	Promotion de l'agricole biologique et reforestation Thème : Dégradation des terres et désertificat	7.890.110	CLC Gorgol Coop. Amal Koundel,	Renforcement du Périmètre Irrigué Villageois de Boural. Dégradation des terres et désertif.	3.706.100	CLC Matam
Restauration du couvert végétal et reboisement des	5.758.380	CLC Siguiri AJP	Appui contre les feux de brousse/régénération des fourrages : parc de la	3.672.800	CLC Kita/Kayes Coop.des éleveurs de Djidian	Gestion des terres et lutte contre la	4.765.760	CLC Trarza	Gestion intégrée des ressources	4.880.200	CLC Podor Groupement des Femmes de Fanaye

reboisement des berges du Bakoye Association des Jeunes pour le Progrès	22.815.755		fourrages : parc de la boucle de Baoulé			contre la désertification Coop. El Moucharake	22.785.760		ressources naturelles de Fanaye : maraîchage protection environn. Et AGR		Dégradation des terres et désertificat.
			Renforcement des capacités et d'appui à la lutte contre la dégradation des terres	13.953.141	CLC Diéma/Kayes Coop.de l'aménagement rural et de production de plants C/ARPP				Agroforesterie de Peuls Dios Dégradation des terres et désertification : Plantation forestière et arboriculture, reboisement	5.000.000	CLC Dagana GIE Salamatou
			Promotion du baobab par la plantation de l'espèce	3.817.310	CLC Diéma/Kayes Coop. De production agricole Djigui-Sembé de Diangounté Camara				Régénération naturelle assistée de Fass Ngom	3.700.000	CLC Saint-Louis Unité Communautaire de Développt.
				41.880.841					Agroforesterie de Darou Salam Keur Massamba Diagne	2.000.000 26.968.577	CLC Louga

SYNTHESE DES 34 MICRO PROJETS APPROUVES DES 4 PAYS RIVERAINS DU BASSIN DU FLEUVE SENEGAL : PHASE II :

GUINEE : 13 micro projets			MALI : 07 micro projets			MAURITANIE : 08 micro projets			SENEGAL : 06 micro projets		
Projets retenus	Apports et zones d'implantation		Projets retenus	Apports et zones d'implantation		Projets retenus	Apports et zones d'implantation		Projets retenus	Apports et zones d'implantation	
	Apport OMVS FCFA	CLC/CBO Bénéficiaire		Apport OMVS FCFA	CLC/CBO Bénéficiaire		Apport OMVS FCFA	CLC/CBO Bénéficiaire		Apport OMVS FCFA	CLC/CBO Bénéficiaire
Projet d'appui à la gestion des forêts communautaire	3.548.500	CLC Bafing source Dabola	Restauration des berges du Bakoye	8.149.875	CLC Kita :Kayes village de Mansala,	Le projet de promotion et de vulgarisation du Biogaz (Coopérative Féminine de Diouédé)	11.711.100	CLC de Brakna	Reboisement et conservation des écosystèmes à Yaféra, Ballou, mourédy,	16.377.000	CLC Bakel, Tambacounda
Création d'un verger d'anacardier à Balaki (Mali : Guinée) Une ville porte le nom de Mali en Guinée	5.321.500	CLC de Falémé CBO : SPCIA	Protection de la biodiversité et amélioration de la gestion des ressources naturelles de la Commune de Tambaga de GAIB	7.931.000	CLC Kita :Kayes	Le projet de promotion et de vulgarisation du Biogaz (Coopérative Féminine de Thide)	11.711.100	CLC de Boghé	Reboisement et restauration du terroir de Dembacané, Orkadiéré, Bokiladji,	8.860.060	CLC Kanel, Matam
Création d'un verger d'anacardier à Arfamoussaya,	8.171.500	CLC Bafing source Dabola,	Valorisation des peuplements de bambous, rônier et raphia dans la Commune rurale de Kobiri (de ODIL)	6.695.000	CLC Kita :Kayes	Projet de protection des terres cultivables de Fedde Yellitaare	9.347.250	CLC Brakna	Régénération en empoisonnement de wendou	13.186.575	CLC Kanel, Matam
Reboisement de 100 ha de plantation d'anacardiers à Kégnéoula	7.902.500	CLC Falémé Tougué	Projet de lutte contre la désertification et les érosions du sol dans la Commune de Gory (PAILGEP-Mali)	10.175.370	CLC Yélimané	Projet action pour la sauvegarde de la nature	4.354.222	CLC Guidimakha de l'CBO Tektaka ; Wompou	Lutte contre l'érosion des berges du fleuve Sénégal,	21.166.088	CLC Matam Commune

Restauration et ensemencement des étangs piscicoles de Dow Bodié,	5.352.500	CLC Bafing source AVDI, Dalaba	Projet de protection de la diversité biologique autour de la plaine de Moussala d CMBM	6.004.900	CLC Kéniéba, Kayes	Projet de valorisation des ressources naturelles	11.964.240	CLC Gorgol de l' CBO Kahé	Lutte contre la prolifération des végétaux aquatiques nuisibles dans les eaux du Gorom-Lampsar et bois villageois à Makhana,	9.615.050	CLC Saint Rao, Gandon
Reboisement forêt communautaire de Nyennyéméré, Tougué	6.162.834	CLC Bafing Aval UVADEPE	Protection, régénération des ressources halieutiques et développement de la pisciculture dans la Commune rurale de Diamou,	8.766.330	Cercle de Kayes, village de Tematesson	Projet de valorisation de cuvette de Maydalla Coop.Tachott-Berané	10.308.240	CLC Guidimakha			
Projet d'éducation environnementale sur les berges du fleuve Bakoye à Franwalia	5.196.500	CLC de Bakoye, de AJP : Siguiiri,	Etablissement d'une ceinture verte et restauration des berges du marigot de la ville de Kolokani	11.263.050	CLC de Kolokani CBO ADRM Association pour le Développement rural du Mali	Projet de reboisement et de mise en place d'une ceinture verte de protection de mailles de production	2.892.240	CLC Gorgol ONG : PPG II Moughataa de Kaedi	Projet de régénération forestière et d'apiculture à Doué, gamadji Saré,	10.537.930	CLC Podor, Matam
Aménagement hydro agricole de 9 ha de bafonds : soutien aux initiatives des zones humides	6.775.211	CLC Bafing source CRD Mom béya à Dalaba,				Projet de lutte contre l'ensablement et la valorisation des cultures durables (Rosso)	8.794.140	CLC Trarza			
Projet de renforcement des capacités de gestion des feux de brousse	6.143.092	CLC Bafing source Mamou APHEG									
Conservation et gestion de la biodiversité au niveau communautaire et amélioration du revenu des populations rurales,	3.888.500	CLC de Falémé village de N'Diré, Tougué									

Reboisement des têtes de source et berges du cours d'eau	3.283.000	CLC de Falémé Parawol Marga, Koïn, Tougué									
Projet d'éducation environnementale sur les berges du Fleuve Bakoye,	4.533.288	CLC Bakoye, Siguiri									
Appui à la gestion durable des ressources naturelles par les Collectivités de la CRD de Kollangui	9.952.500	CLC de Falémé Tougué									
<i>TOTAL 1</i>	76.231.425 FCFA 152.463 \$			58.985.525 FCFA			71.082.532			79.742.703	
<i>Risques de change en Guinée</i>	11.434.714 FCFA			87.666.139							

Annex 3 -Appendix D: Comparison of institutional responsibilities and changes before and after the project

Institutional structure	Before GEF project	During GEF project	After GEF project
Inter-ministerial Council	Highest organ of OMVS representing member country governments.	Additionally supervised SC.	No change.
OMVS/HC	Secretariat OMVS	Capacity-building measures and project outputs strengthened and sharpened institutional vision for an integrated Basin management approach. Permanent IEC and procurement positions opened due to experience and positive results with GEF project.	Capacity strengthened substantially. Continues receiving funding support from Dutch cofunding and MWRD APL. Institutional reform launched.
Environmental Observatory (SOE)	Launch in 2000	Data collection and exchange frameworks established. Improved data and analytical base.	Continues receiving funding support from Dutch cofunding, AFD and MWRD APL for enhancing its capacity and resources to fulfill more efficiently and effectively its mandate.
National Cell(NC)	National Coordinator designated by national line ministry responsible to implement OMVS strategy and policies. The status of NCs is differing from one country to another. Assures performance control of executing agencies.	Additional TA support in form of two national experts on microgrants and participation as well as assistant accountant. Equipment and training support provided to NC. Focus on consultation and regional exchange through project. Responsible for delivery on component 4 and 5 (funds transferred to NC). In particular responsible for micro-projects with increase of operational budget.	Remains functional and has been strengthened. Expert on participation still to be funded through Dutch co-funding until March 2010. There is a need to harmonize the institutional set-up for NC and to ensure adequate budget for its increasing tasks including monitoring and supervision of microgrants. MWRD APL does not provide support to NC as it works on basis of performance subcontracting.

Institutional structure	Before GEF project	During GEF project	After GEF project
		GEF project strengthened communication between OMVS actors (efficiency increased). Participation in MWRD APL preparation.	Overall status improved as NC followed up with LCC (proximity to local populations).
National Coordination Committee (NCC)	Established under PASIE, prior PASIE a Technical Assistant.	Important to ensure alignment and feed-back from sectoral line ministries on component 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. More active involvement as under PASIE. Changes included larger attributions and long-term function (not project bound).	NCC will remain OMVS coordination mechanisms at national level. The institutional OMVS reform could impact the relationship between NC and NCC.
Sub-Basin committee	Not yet established	Not yet established	Recommended by OMVS countries as consultative organ. Included in the institutional reform assessment.
Local Coordination Committee (LCC)	PASIE established 14 LCC around Diama Dam.	Additional 14 LCCs established to cover the entire Basin.	LCC's future role is not clear yet. OMVS plans to establish and use UIVDDs which should be at a lower hierarchical level.
Research institutions in member states	No involvement in OMVS.	Participation in selected meetings and data collection tasks. Signing of framework agreements (MoU) with 16 research institutions throughout SRB.	Implementation of framework agreements and identified themes (start-up funds from Dutch co-funding made available)

Annex 3 -Appendix E: Comparison of indicators as reported in the PAD, Letter of Agreement and ISRs

PAD Annex 1 (project Design Summary)	Letter of Agreement	ISR	Component
OUTCOME INDICATORS			
<p>KPI 1: Provided tools for strengthened decision-making capacity in the riparian countries and at the regional level (OMVS), to address transboundary land and water management issues, through a defined inclusive mechanism;</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) between OMVS and Guinea to strengthen Guinea’s water resources legislation and render said legislation of the Riparian Countries coherent by PY3, through: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) render the Guinean legislation compatible with the needs of an integrated water and environmental public administration, and its harmonized with the legislation among the Riparian Countries and OMVS, through a series of workshops and seminars; and b) new water legislation approved and enforced by PY4. 2) An agreed upon inclusive regional framework, to include all four riparian countries, has been established by PY4 through: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) a regional study tour in PY 1; b) six sector specific workshops by the end of PY3; c) four regional workshops on inclusive institutions by end of PY2; d) Guinea legislation harmonized within OMVS framework in PY3; 3) The CRGP is in operation in PY1, cooperating with OMVS and respective departments in the Riparian Countries. 	<p>KPI 1: OMVS and Guinea harmonize their water legislation in accordance with the existing legislation in the other riparian countries for better management of land and water resources across the Basin.</p>	<p>Relates to Component 1</p>
<p>KPI 2: Improved data collection and established data exchange mechanisms in</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Guinea’s information network has been fully assessed (in the upper part of the 	<p>KPI 2: Guinea’s hydrology network in the Senegal Basin</p>	<p>Relates to Component 2</p>

