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Report No: PPIAF000334

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

PROJECT PAPER

ON A

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL CREDIT
IN THE AMOUNT OF EUR 34.4 MILLION (US$40.0 MILLION EQUIVALENT)

TO THE

REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL

FOR THE

CASAMANCE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

June 26, 2026

Social Policy Global Practice

Western and Central Africa Region

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS
(Exchange Rate Effective May 31, 2026)

Currency Unit =	EURO (EUR)
US$1.00 =	EUR 0.85888517

FISCAL YEAR
January 1 - December 31

Regional Vice President:	Ousmane Diagana
Regional Practice Director:	Trina S. Haque
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Task Team Leaders:	Mame Safietou Djamil Gueye, Benjamin Burckhart, Franck Berthe

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OPERATION INFORMATION

BASIC DATA - MAIN

Product Information - Casamance Economic Development Project (P175325)

Operation ID P175325	Product/Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing (IPF)
Task Team Leaders Mame Safietou Djamil Gueye	
Beneficiary Country/Countries Senegal	Geographical Identifier Senegal
Requesting Unit AWCF1 (6550)	Responsible Unit HAWS1 (10782)
Approval Date 25-Feb-2022	Closing Date 30-Jun-2027
Practice Area (Lead) Social Policy	Approval Fiscal year 2022
Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC) Substantial	
Is there collaboration between Bank and IFC? No	
Implementing Agency Ministry of Territorial Communities, Development and Land Management (MCTDAT), Project Implementing	

IMPLEMENTATION MODALITIES – MAIN

Situations of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints

[ ] Fragile State(s)	[ ] Fragile within a non-fragile Country
[ ] Small State(s)	[ ] Conflict
[ ] Responding to Natural or Man-made Disaster	

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Other Situations	
[ ] Financial Intermediaries (FI)	[ ] Series of Projects (SOP)
[ ] Performance-Based Conditions (PBCs)	[✓] Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)
[ ] Alternative Procurement Arrangements (APA)	[ ] Hands-on Expanded Implementation Support (HEIS)

OPERATION STATUS

Development Objective (DO)

Development Objective (Approved as part of Approval package on 24-Feb-2022)

The development objective of the project is to build inclusive local governance systems that deliver climate resilient local services and infrastructure, in targeted communities in Casamance.

Key Information from Last ISR

Operation Ratings

NAME	IMPLEMENTATION				LAST ISR RATINGS
	22-Dec-2023	24-Jul-2024	13-Feb-2025	12-Aug-2025	30-Jan-2026
Progress towards achievement of PDO	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Overall Implementation Progress (IP)	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Overall Risk	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Overall ESS Performance		Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Financial Management	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Project Management	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Procurement	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Monitoring and Evaluation	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Satisfactory

Disbursement Summary (in USD million)

Source of Funds	Net Commitment	Disbursed	Undisbursed	% Disbursed
IBRD	--	--	--	0
IDA	84.19	26.51	18.65	31.49
Grants	--	--	--	0

BASIC DATA – ADDITIONAL FINANCING

Additional Financing No. 2

Additional Financing Type

[✓] Activities are being added to expand the scope of the operation, perhaps in geography or in outputs (Scale-up)

[✓] The operation has incurred increased costs due to inflation, exchange rate changes, and factors that were not anticipated at appraisal (Cost-overrun)

[ ] The operation has experienced shortfalls in co-financing, counterpart financing, or cost recovery that were anticipated at appraisal but did not materialize. (Financing gap)

[ ] The design of the operation has changed, and the new designs cost more than the original ones (Change in Project Design)

Expected Approval Date	Review Type/Corporate Review Level
25-Jun-2026	Regular Decision Meeting (DM)
Will consulting services be required?	Is this an Urgent Need or Capacity Constraint request?
TBD	No

IMPLEMENTATION MODALITIES – ADDITIONAL FINANCING

Situations of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints

[ ] Fragile State(s)	[ ] Fragile within a non-fragile Country
[ ] Small State(s)	[ ] Conflict
[ ] Responding to Natural or Man-made Disaster	

Other Situations

[ ] Financial Intermediaries (FI)	[ ] Series of Projects (SOP)
[ ] Performance-Based Conditions (PBCs)	[✓] Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)

[ ] Alternative Procurement Arrangements (APA)	[ ] Hands-on Expanded Implementation Support (HEIS)

COSTS & FINANCING

Summary (Total Financing in US$, Millions)

	Last Approved	Proposed	
		Additional	Total
Total Operation Cost	45.00	40.00	85.00
Total Financing	45.00	40.00	85.00
Of which IBRD/IDA	45.00	40.00	85.00
Financing Gap	0.00		0.00

Financing Details (in US$, Millions)

Source	Last Approved	Proposed	
		Additional	Total
International Development Association (IDA)	**45.00**	**40.00**	**85.00**
IDA Credit	45.00	40.00	85.00
Total Financing	**45.00**	**40.00**	**85.00**

IDA Resources (in US$, Millions)- Additional Financing

	Credit	Grant	SML	Guarantee	Total
Senegal	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00
National Performance-Based Allocations (PBA)	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00
Scale-Up Window (SUW)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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Total	**40.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**40.00**

SYSTEMATIC OPERATIONS RISK- RATING TOOL (SORT)

Risk Category	Last Approved Rating (ISR Seq. 08) Package - 30 Jan 2026	Proposed Rating
Political and Governance	Substantial	Substantial
Macroeconomic	Substantial	Substantial
Sector Strategies and Policies	Moderate	Moderate
Technical Design of Project or Program	Moderate	Substantial
Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability	Moderate	Moderate
Fiduciary	Moderate	Moderate
Environment and Social	Substantial	Substantial
Stakeholders	Substantial	Substantial
Overall	Moderate	Substantial

CLIMATE

Climate Change and Disaster Screening

Has this operation been screened for short-term and long-term climate change and disaster risks?