PAD Annex 1 (project Design Summary)	Letter of Agreement	ISR	Component
all four countries, and agreed on cooperation protocols for greater knowledge of Senegal River data and information, and of its relation to ecological and social processes;	<p>Senegal River Basin) and upgraded to become compatible with the existing networks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Detailed study on data collection systems in Guinea completed in PY1; b) Updating of existing Guinean data collection systems to acceptable working standards; c) At least five hydrologic data collection platforms (PCDs) established in Guinea; d) Data collection system fully satisfactory and connected in PY 2; e) Riparian Countries data network harmonized with the OMVS network and operational by PY3; f) OMVS database operational throughout the Senegal River Basin by PY4; and g) Senegal River Basin-wide data information available online throughout the OMVS Observatory by PY4. <p>2) Framework for sustainable transboundary information and knowledge sharing between the four riparian countries prepared:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Establish, publish and distribute a bi-monthly newsletter in PY1; b) Continue to publish and distribute newsletter PY2-4; c) Six regional training courses on monitoring activities implemented , and at minimum 10 water and environmental data-collection staff trained by PY3; 	<p>upstream portion has been fully assessed & upgraded to be compatible with the existing OMVS hydrology network.</p> <p>KPI 3: Framework for sustainable transboundary information exchange and knowledge sharing between the four riparian countries is prepared.</p>	

PAD Annex 1 (project Design Summary)	Letter of Agreement	ISR	Component
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> d) Cooperative and technical framework between OMVS and Guinea agreed upon and validated in PY3; and e) Data exchange network and cooperation network in place and operational by PY4. 		
<p>KPI 3: Completed and adopted the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and Strategic Action Plan (SAP) with identified priority actions for the Basin.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) is prepared and completed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Environmental Assessment Reports prepared in each country in PY1; b) The Basin-wide TDA is formulated and completed identifying and summarizing priority water and environmental issues in the Basin, and published by PY2; and c) The TDA Approved by the Council of Ministers for further action by the end of PY2. 2) From the TDA findings, a Strategic Action Plan (SAP) document is completed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The SAP is formulated and prepared in a participatory manner by PY3, in which key priorities of the Basin are identified and prioritized; b) At minimum, five feasible priority interventions are identified and project designs are prepared; c) The SAP is reviewed and approved by the Ministerial Council in PY4; and 3) The SAP is published and disclosed in PY4. 	<p>KPI 4: A Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) is prepared and completed.</p> <p>KPI 5: From the TDA findings, a Strategic Action Plan (SAP) document is completed.</p>	<p>Relates to Component 3</p>
<p>KPI 4: Together with the Bank, organize and implement training and workshops for the River management institutions to strengthen the national and local</p>		<p>n/a as the ISR is a WB reporting tool and does not record project progress monitoring on UNDP implemented activities.</p>	<p>Relates to Component 5</p>

PAD Annex 1 (project Design Summary)	Letter of Agreement	ISR	Component
institutional capacity;			
KPI 5: Execute, at least 20 community-based microgrant-supported micro-activities to address community priority actions;		N/A as the ISR is a WB reporting tool and does not record project progress monitoring on UNDP implemented activities.	Relates to Component 4
KPI 6: Increase, annually, the number of stakeholders involved and trained in local and transboundary water resource management issues;		N/A as the ISR is a WB reporting tool and does not record project progress monitoring on UNDP implemented activities.	Relates to Component 5
KPI 7: Increase, annually, the number of communities informed and involve stakeholders in the public information and public participation process.		N/A as the ISR is a WB reporting tool and does not record project progress monitoring on UNDP implemented activities.	Relates to Component 5
OUTPUT INDICATORS			
		IOI: OMVS and Guinea capacity progressively enhanced to address transboundary issues; Information and knowledge sharing process progressively in place.	Relates to Component 1 and 2.

Annex 3 -Appendix F: Original Project Component Design as per PAD

Component	US\$ m at appraisal	Objective	Description	Implementation arrangements	Assessment of link to outcome and GEO
1 Environmental Management and Capacity Building (WB)	2.70	To strengthen institutional and environmental management capacity at regional and national level.	At regional level: Establishing a dialogue with Guinea on legislation and joint management of the Basin resources;	CRGP – ARAF Expert OMVS NC and NCC	Direct link to outcome and GEO.
<u>Subcomponent 1.1 Dialogue on legislation – Guinea specific</u>	0.15		At national level: Strengthening capacities in OMVS and Guinea on transboundary environmental management aspects;		
<u>Subcomponent 1.2 Regional capacity building</u>	0.41		Promotion of exchange of experiences amongst similar projects in region;		
<u>Subcomponent 1.3 Development of an inclusive institution</u>	0.15		Support for capacity-building on specific priority management issues.		
<u>Subcomponent 1.4 project management and strengthening</u>	1.68		Building on institutional elements of Basin-wide work under PASIE (establishment of LCC and NCC).		
<u>Subcomponent 1.5 Africa Regional Forum</u>	0.10				
<u>Subcomponent 1.6 Technical capacity building – invasive species management</u>	0.15				
<u>Subcomponent 1.7 Donors Conference</u>	0.057				

<p>2 Data Knowledge and Management (WB)</p> <p><u>Subcomponent 2.1 Information network – Guinea program</u></p> <p><u>Subcomponent 2.2 Transboundary data and knowledge management</u></p> <p><u>Subcomponent 2.3 Up-grade Equipment for OMVS</u></p>	<p>1.52</p> <p>0.67</p> <p>0.67</p> <p>0.18</p>	<p>To strengthen the regional and national data base and knowledge management</p>	<p>Emphasis on developing and integrating Guinea’s technical capacity and network within existing Basin network and to assess and up-grade Guinea’s existing equipment.</p>	<p>CRGP – Water Regional Expert OMVS NC and NCC</p>	<p>Direct link to outcome and GEO.</p>
<p>3 TDA and SAP (WB)</p> <p><u>Subcomponent 3.1 TDA</u></p> <p><u>Subcomponent 3.2 SAP</u></p>	<p>1.04</p> <p>0.28</p> <p>0.76</p>	<p>To provide detailed basis for prioritization of key environmental issues and Basin management decisions through TDA and SAP.</p>	<p>Examination of existing conditions and management; identification of transboundary issues; development of inclusive options to address Basin-wide socio-economic, environmental and institutional issues as basis integrated transboundary river Basin management.</p>	<p>CRGP – Environmental Regional Expert OMVS NC and NCC LCC</p>	<p>Direct link to outcome and GEO.</p>
<p>4 Microgrant Programme/Priority Actions (UNDP)</p>	<p>1.66</p>	<p>To provide local community groups, NGOs, community-based organizations (CBOs), private volunteer organizations (PVOs) with training and funds related to locally prioritized land and water management practices.</p>	<p>As identified in the four National Microgrant Program Priority Actions Plans and building on community driven development principles priority issues and possible interventions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing land degradation and desertification problems (soil erosion control measures, regenerating and reforesting degraded areas, best management farm practices, 	<p>CRGP – Microgrant Regional Expert SGP NC Coordinator NC Microgrant Expert NC Accountant assistant LCC CBO</p> <p>Close interaction between regional and national expert for participation and information.</p>	<p>Indirect link through building partnerships with local level institutions and populations.</p>

			<p>improving pastoral land management);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing water quality (restoring stream banks, controlling water weeds and invasive species, improving flow from irrigation ditches); • Improving wetland management (restoring local wetland habitats, establishing community wetland protection and surveillance, protecting community nature reserves); <p>Supporting local capacity building efforts in the exchange of best practices, community awareness efforts, or community workshops and training.</p>		
<p>5 Public Participation and Awareness (UNDP)</p> <p><u>Subcomponent 5.1 Public information and awareness</u></p> <p><u>Subcomponent 5.2 Civil society participation</u></p> <p><u>Subcomponent 5.3 Scientific community involvement</u></p>	<p>0.33</p> <p>0.16</p> <p>0.12</p> <p>0.05</p>	<p>To enhance public participation and awareness within Senegal River Basin and its management authority OMVS.</p>	<p>Expanding participatory activities initiated during the preparation process through:</p> <p>(i) Promotion of project activities; (ii) information of the public on the Basin’s environmental issues through regional, national, and local information campaign; (iii) coordination community participation through local NGOs and the LCCs; and (iv) effective involvement of local community leaders, the broader public, especially women, and the scientific community in planning and decision-making</p>	<p>Partnership OMVS with IUCN based on Memorandum of Understanding. (12/2004). The contribution of IUCN amounted to \$ 138,000 USD in form of technical assistance to the CRGP.</p> <p>CRGP – Regional EIP NC – National EIP National media and NGO networks (established under the PASIE program and build on the network established during project</p>	

			with regard to the Basin's resources.	preparation) Close interaction between Regional and national microgrant experts.	
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Annex 3 -Appendix G: Timeline of events following Board approval

Date	Event
10/28/2003	Board Approval of SRB Water and Environment Project
11/17/2003	Signing of legal agreement OMVS and WB
3/2004	1st OMVS - Guinea Inter-Ministerial Committee: Appointment of legal and technical task force for Guinea's inclusion in OMVS; Adoption of road map for the preparation of the Inclusive Framework (IDF funded);
04/08/2004	Effectiveness of SRB Water and Environment Project
04/20/2004	Launch of SRB Water and Environment project and CRGP contracts
05 – 07/2004	Recruitment of national experts (WB and UNDP funded)
07/08/2004	First transfer of WB funds received
09/2004	Installation of office equipment
09/29/2004	Signing of legal agreement OMVS and UNDP
6/2005	Guinea to join OMVS as a fourth member country; 2 nd OMVS Inter-Ministerial Committee: Approval of the Senegal River Basin Development Program
3/2006	Heads of State sign treaty to include Guinea in OMVS
10/2006	Mid-Term Review of SRB Water and Environment project
	Finalization of the TDA
2006	WB Board Approval of MWRD APL
12/31/2007	Original Closing Date of SRB Water and Environment Project
	Finalization of SAP
07/31/2008	Revised Closing Date of SRB Water and Environment Project (account closed)
	Original Closing Date of Dutch Funding
09/30/2008	Original and Final Closing Date of UNDP Funding
11/30/2008	WB Grace Period Closing Date
03/31/2010	Revised Closing Date of Dutch Funding

Annex 3 -Appendix H: Key factors affecting project preparation and implementation

Preparation:

Factors that contributed to successful project preparation:

Design	Sound design (realistic and simple) with clear linkages between the 5 components (activities, outputs and impacts).
	Sound risk assessment building on lessons learned from PASIE and other IW projects.
	Institutional set-up of CRGP within HC guaranteeing a maximum of mainstreaming into OMVS, cross-support, cost-effectiveness and close supervision.
Commitment by recipient to proposed project design	Strong ownership from OMVS and national governments (e.g. water charter, inclusive framework) on sustainable environmental management of the SRB.
Participatory process	Strong participatory process at regional, national and local levels supported by IUCN and OMVS.
Significant results during preparation	Although not fully attributable to GEF: Water Charter in 2002, Guinea adhesion in 2006, preliminary TDA and institutional assessments in all four countries.

Assessment of less favorable elements during and/or resulting project preparation phase:

Quality of M&E and baselines	M&E framework (project global environmental objective, key performance indicators (in particular KPI 1) related baseline and targets) have found to be relatively vague and difficult to measure. Baseline studies during preparation included assessments of institutional capacities of key institutions as well as consultations on livelihoods and stakeholder expectations. However, no quantifiable baseline values for component 4 and 5 were established against which progress could have been measured easily by end of the project. The ICR team found insufficient evidence/documentation of linking project impact indicators to OMVS Environmental Observatory database.
Lengthy preparation process	The preparation process was overly lengthy (5 years), costly and involved four different TTL. Reasons for long preparation relate mainly to lengthy and changing GEF procedures and processing during PDF-A and PDF-B phases as well readiness criteria based on awaited results supported through ongoing PASIE component (e.g. consultative framework established and functional, assessment of environmental issues and final water charter). However, despite the successive TTL changes, the main TTL for project supervision was part of the task team from early project preparation onwards and thus ensured strong and needed continuity and institutional memory.
Safeguards instrument dissemination	The documentation on follow-up on dissemination and use of applicable safeguard documents was found to be less satisfactory.
Linkage to MWRD	The linkages to MWRD could have been better presented in the PAD (component-based, implementation

arrangements) to enhance understanding of the broader OMVS strategy in the SRB and the WB support.

Implementation:

Factors that contributed to successful project implementation:

Design	<p>Sound design (realistic and simple) with clear linkages between the 5 components (activities, outputs and impacts) and sound logical chain that ensured that project outputs jointly delivered project outcomes.</p> <p>Sound risk assessment building on lessons learned from PASIE and other IW projects.</p> <p>Institutional set-up of CRGP within HC guaranteeing a maximum of mainstreaming into OMVS, cross-support, cost-effectiveness and close supervision.</p>
Commitment by recipient	<p>Strong ownership by OMVS and national governments (see water charter, inclusive framework) to the project objective and project outcomes. This is shown amongst other factors by (i) OMVS advanced funds for project co-financing on behalf of its member states to ensure that project implementation was not jeopardized and thus took on financial risks for the benefit of the project; (ii) highly satisfactory delivery of all project results and outcomes; (iii) timely delivery; (iv) on-time completion and project closure; (v) almost full disbursement of funds. In addition, CRGP was housed within OMVS premises and operated in close operational interaction with HC. The project benefited from use of in-house technical capacity at OMVS to support project implementation. OMVS management tools and procedures have been improved throughout project implementation.</p>
Guinea's adhesion to OMVS	<p>Momentum for institutional change within OMVS and for inclusion of Guinea (support through IDF funding for inclusive framework) was effectively used towards the success of the project. In anticipation of Guinea becoming a full member of OMVS, a National Cellules was initially established for the purposes of the project and was later transformed to serve as the national structure of OMVS for Guinea, thus benefiting from capacity that had already been built.</p>
Project management staff	<p>CRGP senior staff with high qualifications and motivation. Two positions filled with Guineans in anticipation of Guinea becoming an OMVS member. The two coordinator positions at regional level are OMVS staff and are expected to make use of capacity gained and lessons learned within the organization.</p>
Financial software	<p>The use of the same financial software at regional and national level to facilitate up-and downstream financial reporting and management and streamlined FM processes.</p>
Linkages to other initiatives	<p>CRGP provided "lessons" and insights to Volta River Basin Initiative in particular on TDA and SPA processes and results.</p>
WB team	<p>Consistent task team supervision with no TTL change during supervision. Highly competent TTL with in-depth knowledge of the region and the sector issues.</p>

Assessment of less favorable elements during project implementation:

Delay in microgrant implementation	Delays with launching the microgrant component (Cp. 4) due to delayed availability of funds and a complex manual of procedures initially presented the project with difficulties to gain high visibility on the ground and placed important local stakeholder buy-in at risk. Once the first phase of microgrants implementation got underway, the disbursement rate was rather low which can be attributed to the learning curve in terms of submitting micro-project proposals. Eventually implementation of Component 4 was turned around and yielded important impact on the ground.
Limited funding for communication activities	Inadequate funding for component 5 (USD 330,000 for 4 years + EUR 150,000 cofunding from NL). Slow implementation of Dutch funding and initially ineffective use of resources due to the late arrival of the TA hampered effectiveness of Dutch co-funding. Perceived cumbersome WB procurement procedures further contributed to slow disbursement of funds. Funds were eventually reallocated and better integrated into the overall project design.
LCC	LCC were geographically relatively far from local hotspots for on-the-ground implementation and were hampered by limited resources and means to fulfill their function with CBOs. However project introduced successful measures to enhance LCC capacity through inclusion of local focal points (representatives from local administration and technical decentralized units). OMVS is now considering working through so-called “UIVDD” (Integrated and Sustainable Development Unit) which are at a lower hierarchical level than the LCC. Their spatial and functional definition in view of the sub-Basin approach needs further discussion.
Quality of project manuals	The project manuals were judged by CRGP staff as not adequately adapted to the reality on the ground and needed review and revision after effectiveness. This was considered as in-efficient use of CRGP staff time and contributed to some delay of with other project activities.
WB-UNDP joint implementation	Due to differing operational procedures and reporting requirements for UNDP and WB projects, efforts by both agencies to coordinate project supervision (e.g. joint missions) have been less satisfactory and put an extra burden on the project recipient. WB has been closer to operational management and all WB missions eventually covered all components including those under UNDP responsibility.
Communication channel	Communication between WB and co-funding partners (NL) and between CRGP and National Cells has been assessed as not always timely and effective. Capacity building related to communication aspects later improved the situation significantly.

Annex 4. Economic and Financial Analysis

Not applicable as this was a regional GEF grant aiming at organizational capacity-building and institutional strengthening and not an investment project.

Annex 5 Bank and UNDP Lending and Implementation Support

(a) Task Team members

Names	Title	Unit	Responsibility/ Specialty
Lending			
Supervision/ICR			
Matar Fall			Team Lead during completion stage
Ousmane Dione			Team Lead during implementation stage
Salamata Bal	Social Development Spec.	AFTCS	
Racky Dia Camara	Program Assistant	AFMGN	
Zie Ibrahima Coulibaly	Infrastructure Specialist	AFTU2	
Bourama Diaite	Sr Procurement Spec.	AFTPC	
Sidy Diop	Procurement Spec.	AFTPC	
Saidou Diop	Financial Management Specialist	AFTFM	
Martha Jarosewich-Holder	Consultant	OPCQC	
Abdoulaye Keita	Procurement Spec.	MNAPR	
Marie Constance Manuella Koukoui	Program Assistant	GEF	
Shelley Mcmillan	Water Resources Spec.	ECSSD	
Boury Ndiaye	Language Team Assistant	AFCF1	
Osva Rocha Andrade Romao	Financial Management Specialis	AFTFM	
Fily Sissoko	Sr Financial Management Specialist	LCSFM	
Amal Talbi	Water Supply Spec.	AFTWR	
Marie-Adele Tchakounte Sitchet	Language Program Assistant	AFTU2	
Gabriele Rechbauer	Consultant	AFTEN	
Nina Doetinchem	Consultant	AFTEN	
Arona Fall	ARR	UNDP Senegal	
Cheikh Tidiane Mbengue	Programme Manager	UNDP Country Office Senegal	Microfinance
Laba Touré	Programme Manager	UNDP Country Office	
Abdoulaye Ndiaye	UNDP Regional Technical Advisor	UNDP/GEF Regional Office	

(b) Staff Time and Cost

Stage of project Cycle	Staff Time and Cost (Bank Budget Only)	
	No. of staff weeks	USD Thousands (including travel and consultant costs)

Lending		
FY99		39.14
FY00		59.20
FY01		80.46
FY02		54.77
FY03		77.92
FY04		0.00
FY05		0.00
FY06		0.00
FY07		0.00
FY08		0.00
	Total:	311.49
Supervision/ICR		
FY99		0.00
FY00		0.00
FY01		0.00
FY02		0.00
FY03		0.00
FY04		58.84
FY05		96.94
FY06		73.29
FY07		54.48
FY08		80.46
	Total:	364.01

Annex 6. Beneficiary Survey Results

Not applicable (core ICR).

Annex 7. Stakeholder Workshop Report and Results

An ICR stakeholder workshop in Dakar was organized during the WB-UNDP joint ICR mission on October 10, 2008 with participation from all four national cells, OMVS-HC, CRGP, MWRD and development partners. The objective was to exchange information on the GEF project achievements, present critical implementation issues and discuss the ICR process and results. Facts and findings were used for the ICR report, the following bilateral discussions with the national coordination teams and field visit discussions with LCC and microgrant beneficiaries.

Agenda:

Ouverture de l'atelier et présentation des objectifs de l'atelier – SG du HC/OMVS
Présentation des participants
Proposition et adoption de l'agenda – CRGP

Présentation du processus de l'évaluation du projet : Consultante BM
Présentation du processus de l'évaluation du projet : Représentative PNUD/GEF
Discussion – Facilitateurs

Présentation des résultats de l'évaluation menés par les cellules nationales: Guinée
Présentation des résultats de l'évaluation menés par les cellules nationales: Mali
Présentation des résultats de l'évaluation menés par les cellules nationales: Mauritanie
Présentation des résultats de l'évaluation menés par les cellules nationales: Sénégal

Présentation et discussions en plénière des résultats de l'évaluation menés par l'OMVS par les experts régionaux de la CRGP :

Composante 1 – Monsieur Ba
Composante 2 – Monsieur Samaké
Composante 3 - Monsieur Samaké
Composante 4 – Monsieur Soumah
Composante 5 – Madame Ndia

Participants :

OMVS-HC:

M. Sow, Chef Division SPD/ASP/DT

M. Diatta, Chef Division GRHPR/HC

OMVS Mauritanie :

M. Taleb, Coordinator Cellule Nationale

M. Sidi, Expert National en Information

OMVS Sénégal :

M. Ndao, Coordinator Cellule Nationale

Mme Kane, Expert National en Information

OMVS Mali :

M. Diallo, Coordinator Cellule Nationale

M. Diallo, Expert National en Information

OMVS Guinea:

M. Bah, Expert National en Information

CRGP :

M. Sall, Coordonnateur Régional du Projet

M. Bedredine, Assistant Coordonnateur

M. Samaké, Expert Régional Environnement

Mr. Soumah, Expert Régional Microprojets

Mme Dior, Expert Régional Information

M. Ba, Assistant Régional Administration et Finance

PGIRE :

M. Sylla, Coordinator

UNPD :

M. Diouf, Programme Associate GEF

M. Ndiaye, Charge de Programme GEF

AFD :

M. Lecomte, Conseiller du Haut Commissaire

Annex 8. Summary of Borrower's ICR

Organisation pour la mise en valeur du fleuve Sénégal – Haut Commissariat, Novembre 2008

I. INTRODUCTION

Conformément au Plan de Mise en œuvre du projet, la Cellule Régionale de Gestion du projet FEM de l'OMVS a élaboré ce rapport qui présente les activités réalisées depuis le lancement du projet, le 20 avril 2004 jusqu'au mois de septembre 2008.

Ce rapport se propose de présenter à la lumière des principales composantes, la description du projet et le déroulement de l'exécution des activités ainsi que les progrès réalisés pendant les quatre années d'exécution du projet.

Dans sa deuxième partie, le rapport expose les difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre de certaines missions et décline les améliorations possibles et à envisager dans le futur.

D'ores et déjà, il est important de rappeler que le présent projet FEM a été conçu pour compléter et amplifier les actions du PASIE en prenant en compte les aspects les plus généraux de la gestion environnementale transfrontalière et du renforcement des capacités de gestion des ressources en eau partagée à l'échelle de l'ensemble du bassin. Il consolide en outre les dispositifs institutionnels mis en place dans le cadre de ce programme et permet ainsi à l'Organisation de se projeter dans un avenir marqué par la bonne gouvernance de l'eau.

II. DESCRIPTION DU PROJET

- a. Démarrage du projet le 20 avril 2004 ;
- b. Prise de service des Experts Régionaux, le 20 avril 2004 avec nécessité de permettre aux intéressés de prendre connaissance de l'ensemble des documents du projet ;
- c. Mise en place avance de démarrage (DRF N°01), le 8 juillet 2004 ;
- d. Acquisition et mise en place équipements informatiques en septembre/octobre 2004
- e. Recrutement Experts Nationaux en mai, juin et juillet 2004 (sur financement BM et PNUD) ;

II.1. Objectifs

Le projet FEM, objet de l'Accord de Don/FEM signé le 17 novembre 2003 pour sa partie exécutée par la Banque Mondiale et de l'Accord de Financement FEM signé le 29 septembre 2004 pour les composantes exécutées par le PNUD, a démarré ses activités par l'atelier de lancement du 20 avril 2004 à Dakar (République du Sénégal).

L'objectif de développement du projet de Gestion des ressources en Eau et de l'environnement du fleuve Sénégal est d'établir un cadre environnemental stratégique et participatif pour le développement durable du Bassin du fleuve Sénégal et de lancer au niveau de l'ensemble du bassin, un programme coopératif pour la gestion transfrontalière des ressources en eau et en terres.