Yes, it has been screened and the results are discussed in the Appraisal Document

Where risks exist, have potential resilience-enhancing measures been identified in the appraisal document?

Yes

Does this operation address specific risks, vulnerabilities, gaps or needs with respect to Climate Change that are identified in the SCD or the CPF?

Yes

POLICY COMPLIANCE

Does the operation depart from the CPF in content or in other significant respects?	No
Does the operation require any waivers from Bank policies?	No

TEAM

Core Team

Name	Role	Specialization in this operation	ADM Responsible?
Mame Safietou Djamil Gueye	Team Leader	Social Development Specialist	Yes
Franck Berthe	Co-Team Leader	Senior Agriculture Specialist	No
Benjamin Burckhart	Co-Team Leader	Social Development Specialist	No
Fatou Fall Samba	Financial Management Specialist	Financial Specialist	Yes
Fatoumata Kone	Procurement Specialist	Procurement	Yes
Ndeye Fatou Mbacke	Procurement Specialist	Senior Procurement Specialist	No
Mamadou Mansour Mbaye	Procurement Specialist	Procurement	No
Kouami Hounsinou Messan	Procurement Specialist	Procurement	No
Sophie Lo Diop	Environmental Specialist	Environmental Specialist	Yes
Cyrille Valence Ngouana Kengne	Environmental Specialist	Environmentalist	No
Mamadou Moustapha Ndoye	Social Specialist	Senior Social Development Specialist	Yes
Lucienne M. M'Baipor	Social Specialist	Senior Social Development Specialist	No
Anta Tall Diallo	Procurement Team	Procurement	No
Susan Wong	Team Member	Lead Social Development Specialist	No
Djibril Ndoye	Team Member	Economist/Statistician	No
Fatim Seck Sy	Team Member	Program Assistant	No
Aida Gadiaga	Team Member	Health Specialist	No

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Friederike Uta Rother	Team Member	Senior Social Protection Specialist	No
David Ivanovic	Team Member	Senior Operations Officer - IFC	No
Pamela Mulet	Team Member	Senior Education specialist	No
Seydina Alioune Djigo	Team Member	Senior External Affairs	No
Leonard Ewang Ngumbah Wolloh	Team Member	Program Analyst	No
Marie Thiawa Fall	Team Member	Assistant	No
Mamani Massiri Coulibaly	Team Member	Urban Specialist	No
Abdoulaye Boly	Team Member	Senior Water Specialist	No
Dame S. Thiam	Team Member	Social Protection Specialist	No
Ndeye Gueye	Team Member	Transport	No
Hatem Chahbani	Team Member	Senior Transport Specialist	No
Christian Valentin Correa	Team Member	Operation Assistant	No

Extended Team

Name	Title	Organization	Location
Sandrine Zamedjo Abendang	Consultant-Social Development & Citizen Engagement	IBRD	Senegal
Shahrzad Fard	Economist	IBRD	United States
Ndiaga Samb	Consultant-Social Development & Citizen Engagement	IBRD	Senegal

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AF	Additional Financing
AGETIP	Agency for the Implementation of Public Interest Works (*Agence d'Exécution des Travaux d'Intérêt Public*)
ARDs	Regional Development Agencies (*Agences Régionales de Développement*)
BCR	Benefit-Cost Ratio
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CEC	Citizen Engagement Committee
CEDP	Casamance Economic Development Project
CERC	Contingent Emergency Response Component
CPF	Country Partnership Framework
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
DPRE	Directorate of Planning and Education Reform (*Direction de la Planification et de la Réforme de l'Éducation*)
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FM	Financial Management
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HIMO	Labor-Intensive Works (*Haute-Intensité de Main-d'Œuvre*)
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IPF	Investment Project Financing
IRR	Internal Rate of Return
KMP	Knowledge Management Platform
LDP	Local Development Plan
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCTDAT	Ministry of Territorial Communities, Development, and Land Management (*Ministère des Collectivités Territoriales, du Développement et de l'Aménagement des Territoires*)
MFDC	Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance (*Mouvement des Forces Démocratiques de Casamance*)
MIS	Management Information System
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSMEs	Micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises
MUCTAT	Ministry of Urban Planning, Local Governments, and Territorial Development (*Ministère de l'Urbanisme, des Collectivités Territoriales et de l'Aménagement des Territoires*)
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NPV	Net Present Value
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PCE	Private Capital Enabling
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PDO	Project Development Objective
PEJA	Informal Apprenticeship Project (*Projet d'Employabilité des Jeunes par l'Apprentissage non formel*)
PIM	Project Implementation Manual
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMR	Project Monitoring Report
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
RMP	Rural Mobility Plan
RPL	Recognition of Prior Learning

SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
STEP	Systematic Tracking of Exchanges in Procurement
YKK	Yokk Koom Koom (“grow the economy”)

I. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE FOR ADDITIONAL FINANCING

A. Introduction

1. **This Project Paper seeks the Regional Vice President's approval to provide additional financing (AF) in the amount of EUR 34.4 million (US$40.0 million equivalent) IDA credit to the Republic of Senegal for the Casamance Economic Development Project (CEDP, P175325).** The project activities have focused on the Casamance region (Ziguinchor, Sédhiou, and Kolda) with the objective of building inclusive local governance systems that deliver affordable and climate-resilient services and infrastructure. The project directly addresses key structural challenges in the region, including limited access to basic services, weak connectivity to markets, and insufficient economic opportunities, particularly for women and youth. Through investments in community infrastructure, rural mobility, and institutional capacity building, the project seeks to improve living conditions, strengthen social inclusion, and enhance citizen engagement, while laying the foundation for a more balanced and sustainable territorial development.[1] Through a participatory and integrated approach involving local authorities, communities, NGOs, and the private sector, the project has strengthened local planning systems and integrated climate considerations into investments.

2. **The proposed AF will reinforce and scale up the project by aligning interventions with Senegal's territorial development poles[2] and its fragility and resilience agenda over the longer term**. It will focus on social cohesion in the Casamance region—now officially designated as the Southern Development Pole (*Pôle Sud*, South Pole) under Senegal's territorial strategy—while also expanding geographically into the Kédougou region, which forms part of the South-Eastern Development Pole (*Pôle Sud-Est*, South-East Pole)[3] and has been identified as one of the most fragile regions in Senegal through an internal fragility assessment expected to be finalized by the end of the fiscal year.[4] The objective of extending the project to Kédougou is to deploy a proven local development platform to introduce fast, small, and visible investments at the outset, which is critical for trust-building within communities. The AF will adopt a differentiated approach: (i) in the South Pole, where the parent project operates, it will strengthen human capital development through certified training, citizenship recognition, improved mobility, and support to priority value chains in a context of low-intensity conflict or post-conflict recovery; and, (ii) in the South-East Pole, where economic opportunities are limited, given high level of fragility, it will prioritize small infrastructure and dedicated training to foster the inclusion of youth and vulnerable groups (including women) to build resilience to violent extremism and strengthen private-sector linkages. In addition, the AF will be an opportunity to align project activities more explicitly with the AgriConnect Senegal Compact[5] to transform smallholder farming, create jobs, and strengthen food security. This AF proposes a restructuring to: (i) revise the Project Development Objective (PDO) and the scope of project components; (ii) extend the closing date from June 30, 2027 to June 30, 2030 to allow full achievement of the PDO and associated indicators as well as the geographical expansion; (iii)

[1] Territorial development (*développement territorial*) in Senegal means inclusive local planning. It integrates infrastructure, local economic development, and decentralization within a given territory, understood as a functional local development space.

[2] In Senegal, territorial development poles (often referred to as *territorial development clusters*) are strategic geographic areas defined by the State to structure, plan, and accelerate economic and social development in a balanced way across regions. Within the framework of the *Plan Sénégal Émergent*, the main territorial poles are: i) West Pole (Dakar–Thiès–Mbour) – an economic hub focused on services, industry, and trade; ii) North Pole (Senegal River Valley) – focused on irrigated agriculture and agro-industry; iii) Central Pole (Groundnut Basin) – centered on agriculture, particularly groundnut production; iv) South Pole (Casamance) – strong potential in agriculture, tourism, and natural resources; and, v) South-East Pole (Tambacounda–Kédougou) – focused on mining, livestock, and natural resource development.

[3] The South-East Pole comprises the regions of Kédougou and Tamba. Within this pole, the project will operate exclusively in the Kédougou region (*départements* of Sarraya, Kédougou and Salemata).

[4] Senegal Risk and Resilience Assessment (P512891).

[5] The AgriConnect Senegal Compact, launched in February 2026, is a strategic initiative of the Government of Senegal and the World Bank Group to transform the country's agri-food systems and advance food security, with a focus on three priority value chains: grains, horticulture, and livestock. Senegal is the first country to establish a national compact under the broader WBG AgriConnect initiative, a global program aimed at improving the lives of 300 million smallholder farmers.

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introduce the implementation arrangements for the South-East Pole; and (iv) revise the Results Framework to reflect the expanded scope and scale of activities as well as geographical expansion.

B. Country Context

3. **Senegal's economic and social context reflects steady growth—alongside persistent challenges related to youth employment, poverty, gender inequality, and increasing exposure to climate shocks**. Despite its lower-middle-income status, Senegal faces persistent poverty and inequality, limited youth opportunities—as shown by irregular migration—and a small formal sector. Tight macroeconomic conditions, rising debt, a narrow tax base, reliance on external financing, and a large informal sector constrain inclusive development, while external shocks, including higher energy prices and trade disruptions, risk fueling inflation, straining public finances, and slowing growth.

4. **Climate change significantly amplifies Senegal's socioeconomic vulnerabilities.** High exposure to droughts, floods, and coastal erosion threatens rain-fed agriculture, with potential GDP losses of 3–4 percent by 2030 and millions more falling into poverty in the absence of adaptation measures. This heightens food insecurity in the Casamance and Kédougou regions and disproportionately affects poor and vulnerable groups, including youth and women.