Pour atteindre cet objectif, le projet se propose de renforcer les capacités institutionnelles régionales et nationales pour aider leurs institutions compétentes à répondre aux priorités identifiées dans l'ensemble du Bassin et relatives aux eaux transfrontalières et à la gestion de l'environnement. Cela permettra ainsi aux Etats riverains du fleuve Sénégal (Guinée, Mali, Mauritanie et Sénégal) de consolider conjointement les initiatives en cours dans le Bassin, d'élaborer une approche régionale participative de la gestion de l'environnement et de contribuer à l'utilisation efficace des ressources en eau.

Le projet est conforme aux objectifs sectoriels des stratégies d'assistances (SAP) et des Documents de Stratégie pour la Réduction de la Pauvreté (DSRP) des 4 pays riverains; mais également aux Objectifs de Développement pour le Millénaire (ODM) et à ceux du Nouveau Partenariat pour le Développement Economique en Afrique (NEPAD).

Il est mis en œuvre conjointement par la Banque Mondiale (composantes 1, 2 et 3) et le PNUD (composantes 4 et 5) et exécuté par l'OMVS pour une durée de 4 ans. Il comporte cinq composantes ainsi qu'il suit:

- Composante 1 : Renforcement des capacités de gestion environnementale
- Composante 2 : Gestion des Données et des Connaissances
- Composante 3 : Analyse Diagnostique Transfrontalière et Plan d'Action Stratégique
- Composante 4 : Micro subvention, Actions Prioritaires
- Composante 5 : Information et Participation du Public

II.2 – Dispositions institutionnelles :

Au niveau régional, l'exécution du projet est assurée par le Haut Commissariat, à travers la Cellule Régionale de Gestion du Projet (CRGP) mise en place en avril 2004 ; le Conseil Interministériel est la plus haute instance du projet et s'assure, tout naturellement, de la cohérence du projet et de son intégration au niveau régional. Le Comité de Pilotage, placé sous la tutelle du Conseil Interministériel, veille à la réalisation des actions du projet. Au niveau national et local, l'exécution du projet se fait par le biais des Comités Nationaux de Coordination (NCC), les Cellules Nationales OMVS et les Comités Locaux de Coordination (LCC) chargés de la Coordination.

III - ADMINISTRATION, FINANCES ET PASSATION DE MARCHES

III.1 Administration et finances

Au terme du lancement du projet le 20 avril 2004, le personnel du projet, au titre de l'administration et des finances s'est attelé à prendre connaissance des documents de base du projet et à la mise en place des instruments du projet.

Il s'agit notamment :

- de l'Accord de Don/IDA/TF/052900-SE/FEM, signé entre le Haut Commissaire de l'OMVS et la Banque (Composantes 1,2 ,3), le 17 Novembre 2003 ;
- de l'Accord de Financement /PNUD/RAF 01 G32/FEM, signé entre le Haut Commissaire de l'OMVS et le Représentant Résident du Pnud au Sénégal (Composantes 4 et 5), signé le 29 septembre 2004.
- des Engagements pris par les Etats membres de l'OMVS, au titre d'une part du versement de leur contre partie au financement des activités du projet et de ceux relatifs à l'exonération de tous taxes sur les acquisition d'équipements, de matériels, de matériaux et de services rendus dans le cadre dudit projet, d'autre part.

- du Rapport d'Evaluation
- du Plan de Mise en Œuvre
- du Manuel des Procédures Administratives Comptables et Financières applicables pour les Composantes 1,2 et 3, gérées par la Banque Mondiale
- des Contrats de l'Auditeur Externe/CICE/Expertises/Conseils (TF/052900-SE, Fonds de Contre Partie des Etats membre de l'OMVS, des crédits RAF01 G32/PNUD et du Cofinancement du Royaume des Pays-Bas /TFH/055192-SE, un peu plus tard).

III.1.1-Administration

Personnel du projet

A la date du 30 avril 2008, les effectifs du projet, émergeant sur les crédits des sources de financement du projet, sont de 36 unités. Ce personnel est reparti entre la coordination régionale et le niveau national (Guinée, Mali, Mauritanie et Sénégal).

La couverture médicale et sociale de l'ensemble du personnel, a été bien suivie et prise en charge en conformité avec les règlements de l'OMVS.

La gestion administrative de ce personnel a été faite dans les mêmes conditions et en étroite collaboration avec la Direction Administrative et Financière du Haut Commissariat. Le personnel a également bénéficié des formations spécifiques de renforcement de capacités pour mener à bien sa mission.

Reporting du Projet

En application des termes des différents Accords de Financements, des indications du Manuel des Procédures Administratives et Comptables adopté pour le projet, des rapports mensuels, trimestriels et annuels, sont élaborés par la CRGP et transmis à la Banque, au PNUD et aux Etats, pour un suivi régulier de l'état d'avancement du Projet.

Il en est de même des Rapports des Audits Externes (Rapports d'Audit sur les Comptes Annuels, Rapports Spéciaux sur l'Utilisation des Comptes Spéciaux et les Rapports de Recommandations) auxquels sont joints les éléments de réponse de l'Organisation, communiqués à temps, à la Banque et au PNUD.

Des missions de supervision, de suivi et de contrôle sont effectuées régulièrement par la CRGP en direction des Cellules Nationales.

III.1.2- Finances

Financement

Trois principales sources de Financement intervenaient, dans le projet GEF/BFS avec une contribution de l'UINC dans la composante participation du public. Il s'agit de la Banque Mondiale et du PNUD en tant qu'agences d'exécution du FEM et des 4 Etats Riverains (Guinée, Mali, Mauritanie et Sénégal). Le projet a bénéficié d'une quatrième source de financement en 2005 en terme de cofinancement du Royaume des Pays Bas, exécuté par l'IDA.

Audits Externes des Comptes du Projet par le Cabinet d'Expertises, d'Audits et de Conseils C.I.C.E.

Les Comptes du Projet ont fait l'objet des Audits Externes, avec certifications dans les règles de l'art et dans le respect du manuel de procédure et autres documents contractuels y afférents. Les Rapports sanctionnant la mission des Auditeurs ont conclu à la certification des dits comptes,

pour la période de référence, et ont été transmis à la Banque et au PNUD par le Haut Commissariat à bonne date.

III. 2 – Passation de Marchés

Les activités de la passation de marchés menées depuis le démarrage du projet ont porté sur les procédures des différents types de marchés autorisés dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre du Projet. Les marchés ont été passés sur la base de plans de passation de marchés approuvés par l'IDA et sur la base des dispositions de l'accord de don (annexe III), les documents techniques de mise en œuvre et le manuel de procédures.

Les marchés passés ont porté sur les deux types ci-après :

- ③ Fournitures et équipements
- ③ Services de Consultants.

En plus de la mise en œuvre des procédures de passation et de suivi de l'exécution des marchés, le Spécialiste en Passation de Marchés a également fait des appuis ponctuels aux Experts du Haut Commissariat de l'OMVS et des Etats dans le domaine de renforcement de capacités.

L'état d'exécution de la passation de marchés du Projet est jugé très satisfaisant tant au niveau des Marchés de fournitures/équipement que de Services de Consultants.

Le Spécialiste en Passation de Marchés a été formé également à travers sa participation à des séminaires internationaux de renforcement de capacité.

A la veille de la clôture du projet, il convient de noter que certains marchés sont en cours de passation et pour lesquels l'avis de l'IDA est sollicité pour leur prise en charge après la période de clôture du Projet.

IV- COMPOSANTES DU PROJET : PRESENTATION ET ACTIVITES REALISEES

IV.1 - Composante 1 : Renforcement des capacités de gestion environnementale

Les actions entreprises dans le cadre de la présente composante ont pour objectifs de : i) établir un dialogue en Guinée sur la gestion de l'environnement et la législation environnementale guinéenne ; ii) renforcer par des ateliers, des formations et des échanges d'information, les capacités institutionnelles et législatives nationales et régionales pour permettre aux pays riverains de traiter des problèmes prioritaires transfrontaliers relatifs à l'eau et à l'environnement ; iii) promouvoir et faciliter, au moyen d'un forum régional, l'échange d'expériences acquises par d'autres projets du FEM dans le domaine des eaux internationales ainsi que par d'autres projets comparables en Afrique subsaharienne ; et iv) organiser une conférence des donateurs pour mobiliser les cofinancements supplémentaires nécessaires pour assurer la prise en compte des questions prioritaires dans le bassin.

③ Concertation sur la législation spécifique à la Guinée

– Examen du cadre législatif de la Guinée / Eau Environnement :

Au titre de cette mission, une étude exhaustive portant sur les textes, lois et règlements en matière de gestion de l'eau et de l'environnement en République de Guinée, a été réalisée par un consultant national, sous la supervision d'un Groupe de Travail de ce pays à l'instar du Mali, de la Mauritanie et du Sénégal et comprenant tous les Départements Techniques et Administratifs et

acteurs impliqués dans la problématique de développement intégré et réfléchi du Bassin du Fleuve Sénégal.

Ledit rapport qui a fait l'objet de plusieurs rencontres de concertations, en Guinée, a également vu la participation de l'OMVS (Haut Commissariat et projet GEF/BFS).

La finalité de cette mission importante en Guinée, qui s'inscrit dans la prise en charge et au titre du cadre inclusif, devra conduire ce pays à harmoniser sa législation en la matière, avec les législations nationales et la réglementation internationale, sur les politiques de l'eau et de l'environnement.

Pour ce faire, il a été retenu, sur la base d'une part, du rapport du Consultant National Guinéen et du rapport de synthèse du Consultant International, documents approuvés par l'OMVS et la Guinée, d'organiser à Conakry un atelier national pour la prise en compte, dans la législation Guinéenne, des recommandations ayant sanctionné les travaux de l'atelier régional de Nouakchott, sur cette importante préoccupation des Etats membres de l'Organisation. La dite rencontre est programmée au courant de la première quinzaine du mois de mai 2008.

– Facilitation Dialogue entre la Guinée et les pays membres de l'OMVS :

La même démarche a été appliquée pour les trois autres pays de l'OMVS.

Les quatre rapports élaborés par les Consultants Nationaux, sur les législations Nationales en matière de gestion des ressources en eau et de l'environnement ont fait l'objet d'un rapport de synthèse confectionné par un Consultant International examiné et approuvé à la suite d'un atelier régional.

Les cinq rapports, ont été transmis à la Banque Mondiale. Le même rapport a élaboré un projet de Termes de Référence du Code Régional de l'Environnement du Bassin du Fleuve Sénégal, examiné et validé par l'OMVS.

Comité de Pilotage du projet :

Le Comité de Pilotage du projet a tenu sa première réunion les 8 et 9 décembre 2006, à Dakar.

Cette rencontre a permis de faire le point sur l'état d'avancement du projet, formuler des recommandations et dégager les perspectives nouvelles pour atteindre les objectifs assignés au projet.

La deuxième réunion du Comité de Pilotage du projet interviendra après la production et la validation de l'Etude du Plan d'Action Stratégique (PAS), qui a fait l'objet d'un atelier de démarrage, à Nouakchott, les 25 et 26 août 2007.

Au terme de la validation du PAS par le Comité de Pilotage, ledit rapport sera soumis à l'appréciation des Donateurs ou Bailleurs de Fonds, en vue de la libération des investissements nécessaires.

Forum Régional Africain :

Après l'élaboration des Termes De Référence et le budget qui ont été approuvés par la Banque Mondiale, ce forum s'est tenu les 22 et 23 juin 2006 à Dakar.

Le rapport sanctionnant les travaux du Forum a été finalisé, traduit en anglais et mis à la disposition de toutes les parties concernées.

Conférence des Donateurs

La tenue de cet important évènement découlera tout naturellement des résultats qui se dégageront de l'étude du Plan d'Action Stratégique ainsi que des indications qui seront données par la mission de supervision de la Banque et du PNUD d'une part, des recommandations qui sanctionneront les travaux de la seconde réunion du Comité de Pilotage, sur la base de

l'évaluation du projet et des résultats découlant de l'Etude du Plan d'Action Stratégique (PAS), d'autre part.

- **Renforcement des capacités au Plan Régional**

- **Formation/Information régionale et nationale**

Le Plan Programme de Formation (Phases I et II) intéressant le personnel du projet, le Haut Commissariat, les LCC, NCC et CBO a été entièrement réalisé.

Au plan régional, les Experts du Projet, du Haut Commissariat et des Etats, directement impliqués dans la mise en œuvre du projet ont participé, soit à des sessions de formation, soit à des ateliers nationaux, régionaux ou internationaux. Dans le cadre de la Phase I du Plan Programme de Formation il a en outre été organisé, au titre de la Phase II, à l'intention des LCC et NCC, un séminaire de formation spécifique sur deux modules ayant notamment trait à :

- Technique de Plaidoyer et de Mobilisation Sociale,
- La Planification locale ; puissant outil de développement.

Ces deux sessions dispensées par l'Institut Africain pour le Développement de l'Entreprise ont vu la participation des représentants des 28 LCC, soit 56 responsables.

Afin d'impliquer tous les acteurs et parties prenantes à la nouvelle stratégie de développement initiée par l'OMVS, et sur accord de la Banque, il a été organisé à l'intention des Parlementaires et Sénateurs de l'espace OMVS, un séminaire de formation et d'information sur les enjeux et perspectives de l'OMVS.

Un atelier d'information et de mise à niveau du personnel du Haut-commissariat et du Projet sur les composantes 1, 2 et 3 (BM) a été organisé.

Cette importante rencontre a été immédiatement suivie du deuxième atelier consacré aux composantes 4 et 5 (PNUD).

En fait, il est important de signaler que les ateliers nationaux que régionaux organisés par le projet constituent des supports importants de formations et de perfectionnement continu, dont l'OMVS et les Etats riverains ont pleinement profité, notamment à travers la mise en œuvre des 5 composantes du projet.

Au plan financier et gestion administrative, l'installation du logiciel de comptabilité au niveau des Cellules Nationales et au profit des Assistants Comptables, s'est avérée également d'une portée certaine, notamment pour la consolidation de leurs informations financières avec celles de la CRGP, à travers le module utilitaire du logiciel (Exportation et Importation).

Ces missions ont permis de vérifier la conformité des procédures administratives et financières d'instruction des marchés avec le Manuel de procédures administratives et comptables et aux directives du PNUD et de la Banque Mondiale en matière de passation de Marchés.

IV.2 - Composante 2 : Gestion des données et des connaissances

Activités réalisées et Résultats atteints

Les actions de la composante 2 visent à accroître la base de connaissances et les données disponibles pour la gestion du bassin, en mettant l'accent sur le développement des capacités et du réseau de suivi de la Guinée, leur intégration dans le réseau existant du bassin et sur l'évaluation et l'amélioration des équipements actuels de la Guinée. Cette Composante procèdera également à la mise à jour des équipements des réseaux hydrologiques et météorologiques du Mali, de la Mauritanie et du Sénégal. Elle favorisera aussi les échanges de

données entre les quatre pays riverains du fleuve Sénégal et l'Observatoire de l'environnement de l'OMVS. Pour l'atteinte des objectifs globaux du projet et spécifiquement ceux assignés à la composante 2, les principales activités ci-après ont été menées avec succès :

A – Programmation des activités et actualisation des documents :

La feuille de route de la mise en œuvre des activités a été actualisée ainsi que le budget de la composante. Ceci a permis de prendre en compte les contraintes de temps et la nécessité de consolidation des acquis au regard de la clôture du projet. C'est ainsi que le renforcement des équipements hydrologiques a été prévu.

B - Réseau d'information compatible établi en Guinée pour la mise en place d'une plate forme de coopération et de collaboration technique avec les pays riverains

Dans le cadre de la réalisation des études spécifiques pour une meilleure connaissance des ressources en eau et une bonne compréhension de l'environnement du bassin du fleuve Sénégal dans sa partie guinéenne, les sept (7) études programmées ont été entièrement finalisée dont la septième en 2008, portant sur la *modélisation pluie/débits et la conception d'un système d'alerte précoce pour les inondations dans le haut bassin du fleuve Sénégal*.

1. Réalisation d'études spécifiques pour une meilleure compréhension de l'environnement du bassin du fleuve Sénégal dans sa partie guinéenne :

Le rapport final de chacune de ces 7 études est disponible. Il s'agit des études suivantes :

- Etude du système guinéen actuel de contrôle des ressources en eau (qualité/quantité) en général et du fleuve Sénégal en particulier ;
- Evaluation de l'état de l'environnement, des ressources naturelles et des ressources en eau dans la partie guinéenne du bassin du fleuve Sénégal, en se servant du système d'indicateurs de l'Observatoire de l'environnement de l'OMVS.
- Etude comparative des systèmes utilisés par les Etats membres de l'OMVS et l'Organisation elle-même avec l'utilisation du système d'indicateurs mis en place à l'Observatoire de l'environnement de l'OMVS,
- Etude cartographique de la partie guinéenne du bassin du fleuve Sénégal (identification des besoins cartographiques et élaboration des TDR pour la mise au point d'une méthodologique pour la cartographie et l'interprétation),
- Etude d'impact des Feux de brousse sur l'eau, les sols et la végétation dans la partie guinéenne du bassin du fleuve Sénégal,
- Etude sur le suivi des feux de brousse dans la partie guinéenne du bassin du fleuve Sénégal pour la saison 2006 – 2007. Cette dernière étude a été réalisée dans le cadre du Contrat pour la réalisation de « Etude d'impact des Feux de brousse sur l'eau, les sols et la végétation dans la partie guinéenne du bassin du fleuve Sénégal »
- Etude sur la modélisation pluie/débits et la conception d'un système d'alerte précoce pour les inondations dans le haut bassin du fleuve Sénégal

Ces études ont permis de faire une évaluation correcte de la situation actuelle de la gestion des ressources en eau, des ressources naturelles et de l'environnement dans la partie guinéenne du bassin du fleuve Sénégal.

Ces activités ont permis d'atteindre l'un des principaux indicateurs de performance qui porte sur l'évaluation des conditions existantes et de l'état des ressources en eau et de l'environnement en Guinée.

2. Installation d'équipements hydrologiques et météorologiques dans le bassin :

Pour l'amélioration de la connaissance des ressources en eau et de leur gestion durable, des équipements hydrologiques, météorologiques et de communication ont été installés dans tout le bassin et en priorité dans sa partie guinéenne. Au total 19 stations hydrologiques ont été équipées dont 8 en Guinée. Au cours de cette année 2008, dans le cadre du renforcement de ces acquis, divers équipements hydrométriques complémentaires ont été achetés et installés dans le bassin.

C - Cadre durable d'échanges de données et de gestion des connaissances transfrontalières :

Dans le cadre de l'exécution des activités de cette sous composante, les efforts ont été déployés par le projet pour l'atteinte des objectifs assignés.

Les principales réalisations sont les suivantes :

1 Conception et mise en place du Réseau Guinéen des Données sur l'Eau et l'Environnement (RGDEE) :

Après la mise en place de neuf (9) points focaux thématiques et le point focal national, formant le réseau partenaire du Service de l'Observatoire de l'Environnement SOE) de l'OMVS, la collaboration avec ledit réseau s'est renforcée en 2008 à travers des ateliers de formation et de collecte de données. La partie guinéenne du bassin est entièrement couverte par le SOE à travers ce réseau au même titre que les autres parties du bassin du fleuve Sénégal.

2 Organisation d'ateliers régionaux et nationaux de formation dans le domaine de l'hydrologie :

Au terme du projet GEF/BFS, huit (8) ateliers de formations dont 2 au cours de l'année 2008, ont été organisés au profit des Experts hydrologues des 4 Etats Riverains, du Haut Commissariat de l'OMVS, des Sociétés de gestion (SOGED et SOGEM).

Ces formations très appréciées par les bénéficiaires, ont contribué au renforcement de leurs compétences de gestionnaires des ressources en eau à travers la maîtrise des outils de gestions modernes : SIG, Hydracess, Modèles Pluies/Débits, Base Données, ADCP, Thalimèdes, VOTA, outils de collecte et traitement du SOE.

3 Développement d'outils de communication pour le réseau de recherche et de suivi

Au titre de ce volet, les principales activités sont :

- L'élaboration et la publication des bulletins hydrologiques bimestriels commencées depuis décembre 2004 se poursuivent avec la Division Hydrologie du Département Technique du Haut Commissariat de l'OMVS.
- La réception de données hydrologiques en provenance de la Direction Nationale de l'Hydraulique de la République de Guinée se renforce davantage. Les informations hydrologiques traitées sont diffusées à l'aide du site Web de l'Observatoire de l'environnement de l'OMVS. Les activités portant sur la mise en Réseau de la Cellule Nationale de Guinée dans le système Informatique du Haut Commissariat de l'OMVS se poursuivent avec l'appui du SOE.

🏠 **Conclusion :**

Les différentes études réalisées ont permis de faire l'évaluation de la gestion des ressources en eau et de l'environnement dans la partie guinéenne du bassin du fleuve Sénégal. Les réseaux hydrologiques, météorologiques et de suivi de la qualité des eaux ont été entièrement réhabilités pour la partie guinéenne du bassin du fleuve Sénégal et mis à jour au Mali en Mauritanie et au Sénégal. Au terme de cette réhabilitation et mise à jour, nous disposons actuellement dans l'ensemble du bassin du fleuve Sénégal, d'un réseau hydrologique et météorologique homogène et fonctionnel favorisant l'échange de données entre les quatre Etats riverains du fleuve Sénégal. La formation des agents des Etats sur l'utilisation et l'exploitation des nouveaux équipements hydrologiques a été organisée. Les activités indispensables pour l'atteinte de cet objectif ont été alors exécutées avec satisfaction.

S'agissant du Réseau Guinéen des Données sur l'Eau et l'Environnement (RGDEE), l'OMVS dispose à l'heure actuelle d'un organe fonctionnel suite aux différentes formations organisées à cet effet et à son équipement en matériel informatique performant. La formation du RGDEE doit se poursuivre afin qu'il soit au même niveau que les réseaux du Mali, de la Mauritanie et du Sénégal.

La publication des bulletins hydrologiques bimestriels pour l'information des différents usagers, se poursuit normalement en rapport avec la Division des ressources hydrauliques et de la prévention des risques de la Direction Technique du Haut Commissariat de l'OMVS.

Le renforcement de la capacité des cadres des structures nationales des 4 Etats riverains, du Haut Commissariat de l'OMVS, de la SOGED et de la SOGEM impliqués dans la gestion des ressources en eau se poursuit à travers des ateliers régionaux de formation organisés à cet effet. Au terme de l'année 2008, la totalité des indicateurs de performance de la Composante 2 « Gestion des données et des connaissances » est atteinte.

IV.3 - Composante 3 : Analyse Diagnostique Transfrontalière et Plan d'Action Stratégique

Activités réalisées et Résultats atteints :

Cette composante a pour but final de doter l'OMVS d'un cadre de coopération pour la gestion des problèmes environnementaux transfrontaliers prioritaires du bassin du fleuve Sénégal. Cela, en passant d'abord par une Analyse Diagnostique Transfrontalière (ADT) détaillée au début du Projet aux fins de préciser et d'élargir la compréhension des problèmes environnementaux et ensuite l'élaboration d'un Plan d'action stratégique (PAS) participative et inclusive prenant en compte les grandes questions et problèmes transfrontaliers prioritaires du bassin du fleuve Sénégal.

Au terme des deux premières années qui ont été couronnées par l'élaboration et la validation de l'Analyse Diagnostique Transfrontalière (ADT) en 2006, l'année 2008 a été consacrée principalement à la finition du Plan d'action stratégique (PAS), la poursuite de l'appui au renforcement de capacités des parties prenantes à travers les Comités Locaux de Coordination (LCC) et la mise en œuvres de certaines activités inscrites au cofinancement du projet GEF/BFS par le Royaume des Pays-Bas.

A – Programmation des activités et actualisation des documents :

La feuille de route de la mise en œuvre des activités a été actualisée ainsi que le budget de la composante. Ceci a permis de prendre en compte les contraintes de temps et la nécessité de consolidation des acquis au regard de la clôture du projet.