5. **The South and South-East Poles remain among the poorest and most fragile in Senegal; poverty rates exceed 70 percent [6] in regions such as Kolda and Kédougou and are among the highest nationwide.[7]** These areas face high food insecurity and chronic undernutrition, estimated at about 16.5 percent in Casamance, while Kédougou is regularly classified as a food-insecurity hotspot and records a chronic stunting rate of approximately 25 percent (24.8 percent) among children under five.[8]

6. **The South Pole (Casamance region) lags national averages after more than four decades of a protracted crisis between the government and the Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance (*Mouvement des Forces Démocratiques de Casamance*, MFDC), which caused thousands of deaths, displacement, and infrastructure destruction**. A February 2025 peace agreement aims to end hostilities and support returns, but not all MFDC factions have endorsed it, and recent violence, including spillovers into the Gambia, highlights the fragile situation and the ongoing impediments to a safe, sustainable return. The conflict has weakened key productive sectors, particularly agriculture, by limiting access to land, constraining irrigation development, and reducing connectivity to markets, resulting in low productivity and few income-generating opportunities. Formal employment remains scarce, especially for young people, leading to high unemployment. Despite rich natural and cultural assets, the South Pole's agribusiness potential is largely untapped due to insecurity and limited private investment, even though agri-transformation and agro-processing could create substantial local jobs as stability returns. The conflict has also left some people, including children, without birth certificates, making Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) systems essential for legal identity, access to services and jobs, social cohesion, and inclusive growth that ensures gender equality.

7. **The South-East Pole (Kédougou region) is one of Senegal's most fragile regions, marked by extreme poverty, weak basic services, sensitive cross-border dynamics with Mali and Guinea, and rapid (largely unregulated) gold mining.** The gold rush has attracted migrants from across West Africa, intensifying competition over land and resources, environmental degradation, child and forced labor, and risks of gender-based violence, thereby straining social cohesion between host communities and newcomers. Its porous borders and remoteness also expose the region to trafficking, illicit activities, and possible spillovers from insecurity in Mali, underscoring the need for stronger governance, cross-border cooperation, and conflict-sensitive, inclusive development approaches. In Kédougou, the local economy is diversified across small-scale agriculture, livestock, artisanal and cross-border trade, and mining—particularly gold extraction, which has become a major source of jobs and local economic activity. While mining generates income and demand for services,

[6] https://www.econstor.eu/bitstream/10419/222419/1/PEGNet-Policy-Studies-01-2020.pdf.
[7] National household survey and poverty data from around 2018–19, by *Agence Nationale de Statistiques et Démographie* and the government.
[8] Food security and nutrition assessments (e.g., *Cadre Harmonisé*, national nutrition surveys, and World Bank poverty and equity diagnostics for Senegal, conducted between 2017 and 2021).

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agriculture and livestock remain critical for rural livelihoods and food security. Much of this activity is informal and weakly regulated, with poor working conditions, limited services, safety concerns, and heightened health risks, including HIV exposure. Limited oversight also fuels environmental, labor, and governance challenges.

8. **To address these challenges and sustain inclusive growth, the government is advancing an ambitious territorial development agenda under its Vision 2050,**[9] which aims to position the country as an upper-middle-income economy. Central to this strategy is the development of territorial economic poles (*pôles territoires*), designed to unlock regional potential by promoting integrated investments, strengthening local value chains, and fostering more balanced spatial development across the country.

C. Original Financing PDO and Design

9. **The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to build inclusive local governance systems that deliver climate resilient local services and infrastructure, in targeted communities in Casamance.** The original project was approved on February 25, 2022, with a total financing of US$45 million, and became effective on May 24, 2022.

10. **The parent project is structured around five components.** Component 1 strengthens local governance and climate-resilient local services through participatory planning and community-based, climate-smart infrastructure. Component 2 improves rural mobility by rehabilitating priority roads to enhance safe, inclusive access to markets and basic services. Component 3 supports climate-resilient agriculture and rural livelihoods via rehabilitated rice valleys, matching grants, and technical assistance for community organizations, with a focus on women, youth, and vulnerable groups. Component 4 finances project management, digital tools, and a Casamance knowledge platform, while Component 5 is a contingency emergency response component.

11. **These components strengthen local development and resilience in the Casamance by improving governance, infrastructure, rural mobility, livelihoods, and knowledge management.** They promote inclusive participation, gender equality, and youth engagement, and systematically integrate climate considerations into Community Development Plans (CDPs), community subprojects, and an Environmental and Social Management Program for horticulture, thereby supporting sustainable development, social cohesion, and local empowerment.

D. Current Status of the Parent Project

12. **The Casamance Economic Development Project (CEDP) shows strong performance, with solid physical results and high beneficiary satisfaction.** Alongside key economic investments (valley rehabilitation, rural roads, storage and processing platforms, and support to agricultural value chains) that have improved market access, secured production, and created income opportunities for rural households, especially women and youth, the project has made a distinctive contribution to social cohesion and community development. Through community dialogue, citizen participation, local conflict management, and participatory planning—supported by strengthened local government capacity, M&E systems, and grievance redress mechanisms—the project contributed to rebuilding trust between communities and local authorities and supported stabilization in a post-conflict region. These initially less visible "intangible" gains have proven to be a major asset, creating the conditions for subsequent acceleration of physical investments, disbursements, and the profound appreciation voiced by communities. Building on these achievements, the government has identified the CEDP as a key instrument for operationalizing its territorial development strategy based on "*pôles territoires*."