B - Analyse transfrontalière de diagnostic identifiant les problèmes prioritaires sur l'eau et l'environnement dans le bassin formulée, préparée au niveau national et régional :

L'ADT du Bassin du fleuve Sénégal a été faite méthodologiquement en 3 grandes étapes participatives. A chacune des étapes, les parties prenantes ont été impliquées en mettant en avant le principe de " *subsidiarité* ".

Pour avoir une démarche commune, assurer la participation de l'ensemble des parties prenantes (populations du bassin, ONG, Associations, Institution de Recherche,.....) aux fins de l'élaboration du rapport portant sur l'ADT validée, les principales activités suivantes ont été menées :

Etape 1 : méthodologie et mécanisme de consultation

- Elaboration du Guide Méthodologique pour la conduite de l'analyse diagnostique transfrontalière débouchant sur le plan d'action stratégique ;
- Création et l'installation sur l'ensemble du bassin des structures consultatives (Comités Locaux de Coordination et Comités Nationaux de Coordination) jouant le rôle de groupes de travail de l'ADT/PAS au niveau local et national. C'est ainsi que 28 LCC et 4 NCC ont été installés.

Etape 2 : Analyse Diagnostique Transfrontalière au niveau national

Pour appuyer l'élaboration des analyses environnementales et la validation de la matrice d'impacts, un consultant national a été recruté dans chacun des 4 Etats.

L'Analyse Diagnostique Transfrontalière, au niveau national, dans chacun des 4 pays du bassin, a été menée avec succès en même temps que la validation de la matrice d'impact sur l'environnement et les actions prioritaires. A cette analyse ont été associés : les populations du bassin à travers les Comités locaux de Coordination (LCC)/Comités Nationaux de Coordination (NCC), la communauté scientifique à travers les institutions de recherche, les services techniques des Etats.

Les rapports nationaux d'analyse environnementale, les matrices d'impacts et actions prioritaires validés sont disponibles.

Un atelier national de validation a été organisé dans chaque Etat sur l'ADT.

Elaboration du rapport d'ADT du bassin: un contrat a été conclu avec un Consultant Régional pour appuyer ce processus au niveau de l'ensemble du bassin. Les activités rentrant dans le cadre de cette prestation ont démarré.

Etape 3 : Elaboration de l'ADT Régional du bassin

A cette étape, un consultant régional a été recruté pour accompagner le processus au niveau régional.

Un atelier régional d'examen et validation de la note de cadrage et du canevas de rédaction du rapport régional d'ADT a été organisé à Mbodiène / Sénégal. A cet atelier ont participé, les représentants des Comités nationaux de Coordination (NCC) des Etats Riverains, les Experts de l'OMVS, les Consultants nationaux.

La note de cadrage et le canevas de rédaction du rapport régional de l'ADT prenant en compte les amendements de l'atelier ont été finalisés.

La phase de collecte d'informations et de données complémentaires pour les besoins de l'ADT régionale après préparation avec les Consultants nationaux et information des Etats, a été réalisée.

Suite à la soumission du rapport d'Analyse Diagnostique Transfrontalière, un atelier régional regroupant les Experts des Etats et de l'OMVS, les Consultants nationaux et les partenaires au développement a été organisé les 30 septembre et 1^{er} octobre 2006 à Saint-Louis dans le bassin. Cette rencontre régionale a examiné et validé le rapport provisoire d'ADT tout en faisant des observations et contributions qui seront prises en compte dans une version révisée.

Le processus d'ADT est terminé et la version finale du rapport sur l'ADT du bassin du fleuve Sénégal, prenant en compte les observations de la Banque Mondiale est disponible. Cette version finale a été mise à la disposition des Etats Riverains et des autres partenaires. Au terme de ce processus, l'un des deux principaux indicateurs de résultats qui est la présence de l'ADT est atteint.

C - Plan d'action stratégique (PAS) formulé et adopté

Le programme prévisionnel annuel a été bien suivi. Le chronogramme d'élaboration du Plan d'Action Stratégique (PAS) s'est déroulé normalement pour l'atteinte des indicateurs contractuels dans les délais requis.

C'est ainsi qu'au titre de cette sous-composante, dans l'optique d'atteindre les indicateurs de résultats planifiés, les activités suivantes ont été réalisées :

1. Recrutement de l'équipe de Consultant :

L'équipe de Consultants, composée de quatre (4) nationaux (Guinée, Mali, Mauritanie et Sénégal) et un régional, a été recrutée.

2. Consultation de démarrage du processus d'élaboration du PAS :

Il s'agit de la rencontre technique restreinte des consultants et de l'atelier régional de démarrage qui ont permis d'une part l'appropriation de la méthodologie du PAS par l'ensemble des parties prenantes et d'autres parts d'élaborer une vision commune pour le bassin ainsi que de proposer des objectifs et mesures à mettre en œuvre.

3. Consultations locales, nationales et régionales :

Les Consultations nationales et locales : Sur la base de la méthodologie de mise en œuvre de la composante ADT/PAS et les Termes De Références de l'élaboration du PAS approuvés, toutes les consultations des parties prenantes au niveau local et national ont été menées avec succès dans tous les Etats du bassin, des ateliers locaux regroupant les LCC en passant par les ateliers nationaux jusqu'au Conseil des Ministres pour approuver les PAS.

C'est ainsi qu'au cours de cette année 2008, suivant la feuille de route et la méthodologie d'élaboration du PAS, les consultations ci-après ont été tenues :

- ☺ Un atelier de préparation à l'élaboration du PAS (Contribution nationale au PAS du bassin) a été tenu dans chacun des Etats Riverains du bassin ;
- ☺ Un atelier local dans chacun des 28 Comités Locaux de Coordination (LCC) repartis sur l'ensemble du bassin ;
- ☺ Un atelier d'examen et de validation de la Contribution Nationale à l'élaboration du PAS dans chacun des 4 Etats du bassin ;
- ☺ Une rencontre restreinte de l'équipe de Consultants et les Experts du Haut Commissariat pour la préparation de l'atelier de validation régional du PAS du bassin du fleuve Sénégal ;

- ☺ Un atelier Régional d'Examen et de validation du PAS du bassin du fleuve Sénégal ;
- ☺ La version du PAS prenant en compte les observations de la Banque, du PNUD a été approuvée par le Conseil des Ministres de l'OMVS lors de sa 59^{ème} session ordinaire à Bamako/Mali en juillet 2008.

Le rapport des ateliers ainsi que les Contributions Nationales (NC-PAS) et la version définitive du PAS sont disponibles.

D – Appui au LCC :

Dans le cadre du renforcement des capacités des LCC, un important lots de matériels informatiques et bureautiques a été acquis sur les fonds du projet et mis à leur disposition.

🏠 Conclusion :

Les objectifs assignés à cette composante ADT/PAS sont atteints au regard des activités réalisées et des résultats obtenus. L'un des deux principaux indicateurs contractuels de résultats qui l'Analyse Diagnostique Transfrontalière (ADT) précédant le Plan d'Action Stratégique (PAS) est atteint. Le rapport sur l'ADT examiné et validé est disponible. Ce rapport portant sur l'Analyse Diagnostique Transfrontalière a été transmis aux Etats du Bassin et aux autres partenaires.

Le second indicateur contractuel principal qui est l'élaboration du Plan d'Action Stratégique, a été atteint. Le Plan d'Action Stratégique du bassin du Fleuve Sénégal est élaboré. Il a été examiné, amélioré et validé au niveau régional par les Experts des Etats Riverains du fleuve Sénégal, les Experts de l'OMVS. Il a été soumis à la Banque Mondiale, au PNUD et aux autres partenaires qui l'ont approuvé en faisant des contributions et suggestions d'amélioration. Il a été enfin approuvé par le Conseil des Ministres de l'OMVS qui a instruit le Haut Commissariat d'organiser dans les meilleurs délais la Table Ronde des Bailleurs de fonds pour la mobilisation de son financement.

Le défis de l'implication des Parties Prenantes à l'élaboration du PAS a été relevé au regard de la démarche globale de mise en œuvre du projet GEF/OMVS/BFS et en particulier le processus d'élaboration du PAS. Il y a eu au moins : 28 ateliers locaux ; 08 ateliers nationaux ; 02 ateliers préparatoires restreints et 02 ateliers régionaux et un Conseil des Ministres.

IV.4 -Composante 4 : Micro subventions/ Actions prioritaires :

Le Programme de Micro Subvention du GEF/BFS a été progressivement mis en œuvre en deux phases successives. La première phase de ces micros subventions a concerné 21 microprojets et a été financée à hauteur de 114.450.933 FCFA. La seconde phase comprenant 34 micros projets a, quant à elle, bénéficié d'un financement de 297.476.899 FCFA. Le Montant total des subventions accordées se chiffre à 411.927.832 FCFA (831.338 US\$; au taux de 1 US\$ = 495, 5 FCFA).

La liste suivante récapitule le nombre des 55 micro- projets ayant bénéficié de subventions, dans les quatre pays riverains du Bassin du Fleuve Sénégal :

PHASE 1 :

En Guinée, quatre micro-projets ont été financés :

1. Le projet d'aménagement et de restauration des têtes de sources du fleuve Bafing,;
2. Le projet de revalorisation du barrage hydro agricole du Bafing;
3. Projet d'exploitation des plaines aménagées de Tolo,
4. Le projet de restauration du couvert végétal et de reboisement du fleuve Bakoye,

Au Mali, les subventions ont été octroyées pour six micro- projets :

1. Le projet de restauration d'un ancien site de placers à Kéniéba,
2. Le projet de promotion de l'acacia Sénégal à Diangounté Camara,

3. Le projet de restauration/reboisement du flanc de la colline de Moussoudougou,
4. Le projet d'appui contre les feux de brousse/régénération des fourrages du parc de la boucle de Baoulé à Djidian,
5. Le projet de renforcement des capacités et d'appui à la lutte contre la dégradation des terres, Diéma,
6. Le projet de promotion du baobab par la plantation d'espèces de la Coopérative de Djigui-Sembé de Diangounté Camara,

La Mauritanie a bénéficié du financement de quatre micro- projets :

1. Le projet de protection des terres cultivables et lutte contre la désertification, de Trarza,
2. Le projet de fixation des dunes, reboisement et protection des berges, Trarza
3. Le projet de promotion de l'agriculture biologique et reforestation, Gorgol,
4. Le projet de gestion des terres et lutte contre la désertification, Trarza

Sept micro- projets ont été financés au Sénégal :

1. Le projet de protection des berges du fleuve Sénégal, Kanel
2. Le projet d'amélioration de la zone en défens de Gandé, Bakel;
3. Le projet de renforcement du Périmètre Irrigué Villageois de Boural, Matam;
4. Le projet intégrée des ressources de Fanaye: maraîchage et protection de l'environnement, Podor,;
5. Le projet d'agroforesterie de Peuls Dios, Dagana, ;
6. Le projet de régénération naturelle assistée de Fass Ngom, e Saint - Louis;
7. Le projet d'agroforesterie de Darou Salam, Keur Massamba Diagne, Louga,.

PHASE 2 :

Au cours de cette seconde phase, treize micro- projets ont été financés en Guinée :

1. Le projet d'appui à la gestion des forêts communautaires, à Dabola,
2. Le Projet de création d'un verger d'anacardier à Balaki, Mali,
3. Le Projet de création d'un verger d'anacardier à Arfamoussaya, à Dabola,
4. Le projet de reboisement de 100 ha de plantation d'anacardiers à Kégnéoula, à Tougué,;
5. Le projet de restauration et d'ensemencement des étangs de Dow Bodié, à Dalaba,;
6. Le projet de reboisement de la forêt Communautaire de Nnyényéméré,;
7. Le projet d'éducation environnementale sur les berges du fleuve Bakoye à Franwalia, de Siguiri,
8. Le projet d'aménagement hydro agricole de 9 ha de bas fonds à Mombéya, à Dalaba,;
9. Le projet de renforcement de capacités de gestion des feux de brousse, Mamou, ;
10. Le projet de conservation et de gestion de la biodiversité au niveau Communautaire du village de N'diré, à Tougué,;
11. Le projet de reboisement des têtes de source et berges du cours d'eau de la Falémé,;
12. Le projet d'éducation environnementale sur les berges du fleuve Bakoye, à Siguiri,;
13. Le projet d'appui à la gestion durable des ressources naturelles par les Collectivités de Kollangui, à Tougué,.