13. **Progress toward achieving the PDO and overall implementation performance was upgraded to Satisfactory in the latest Implementation Status and Results Report (January 30, 2026).** This reflects both enhanced implementation

[9] Senegal Vision 2050 is the government's long-term national development strategy aimed at transforming the country into a prosperous, sovereign, inclusive, and resilient emerging economy by 2050. The vision focuses on accelerating structural economic transformation, strengthening human capital, promoting sustainable and equitable growth, modernizing infrastructure and governance, and fostering private sector-led development while ensuring environmental sustainability and social cohesion.

performance and the maturation of on-the-ground results that were not fully captured in previous cycles.[10] More specifically, the project has improved access to water, health, education and other socioeconomic services. A total of 294 community subprojects have been completed, representing an implementation rate of 53 percent of the end target and directly benefiting 433,437 people, including 244,751 women and 220,375 young people. Additionally, 122 livelihood subprojects have been funded, reaching 14,151 beneficiaries, including 10,753 women (76 percent) and 4,002 young people. These interventions support job creation and enhance the economic empowerment of beneficiaries. Moreover, project activities have generated employment for 2,859 individuals, including 359 women and 118 young people. As for rural roads, 131 kms out of 250 km have been completed, with 47 km already operational. The remaining 84 km is expected to be completed by June 30, 2026, bringing the implementation rate to 52 percent of the overall target.

14. **The project has a cumulative disbursement of US$25.01 million as of June 2026.** The project's disbursement rate reflects the constraints faced in 2025, as was the case with the entire World Bank portfolio in Senegal. These constraints stemmed primarily from funding shortages caused by the late approval of the national budget and its reduction by more than 50 percent under the revised Finance Law. This situation undercut efficient execution of the 2025 annual work plan and budget, despite strong physical implementation. For the calendar year 2026, the Ministry of Finance (*Ministère des Finances, du Budget et du Plan*) has approved the requested budget allocation of US$16.4 million. It is expected that implementing this allocation will raise the total disbursement rate to 85 percent by the end of 2026.

E. Rationale for Additional Financing (AF)

15. **Development gaps in the South and South-East Poles provide a compelling rationale for the additional financing.** Despite progress in peacebuilding and connectivity, these regions continue to lag national averages due to persistent fragility, high poverty, food insecurity, and structural vulnerabilities. In the South Pole, the return of displaced populations following the 2025 peace agreement has intensified pressure on already limited services and livelihoods, while social cohesion and trust in institutions remain fragile. Significant structural challenges are constraining development outcomes in the South-East Pole, particularly Kédougou, where poverty exceeds 65 percent, infrastructure remains weak, access to services is limited, and cross-border security risks linked to Sahelian instability persist. Expanding financing is therefore critical to address both longstanding structural deficits and emerging fragility risks that threaten to reverse recent gains.

16. **The AF builds on the strong results already achieved under the parent project and represents a strategic opportunity to consolidate and scale up impact in fragile areas.** By strengthening participatory local governance, structured community dialogue, inclusive participation mechanisms, and local conflict resolution practices within the existing CDD framework, the AF will improve trust between communities and local institutions. At the same time, it will expand interventions to underserved areas such as Kédougou, aligning with the government's national territorial development pole priorities to address resilience and fragility. The AF will support targeted investments in small-scale infrastructure, strengthen livelihoods through training and private-sector linkages, and enhance integration with national social protection systems using tools such as Senegal's National Single Registry. By combining institutional, economic, and social interventions, the AF will address structural vulnerabilities and emerging fragility risks, promote inclusive growth, and contribute to long-term stabilization and resilience.

F. Consistency with World Bank and Government Strategies

17. **The AF will enable the Casamance Economic Development Project (P175325) to deepen its contribution to the government's strategy to address fragility, strengthen resilience, and promote inclusive territorial development in underserved regions.** The AF is fully aligned with Senegal's Vision 2050 and the upcoming World Bank Country Partnership

[10] While earlier reports maintained Moderately Satisfactory (MS) ratings due to initial delays and the time required for community-driven investments to materialize, the January 2026 ISR demonstrates a significant acceleration in execution, strengthened coordination, and improved delivery quality.

Framework (CPF) for fiscal year 2026 - 2034, contributing to objectives on inclusive service delivery, economic opportunities, and resilience in fragile areas. The operation is also aligned with the World Bank's Fragility, Conflict and Violence (FCV) Strategy (2026-2030), emphasizing prevention, adaptive implementation, and strong community engagement through locally anchored delivery platforms.

18. **Jobs and youth employment remain central to the AF.** The project will expand opportunities through public works, productive inclusion, and entrepreneurship support, while strengthening synergies with complementary World Bank operations to enhance targeting, skills development, and income generation.

II. DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONAL FINANCING

A. PDO and Design

19. **The PDO of the AF is revised to reflect the geographical expansion to Kédougou region.** The revised PDO is to build inclusive local governance systems that deliver climate-resilient local services and infrastructure, in targeted communities in selected fragile regions of Senegal (Casamance and Kédougou). The implementation period for the AF will be extended from June 30, 2027, through June 30, 2030.

20. **The AF will directly finance a defined set of investments across several components: local governance and civil registration support, climate-resilient school infrastructure, rural road rehabilitation and productive infrastructure, certified vocational training pilots, Community Based Organization (CBOs) grants, and project management**. Broader outcomes related to skills system development, value-chain transformation, and private investment mobilization are not project outputs in themselves—they are expected to be achieved through deliberate coordination with complementary programs and partners, including AgriConnect Compact, Agropole South, the National Agency for the Promotion of Youth Employment (*Agence Nationale pour la Promotion de l'Emploi des Jeunes*, ANPEJ), the Improving Youth Employability through Informal Apprenticeship Project (*Projet d'Employabilité des Jeunes par l'Apprentissage non formel*, PEJA), Yokk Koom Koom Productive Improvement Project (YKK), *Programme de Résilience Agricole* (Agricultural Resilience Program (PRA), IFC advisory services, and relevant line ministries. The project's role in relation to these programs is to create enabling conditions—through infrastructure, skills pilots, and facilitated partnerships—rather than to deliver system-level changes within its own envelope. This distinction is important: the AF is designed to be catalytic, not comprehensive, and its results framework reflects only what is directly attributable to project-financed activities.

B. Beneficiaries and Target Geographical Areas

21. **The Additional Financing (AF) will scale up interventions in the South Pole (Casamance region) and expand coverage in the South-East Pole (Kédougou region) for specific activities, without fundamentally altering the project's operational model**. This aims to deepen the project's territorial reach across vulnerable zones affected by fragility, limited access to services, and economic isolation. The AF is expected to benefit approximately 850,000 people. In the South Pole, interventions will cover Ziguinchor (departments of Bignona, Oussouye, and Ziguinchor), Kolda (department of Kolda), and Sédhiou (departments of Bounkiling, Sédhiou, and Goudomp). In the South-East Pole, interventions will be concentrated in the Kédougou region, spanning three departments: (i) Kédougou department (targeting the communes of Ninéfécha, Dimboli, Bandafassi, Kédougou, Tomboroncoto, Dindéfélo, and Fongolimbi); (ii) Saraya department (targeting the communes of Khossanto, Bembou, Sabodala, Médina Baffé, Missirah Sirimana, and Saraya); and (iii) Salemata department (comprising the single commune of Salemata).

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C. Project Components and Activities

Component 1: Strengthening local governance and enhancing access to local services for improved inclusion and resilience (US$13.8 million Original Financing and US$8.8 million AF; Total = US$22.6 million equivalent IDA)

22. **This component will continue to strengthen the capacity of municipalities and communities in the South Pole—especially women and youth—to lead local development and address exclusionary social norms and will expand specific activities to the South-East Pole.** The component will consolidate institutional gains, reinforce local actors' capacities, and extend interventions to selected communes in Casamance, and Kédougou region, in line with Act IV of decentralization and with a focus on territorial governance, communication, and capacity building.

Subcomponent 1.1: Strengthening community and local governance capacity for inclusive local governance and resilience planning (US$3.8 million Original Financing and US$3.8 million AF; Total = US$7.6 million)

23. **The subcomponent will operate only in the South Pole and will have two different levels of intervention.** First, it will continue to support Citizen Engagement Committees (CECs), Local Economic Development, community mobilization, participatory planning, investment monitoring and maintenance, grievance redress, and local government capacity building. It will also continue to support community-based organizations (CBO) to restore livelihoods and reintegrate vulnerable and conflict-affected groups. Second, it will introduce new activities to support regularization of citizenship by: (i) making civil registry centers operational; (ii) training staff; and (iii) conducting mobile registration campaigns (*audiences foraines*). These interventions will improve access to legal identity by leveraging the enhanced birth registry, particularly for women and youth, and will be coordinated with the National Agency for the Revival of Economic and Social Activities in Casamance (*Agence Nationale de Relance des Activités de la Casamance*, ANRAC) and relevant ministries. The project will establish a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the National Civil Registration Agency (*Agence Nationale de l'État Civil,* ANEC) to ensure effective coordination in the delivery of civil registration services.

24. **The project will also create synergies with the World Bank–financed Harmonizing and Improving Statistics in West and Central Africa – Series of Projects 1 (HISWACA SOP1 – P509788) project**, as its planned modernization of Senegal's civil registration and vital statistics system—particularly in hard-to-reach areas— will reinforce impact and strengthen the overall effectiveness of both operations.

Subcomponent 1.2: Enhancing access to climate-resilient local services (US$10.0 million Original Financing and US$5.0 million AF; Total = US$15.0 million).