Sept micro- projets ont été financés au Mali; ce sont:

1. Le projet de restauration des berges du fleuve Bakoye, au village de Mansala, Kita,;
2. Le projet de protection de la biodiversité et amélioration de la gestion des ressources naturelles de la Commune de Tambaga, Kita, ;
3. Le projet de revalorisation des peuplements de bambous, rôniers dans la Commune de Kobiri, Kita,;

4. Le projet de lutte contre la désertification et les érosions du sol dans la Commune de Gory, Yélimané,;;
5. Le projet de protection de la biodiversité autour de la plaine de Moussala, Kéniéba,;
6. Le projet de protection et de régénération des ressources halieutiques et développement de la pisciculture de la Commune de Diamou, village de Tematesson,; ;
7. Le projet d'établissement d'une ceinture verte et restauration des berges du marigot de la ville de Kolokani Kolokani,

La République Islamique de Mauritanie a bénéficié du financement de huit micro- projets :

1. Le projet de promotion et de vulgarisation du biogaz de la Coopérative Féminine de Dioudé, Brakna,
2. Le projet de promotion et de vulgarisation du biogaz de la Coopérative Féminine de Thide, Boghé,;
3. Le projet de protection des terres cultivables de Fedde Yellitaare, Brakna;
4. Le projet action pour la sauvegarde de la nature, Guidimakha,
5. Le projet de valorisation des ressources naturelles, Gorgol,
6. Le projet de valorisation de la cuvette de Maydalla, Coopérative de Tachott, Guidimakha;
7. Le projet de reboisement et de mise en place d'une ceinture verte de protection des mailles de production, Gorgol,
8. Le projet de lutte contre l'ensablement et la valorisation des cultures durables, à Rosso, Trarza;

Les micro- projets financés au Sénégal, au cours de cette seconde phase sont au nombre de six:

9. Le projet de reboisement et conservation des écosystèmes à Yaféra, Ballou, Mourédy, Bakel,
10. Le projet de reboisement et de restauration du terroir de Dembacané, Orkadiéré, Bokiladji, Kanel;
11. Le projet de régénération en empoisonnement de wendou, Kanel, ;
12. Le projet de lutte contre l'érosion des berges du fleuve Sénégal dans la Commune de Matam;
13. Le projet de lutte contre la prolifération des végétaux aquatiques nuisibles dans les eaux du Gorom-Lampsar et bois villageois à Makhana, Rao, Gandon, Saint-Louis;;
14. Le projet de régénération forestière et d'apiculture à Doué, GamadjiSaré, Podor,.

Pour conclure, il serait vivement souhaitable que l'expérience acquise par l'ensemble des acteurs ayant été impliqués dans de l'exécution du Programme de Micro Subvention soit capitalisée pour permettre la répliquabilité du dit programme ou la pérennisation des acquis, dans les quatre pays riverains du Bassin du Fleuve Sénégal.

RECOMMANDATIONS :

- Accroître, les moyens nécessaires (financiers et logistiques) aux dispositifs institutionnels mis en place dans les pays riverains de l'OMVS (NCC ; LCC...), pour leur bon fonctionnement;
- Amplifier le renforcement de capacités opérationnelles des acteurs des projets et programmes de l'OMVS dans les pays membres;
- Améliorer la qualité technique et budgétaire des documents de projets afin d'obtenir le financement nécessaire à l'exécution des projets;
- Favoriser les rencontres d'échange d'expériences entre les acteurs des 4 pays riverains du

- A l'heure des NTI, accroître, améliorer, renforcer les moyens de communication entre les acteurs impliqués dans les activités de l'OMVS au niveau des 4 pays;
- Renforcer en qualité et en quantité le nombre de missions de terrain pour les activités de suivis et d'évaluation;
- Favoriser les voyages d'études et des séances de perfectionnement des cadres de l'OMVS tant au niveau Régional que National;
- Avec l'achèvement du PAS, explorer les voies et moyens permettant de pérenniser et d'étendre les activités initiées au titre des micro- subventions du GEF/BFS.

IV.5 - Composante 5 : Information et Participation du Public :

La composante « Information et participation du public » a pour principaux objectifs : a) de promouvoir les activités du Projet ; b) d'informer le public sur les problèmes environnementaux existant dans le bassin par des campagnes d'information soutenues par les médias, les ONG locales, les NCC et les LCC ; c) de veiller à l'implication des communautés dans la planification et les processus décisionnels relatifs aux ressources du bassin ; d) et enfin d'associer la communauté scientifique à la recherche de solutions aux problèmes liés à l'eau et à l'environnement du bassin. Elle compte trois (3) volets :

- ☞ « Campagnes médiatiques nationales » : Ces campagnes médiatiques, qui auront lieu dans les quatre Etats riverains, viennent en appoint au volet 2, mentionné ci-dessous, consacré à la «Participation et à l'implication des communautés du bassin et de la société civile ». Il s'agit d'utiliser, divers supports et médias, dont les plus répandus sont la radio, la télévision, la presse écrite, le bulletin d'information pour informer sur le Projet et sensibiliser sur la gestion des problèmes environnementaux transfrontaliers.
- ☞ «Participation et Implication des communautés du bassin et de la société civile» : Elle vise à renforcer la participation des populations et de la société civile aux processus décisionnels du bassin au moyen d'une campagne de sensibilisation aux questions environnementales transfrontalières ciblant les décideurs et les acteurs locaux.
- ☞ « Implication de la communauté scientifique » : Elle vise à rendre plus visible et à valoriser au mieux la recherche scientifique en vue de la mettre à contribution dans le processus d'aménagement et de gestion du fleuve Sénégal.

③ Partenariat avec l'Union Mondiale pour la Nature (UICN)

L'OMVS a retenu d'exécuter la Composante 5 en partenariat avec l'UICN. Pour cela, les deux institutions ont convenu, en décembre 2004, d'un Protocole d'accord de partenariat.

Les principaux axes d'intervention de la stratégie proposée par l'UICN se déclinent comme suit :

- ③ Promouvoir le dialogue entre les divers acteurs ;
- ③ Développer l'échange de connaissances et le renforcement des capacités ;
- ③ Impliquer la communauté scientifique ;
- ③ Développer le partenariat avec des institutions et organisations ;
- ③ Capitaliser et diffuser les expériences réussies en matière de participation du public ;
- ③ Promouvoir toutes ces activités par l'utilisation de médias communautaires et nationaux.

Activités réalisées

Volet 1 : Campagnes d'information multi média

- ③ **Emissions radio**

Le Plan de Mise en Œuvre de la Composante 5 prévoit la conduite de campagnes médiatiques nationales. Celles-ci visent l'information, la sensibilisation et l'éducation environnementale des populations riveraines sur l'OMVS et les problèmes environnementaux du bassin.

La campagne d'information et de sensibilisation des populations a été menée par souci d'efficacité, exclusivement avec les radios rurales du bassin, repartis entre les 4 Etats (Guinée, Mali, Mauritanie et Sénégal).

Une première phase s'est déjà déroulée dans les quatre Etats en 2006 – 2007 avec des résultats encourageants. La deuxième phase a démarré en juillet 2007. Pour chaque phase, les documents de cadrage, guide méthodologique et planification, ont été élaborés et transmis aux Experts Nationaux. Ces documents définissent les thématiques à traiter, la méthodologie de conduite des émissions, le budget et le chronogramme de réalisation.

③ **Autres canaux de Communication, d'Information et de Sensibilisation**

En plus des émissions radiophoniques, des bulletins et des plaquettes d'information portant sur l'OMVS, les activités du projet et les problèmes environnementaux majeurs du bassin, ont été élaborés et diffusés.

Les panneaux d'information ont été également confectionnés et installés à des endroits stratégiques et représentatifs du Bassin notamment au niveau des 28 LCC et des barrages de Diama et de Manantali. Ces panneaux, tout en avisant un grand public sur les problèmes environnementaux cruciaux, ont renforcé la visibilité et la présence de l'OMVS dans tout le bassin.

Dans les domaines de la préservation de l'environnement et de la connaissance du bassin et de la mise en exergue l'approche participative initiée pour une gestion concertée des ressources du bassin, un documentaire télévisé est en cours de réalisation

Une page web a été créée pour le Projet GEF/BFS sur le site de l'Observatoire de l'Environnement

Volet 2 : Participation et Implication des communautés du bassin et de la société civile

③ **Réunions d'information et d'échanges avec les LCC, NCC**

L'information étant un pré requis à la participation du public, un processus de promotion du dialogue, riche en enseignements, a été conduit en 2005 avec l'appui de l'UINC partenaire dans la mise en œuvre de la composante 5. Ce processus a permis d'échanger avec les LCC/NCC, les organisations de la Société civile et les membres de la communauté scientifique.

L'objectif était de permettre à tous ces partenaires incontournables de s'imprégner des objectifs et du contenu du Projet en vue de leur implication. Par la même occasion, les besoins en information de ces acteurs devaient être identifiés pour servir d'éléments de base à la confection d'outils d'information - communication et de formation à élaborer dans une phase ultérieure. Les rapports de ces échanges sont disponibles.

③ **Vulgarisation de la Charte des Eaux**

Une fois cette mise à niveau rendue effective, la vulgarisation des nouvelles règles de gestion des ressources édictées dans la Charte des Eaux du fleuve Sénégal, instrument novateur et avant-gardiste a été l'étape suivante de ce processus d'implication des acteurs du bassin.

Une stratégie de vulgarisation a été élaborée et déroulée. Deux ateliers, aux niveaux national et local, se sont déroulés dans chaque pays avec la participation des membres des NCC et LCC

élargis aux institutions privées impliquées dans la gestion du fleuve Sénégal, administrations centrales chargées de l'eau, collectivités locales, institutions de la République, partenaires intervenant dans la problématique de l'eau, ONGs et réseaux de l'eau, universités, médias, projets de développement, etc.

La vulgarisation de la Charte des Eaux a permis de répondre à une interpellation récurrente lors des différents ateliers d'information sur les mécanismes de gestion de l'eau du fleuve.

Tout en lançant un processus de plaidoyer en direction de la société civile, dans la foulée, des ateliers, des panels de discussions, des émissions radio en français et en langues locales sur la Charte ont été réalisés et diffusés avec succès.

Volet 3 : Implication de la communauté scientifique

③ Ateliers nationaux de partages de connaissances et d'expériences avec les universités et institutions de recherche des quatre pays

Il s'agissait de favoriser la mise en place d'un cadre d'échange et de concertation entre ces différentes structures au niveau national et régional sur la gestion durable des ressources naturelles du bassin.

Ces ateliers ont offert l'opportunité aux institutions impliquées dans la recherche de présenter leurs différentes activités, de faire le point sur les leçons pertinentes à tirer et d'échanger sur la valeur ajoutée que pourraient apporter les résultats de la recherche scientifique dans le processus de la gestion de l'Eau et de l'Environnement du Fleuve Sénégal.

Cette initiative, qui a permis de mettre ensemble les chercheurs d'un pays pour leur faire partager leurs expériences, a été très bien accueillie et appréciée par les participants. Au-delà de la découverte mutuelle des liens étroits existant entre leurs activités, ces ateliers ont été l'occasion d'une prise d'engagement d'un partenariat au niveau national en vue de contribuer efficacement à la Gestion de l'Eau et de l'Environnement du fleuve Sénégal.

③ Conférence Régionale avec la Communauté scientifique des quatre pays.

Dans la continuité des ateliers nationaux de partage de connaissances et d'expériences entre membres de la communauté scientifique de chaque pays, une Conférence régionale a été organisée.

Cette Conférence Régionale avait pour objectif global d'engager, au niveau régional, le débat sur la coopération OMVS – Communauté Scientifique aux de contribuer à asseoir une base de gestion durable des ressources du bassin sur la base d'un protocole d'accord de coopération OMVS – Communauté Scientifique.

Ces résultats escomptés ont été pleinement atteints dans la mesure où au sortir de cette Conférence, les thématiques de recherche pertinentes pour l'OMVS ont été retenues, un Protocole d'Accord validé et un dispositif de collaboration OMVS – Communauté Scientifique qui s'inspire d'expérience d'autres partenariats proposé.

③ Rencontre OMVS – Communauté Scientifique : signature des Accords de Coopération

A la suite de la Conférence Régionale de Dakar, une rencontre OMVS-Communauté Scientifique a été organisée les 31 mars et 1^{er} avril 2008, à l'hôtel Novotel à Dakar avec la participation des Recteurs des Universités de Dakar, de Saint Louis et de Thiès, de la Vice Présidente de

l'Université de Nouakchott, des Représentants des Recteurs des Universités de Conakry et de Bamako, des Représentants des Ministères de tutelle de l'OMVS et des Ministères en charge de la Recherche Scientifique, des Directeurs d'Institutions de Recherche, des Directeurs Nationaux et des responsables de l'OMVS.

L'objectif de cette rencontre était de signer les Accords de Coopération et de mettre en place des structures partenariales que sont le Comité de Pilotage du Partenariat OMVS – Communauté Scientifique et le Conseil Scientifique, conformément aux recommandations de la Conférence Régionale. Ces structures ont été mises en place. Concernant les Accords de Coopération, l'OMVS a signé avec certaines Universités et Institutions de Recherche des Etats du Bassin.

Cette réunion a servi également de cadre d'échanges pour la constitution d'équipes pluridisciplinaires pour mener des recherches à caractère transfrontalier. Les thèmes de ces recherches seront choisis parmi la liste de thématiques validées lors de la Conférence Régionale de Dakar, tenue en avril 2007.

Pour terminer, l'OMVS et les membres de la Communauté Scientifique ont fait l'ébauche, dans le cadre de travaux de groupe, d'un programme d'actions conjoint.

Les étapes suivantes de ce processus consisteront à consolider ce programme d'actions conjoint OMVS – Communauté Scientifique et à le mettre en œuvre. La première enveloppe de 100 Millions Fcfa dégagée par le Haut Commissariat sera utilisée dans ce sens.

Conclusion

L'un des objectifs majeurs de cette Composante était le renforcement du processus participatif, cela avec l'appui de l'Union pour la nature (UINC). A cet effet, le nombre des Comités Locaux de Coordination a doublé: de 14, ils sont passés à 28 dans le Projet GEF permettant ainsi un meilleur maillage de l'espace du bassin. La société civile élargie à l'ensemble des segments communautaires (enseignants, journalistes, etc.) a été pleinement impliquée grâce à des sessions d'information et de formation, à l'animation d'émissions radios et à la mise à disposition de supports d'information comme des plaquettes, bulletins et autres. La mise en place d'un réseau de partenariat avec 16 Universités et Institutions de recherche des quatre Etats, vient compléter le dispositif.

V. CONCLUSION ET ENSEIGNEMENTS

Au terme de la mise en œuvre du projet, on peut affirmer qu'une synergie et une solidarité se sont développées entre les différents acteurs pour l'atteinte de l'objectif général visé par le Projet qui est "*d'établir un cadre environnemental stratégique et participatif pour le développement durable du Bassin du fleuve Sénégal et de lancer au niveau de l'ensemble du bassin, un programme coopératif pour la gestion transfrontalière des ressources en eau et en terres*". En effet, hormis les volets couverts par le cofinancement, la quasi totalité des indicateurs de résultats a été atteinte pour toutes les composantes.

Des étapes décisives ont été franchies tant sur le plan organisationnel des parties prenantes à tous les niveaux (local, national et régional) que sur le plan de mise en œuvre des activités. C'est ainsi qu'entre autres, les acquis ci-après méritent d'être soulignés et consolidés :

- ③ Mise en place dans chaque Etat et au niveau régional d'un cadre institutionnel opérationnel d'exécution du projet (Coordination régionale, Cellules nationales, Comités Nationaux de Coordination, Comités Locaux de Coordination)
- ③ Existence d'un partenariat avec les populations du bassin, la société civile et la Communauté scientifique
- ③ Amélioration considérable de la gestion des données et des connaissances dans les domaines de l'eau et de l'environnement par l'équipement d'un réseau de stations hydrologiques et météorologiques.
- ③ Présence des études transversales ou thématiques d'approfondissement des problèmes environnementaux et de gestion des ressources en eau
- ③ Création d'un cadre de plus en plus opérationnel de mise en œuvre des microprojets de préservation de l'environnement visant de plus la réduction de la pauvreté dans le bassin
- ③ Réalisation d'une analyse diagnostique transfrontalière (ADT) et d'un plan d'action stratégique (PAS) de façon participative, dotant ainsi l'OMVS d'un outil de planification stratégique.

Pour consolider ces principaux acquis et s'assurer de la réussite du Projet, l'OMVS, avec le concours de ses partenaires doit s'atteler à trouver le financement de ce plan d'action stratégique qui est le fruit d'une concertation sans précédent de tous les acteurs du bassin du fleuve Sénégal. Ceci permettra de mettre en œuvre dans les meilleurs délais pour maintenir l'espoir des populations du bassin qui se sont beaucoup investies pour lui donner un contenu réel et concret durant ces quatre années d'exécution.

Cette expérience nous permet d'affirmer que l'exécution des projets FEM dans un contexte transfrontalier est complexe d'où la nécessité de faire preuve de flexibilité, d'initiative et d'adaptation aux réalités de chaque bassin. Par ailleurs la mise en place du cofinancement du Royaume des Pays Bas a permis le renforcement de certaines composantes et avec la mise en place de l'assistance technique, des actions seront menées rapidement sur le terrain (mise en place des associations d'usagers, lutte contre les végétaux aquatiques et la dégradation des berges, ...) conformément aux objectifs stratégiques du Projet. Ainsi grâce à ce projet, on peut dire que l'OMVS est en train de franchir un pas supplémentaire dans la consolidation des principes fondateurs de l'OMVS que sont : la solidarité, le partage et l'équité.

Annex 9. Comments of Cofinanciers and Other Partners/Stakeholders

In addition to input from the UNDP contracted consultant at time of the ICR mission, UNDP regional team leader provided comments directly into the text. Comments referred to the ICR's evaluation of the co-implementation arrangements for the project by the World Bank and UNDP.

No comments were received from Dutch Embassy/Ministry of Development Cooperation.

Annex 10: Additional Information for GEF purposes

1 Analysis of attainment of global environmental objectives

The global environmental objective was to provide a participatory strategic environmental framework for the environmentally sustainable development of the Senegal River Basin and to launch a Basin-wide cooperative program for transboundary land-water management. This objective was fully attained with the successful participatory development and completion of the TDA and SAP and subsequent approval of the SAP by the inter-ministerial council. The TDA/SAP process played an important role for mainstreaming environmental aspects into multi-purpose development planning for the Senegal River Basin and for leveraging reorganization of the Regional River Basin Commission (OMVS) towards a more inclusive institution with cross-sectoral functions. The SAP is further expected to become a chapter of the broader multi-purpose master plan guiding future investments for the Basin. With the harmonization process of Guinea's national water legislation vis-à-vis the regional water charter in advanced stage, the Basin-wide harmonization of water legislation for all riparian countries is now nearly complete and thus forming the foundation for Basin-wide cooperative land-water management. The Basin-wide cooperation is further strengthened by a now fully operational and functional data exchange network and regular environmental status monitoring of the Senegal River Basin. The rehabilitation of the hydrological and meteorological networks for the overall river Basin, and in particular the upper Basin in Guinea, has contributed substantially to environmental status monitoring.

For additional information and analysis, please refer to sections F. 'Results Framework Analysis' with detailed information on results attained against Key Performance Indicators as well as section 3.2 'Achievement of GEO' and section 3.4 'Justification of Overall Outcome Rating'. Further details on outputs delivered can be found in Annex 3 'Outputs by Components'.

2 Country ownership and driveness

The project has benefited substantially from strong country ownership and driveness demonstrated in the form of full endorsement of OMVS mandate by the riparian countries. OMVS can demonstrate exceptional levels of trust and confidence from its member countries on all aspects ranging from strategic development planning to fiduciary accountability. Throughout the project preparation and implementation phase, the regional project further remained relevant to the sectoral strategies of involved governments as well as the World Bank's CAS for the respective countries, and the GEF's strategic priorities for International Water projects. For additional information and analysis, please refer to section 3.1. 'Relevance of Objectives, Design and Implementation' of this document.

3 Stakeholder participation and public involvement (including gender)

Stakeholder participation and public involvement have featured as particularly strong aspects starting from project preparation. In particular the TDA process was praised for its strong participatory qualities at local, national and regional levels that were achieved with support of IUCN. The multi-level institutional structure that included national as well as local coordination committees further supported wide representation of stakeholders in the planning and priority setting process. For further details see outputs achieved under Component 5 'Public Participation Program' in Annex 3 'Outputs by Components'.

4 Replication approach/potential

The project provides important lessons that will guide replication of this successful project in other major river Basins in Africa and throughout the world. Key lessons that can be drawn of this project are:

- The common assumption, that the weakest participating country is the main limitation for the success of a regional project, has proven invalid; this is especially true when a strong regional institution is in place, which has the full endorsement and confidence of the different riparian countries of a shared river Basin.
- GEF grant funding can play a critical role in leveraging an inclusive reorganization of a regional institution.
- The TDA/SAP process played an important role for mainstreaming environment at all levels and should continue to play an important role for GEF projects targeting transboundary water bodies or river Basins.
- Catalytic role of GEF to leverage supplementary funding and set the stage for a larger multi-purpose, multi-sectoral development investment (IDA funding).

For additional information and analysis, please refer to section 6 ‘Lessons learned’ of this document.

5 Monitoring and evaluation

Project progress monitoring was based on process indicators due to the nature of this project, which was clearly catalytic in nature and aimed to mobilize institutional and regulatory reform as well as environmental mainstreaming. In addition to project progress monitoring against Key Performance Indicators, the project supported OMVS with establishing and rehabilitating an environmental status monitoring network of environmental, hydrologic and meteorological trends and a regional data network including an early warning system are now fully functional.

For additional information, please refer to Section 2.3 ‘Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Design, Implementation and Utilization’ of this document.

6 Cost Effectiveness

The project was designed and implemented in a cost-effective manner. Excessive administrative hurdles were avoided and key project management functions were fully integrated into OMVS. With the establishment of national and local coordination cells fully mainstreamed in existing institutional structures, the project achieved effective interface at local, national, and regional levels. For additional information, please refer to Section 3.3. ‘Efficiency’ of this document.

7 Financial Planning/Costs

Refer to Annex 1 of this document for a comparison of actual cost compared to cost estimated at appraisal as well as a comparison of co-financing realized.

Refer to Annex 3 of this document for a detailed summary of outputs achieved by component.

Additional associated funding for the Multi-purpose Water Resources Development project for the Senegal River Basin was leveraged during the implementation of the project, including:

IDA	US\$m 110.00
OMVS/Countries	US\$m 12.00
AfDB:	US\$m 2.00

EC:	US\$m	1.80
AfD:	US\$m	8.32
Netherlands	US\$m	6.63
TOTAL	US\$m	140.75

Annex 11. List of Supporting Documents

GEF:

- Secretariat : Project review, July 2003

Legal :

- Arrêté interministériel portant création, organisation et modalités de fonctionnement du Comité National de Coordination des Projets de l'OMVS dans chaque pays membre
- Arrêté interministériel portant création, organisation et modalités de fonctionnement du Comité Local de Coordination des Projets de l'OMVS dans chaque pays membre
- Arrêté préfectoraux création, organisation et modalités de fonctionnement du Comité Local de Coordination des Projets de l'OMVS
- Décisions nationales portant création du groupe de travail sur la législation en matière d'eau et d'environnement et nomination de ses membres dans chaque pays membre

OMVS :

- OMVS : Analyse Diagnostique Environnementale Transfrontalière du Bassin du Fleuve Sénégal, Synthèse Régionale, Juin 2007
- OMVS/HC : Atelier Séminaire d'Information, de Formation et d'Echanges, Organisé à l'intention des Parlementaires et Sénateurs de l'Espace OMVS, Novembre 2007
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MAP

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