25. **This subcomponent will operate only in the South-East Pole and will discontinue activities in the South Pole.** In line with the parent project, an initial allocation of US$10 million to the Southern Region has already financed and successfully completed all planned school activities. Given the acute shortage of permanent school infrastructure and the widespread reliance on temporary learning shelters in the South-East, the AF will reorient activities to support the rehabilitation and upgrading of school facilities in this region. It will address structural human capital gaps, eliminate provisional shelters, and strengthen social cohesion by improving safety and learning conditions in primary schools. It will finance climate-resilient school infrastructure in 13 beneficiary communes, covering five schools per commune, including boundary walls, water points, lighting, and sanitation facilities (separate boys' and girls' toilets), as well as gardens and tree-planting—to ensure that children, especially girls and other vulnerable groups, learn in safe and functional environments. It will also strengthen citizen engagement and social accountability through capacity building of school management committees, ensuring that at least 40 percent are women, and by supporting awareness campaigns to promote school enrollment and retention, while explicitly integrating climate-smart interventions and climate adaptation measures. All investments will be aligned with Local Development Plans (LDP) and implemented through the decentralized services of the Ministry of National Education, including the governing bodies at regional level (*Inspection Academique*), and district level (*Inspection de l'Enseignement et de la Formation*), in consultation with the Directorate of Planning and

Education Reform *(Direction de la Planification et de la Réforme de l'Éducation,* DPRE). By positioning schools as community hubs, the subcomponent will help rebuild social cohesion and trust in public institutions.

Component 2: Enhancing rural mobility and enhancing access to economic activities and basic services (US$15.0 million Original Financing and US$17.3 million AF; Total = US$32.3 million equivalent IDA).

26. **The component is being restructured into two subcomponents: (i) transport infrastructure, and (ii) productive infrastructure and agricultural connectivity**—to better reflect the expanded geographic scope and to introduce a differentiated, context-specific approach across the South and South-East Poles, with tailored responses to distinct mobility and economic connectivity challenges in each territory.

Subcomponent 2.1: Transport infrastructure (US$15.0 million Original Financing and US$11.1 million AF; Total = US$26.1 million).

27. **This subcomponent builds on Component 2 of the parent project and will continue to finance the rehabilitation of rural and feeder roads[11] across the South Pole and will extend some activities to the South-East Pole**.

28. **In the South Pole, the subcomponent will extend support to include the 15 villages in the Diomaye Plan for Casamance and will finance 30 km of road works to improve access to markets, basic services, and economic opportunities**. It will also cover the current financing gap of US$2.7 million that arose because the roads selected by the communities were more complex than initially expected, with difficult areas requiring significant works including multiple crossing structures, substantial earthworks, and flood protection measures to ensure all-season accessibility: therefore an increase in the budget is needed.

29. **In the South-East Pole, the project will focus on preparing the Rural Mobility Plans (RMPs)[12] and carrying out targeted improvements of critical bottlenecks along existing road networks**. These efforts will prioritize strategic segments to improve mobility, support agriculture needs, and strengthen territorial integration in high-vulnerability areas.

30. **These investments in both poles will reduce transport costs, strengthen value-chain integration, and improve connectivity between production zones and markets.** Implementation will rely on established partnerships with Regional Development Agencies (*Agences Régionales de Développement*, ARDs), specialized technical agencies such as Agency for the Implementation of Public Interest Works (*Agence d'Exécution des Travaux d'Intérêt Public,* AGETIP), and relevant sectoral services. It will ensure compliance with climate resilience and environmental and social safeguards requirements. For the South-Pole activities, the environmental and social risk classification remains moderate, and the planned works do not require standalone Environmental and Social Impact Assessments or other detailed studies. For the South-Pole activities, the critical points to be rehabilitated are expected to present low Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) risks. Labor-intensive (*Haute-Intensité de Main-d'Œuvre,* HIMO) programs will continue in the South Pole on the recently rehabilitated and new roads, while in the South-East Pole, the HIMO program will concentrate on maintaining critical road sections.

Subcomponent 2.2: Productive infrastructure and agricultural connectivity (US$6.2 million AF).

31. **This subcomponent will only operate in the South Pole and will build on the achievements of the parent project, by financing complementary agricultural and productive infrastructure to boost economic resilience through value-chain development and promote job creation**. Specifically, it will: (i) rehabilitate irrigation systems (including drip-irrigation systems) and scale-up rice valleys—targeting 23 rice valleys and five farms—to better manage fluctuating water availability, increase productivity, and strengthen regional food security; (ii) develop post-harvest climate-resilient

[11] The rehabilitation of roads will include: (i) correcting surfaces with limited regraveling or paving to provide a durable running surface over poor soils; (ii) building drainage structures such as culverts and bridges on steep gradients; (iii) building retention walls and erosion control structures; and (iv) slope stabilization works. These investments help ensure the resilience of road infrastructure to climate-induced flooding.

[12] A total of three RMPs will be prepared, one for each of the three departments in the Kédougou region.

infrastructure (including storage facilities, processing units, and market platforms), to reduce spoilage of perishable crops, food loss, stabilize food supply across seasons, and mitigate climate-driven food insecurity, and (iii) strengthen logistics and feeder connections between production zones and markets to facilitate the movement of food between surplus and deficit zones, further mitigating the impacts of climate change on food security. The subcomponent will prioritize key value chains including horticulture, rice, and other high-potential crops under the AgriConnect Compact, targeting both displaced populations and host communities.

Component 3: Broadening sustainable rural livelihood opportunities (US$9.8 million Original Financing and US$7.9 million AF; Total = US$17.7 million equivalent IDA)

32. **This component will continue to support productive activities in the South Pole, while expanding some activities to the South-East Pole.** The component will introduce a systemic shift toward market-oriented, private-sector-led economic inclusion, built around three mutually reinforcing instruments: certified vocational training and dual apprenticeships linked to formal labor market pathways; territorial partnership platforms bringing together training institutions, cooperatives, and private-sector anchor firms; and expanded grant support directed to community-based organizations with stronger market linkage and co-investment requirements. All interventions apply a strong gender lens, prioritize youth, women, and other vulnerable groups, and build on existing national delivery systems—including YKK, PRA, and *Programme pour l'Emploi des Jeunes en Agriculture* (Youth Employment in Agriculture Program) (PEJA) — to ensure coherence and avoid duplication.

Subcomponent 3.1: Enhancing the productivity and resilience of rice-growing areas. (US$5.9 million Original Financing and US$3.5 million AF; Total = US$9.4 million)

33. **The subcomponent will operate in both the South and South-East Poles and will focus on the skills supply side of job creation**. In the South Pole, it will support community agricultural cooperatives (CACs) in strengthening their capacities through certified training programs delivered in partnership with technical training centers, public vocational schools, and the Center for Agricultural Training (*Centre de Formation Agricole*, CFA), which will provide modular certifications linked to market-relevant pathways. The subcomponent will pilot dual apprenticeship programs with certified outcomes, where private-sector partners actively co-develop curricula and provide on-the-job training, and will support Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)[13] to extend certification to workers in the informal economy. In the South-East Pole—particularly in Kédougou, Salemata, and Saraya departments—the subcomponent will target high-potential value chains including cereals, horticulture, and livestock, and will finance the acquisition of essential production equipment to support practical training and accelerate local enterprise development. Implementation will be carried out through agreements with training stakeholders, enabling strengthened supervision across both Poles.

Subcomponent 3.2: Supporting collective and climate-resilient productive activities. (US$3.9 million Original Financing and US$4.4 million AF; Total = US$8.3 million).

34. **This subcomponent will operate exclusively in the South Pole and will focus on the market linkage and productive asset side of the jobs strategy**. It will expand grant-based support to CBOs—with priority given to women, youth, and vulnerable groups—to finance inputs, equipment, climate-resilient seeds, mechanization, aggregation, and asset management. To strengthen high-potential value-chain[14] performance from production to market access, it will deepen private-sector engagement through structured partnerships between CBOs and anchor firms, supported by contractual arrangements, co-investment in productive assets, business development services, and the deployment of tailored IFC financial and advisory instruments. IFC will map priority value chains and identify private investment opportunities and financial institutions that could benefit from coordinated World Bank-IFC support. Building

[13] RPL is a process that formally certifies knowledge and skills acquired through work experience and informal learning, allowing individuals to obtain recognized credentials without completing a full training program.

[14] Such as rice, horticulture, livestock, working animals and local products.

complementarities between project interventions and IFC instruments through the AgriConnect Compact, the project will aim to crowd in private investment, de-risk financial sector engagement, and support integrated solutions across the value chain—particularly in storage, preservation, and market linkages. It will also conduct value-chain studies to identify inclusive and sustainable investment opportunities, including nature-based solutions, and reinforce market linkages. Together, these interventions aim to increase productivity, boost competitiveness, raise incomes, and attract sustained private investment across key value chains, while targeting both displaced populations and host communities in some of Senegal's most fragile areas.

Component 4: Supporting project management, digital innovations and knowledge management (US$6.4 million Original Financing and US$6.0 million AF; Total = US$12.4 million equivalent IDA).

35. **Component 4 is reorganized into two subcomponents: (i) project management and implementation, and (ii) knowledge management and data integration.** This restructuring strengthens the governance structure and improves the focus and operationalization of knowledge activities.

Subcomponent 4.1: Project Management and Implementation (US$6.4 million Original Financing and US$4.0 million AF; Total = US$10.4 million).

36. **This subcomponent will continue to support decentralized project management through national, regional, and local structures.** The subcomponent will strengthen the Ziguinchor Project Implementation Unit (PIU) to manage implementation, fiduciary aspects, environmental and social safeguards, M&E, and climate-risk tracking. For the South-East Pole activities, the project will establish a local office (*antenne locale*) in Kédougou town to ensure effective coordination and field-level implementation. The local office will include a Head of Office (Civil Engineer), an Environmental, Social and Gender Specialist, an Accountant, an M&E Specialist, a Procurement Assistant, an Administrative Assistant, and two Drivers. To ensure activities can be monitored adequately, the local office will be equipped with two project vehicles, and one additional vehicle will be procured for the Ziguinchor office. In addition, this subcomponent will introduce a targeted internship program to boost youth employability and build local capacity in both the South and South-East Pole.

Subcomponent 4.2: Knowledge management and data integration (US$2.0 million AF; Total = US$2.0 million).

37. **This subcomponent will strengthen the existing Knowledge Management Platform (KMP) by integrating new data from the South and South-East Poles, and by partnering with Assane Seck University (UASZ), training centers in Bignona (like *Institut Supérieur d'Enseignement Professionnel,* ISEP), and local research centers**. It will improve data-driven planning through standardized tools and real-time dashboards, while providing communities with practical knowledge on drought-resistant crops, early warning systems, and disaster preparedness.

38. **Component 5: Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC).** A CERC manual developed under the parent project defines the operational, institutional, and financial arrangements for activation. The manual specifies stakeholder roles, procurement and financial management procedures, coordination mechanisms, and reporting requirements to enable a rapid and effective response to eligible emergencies.

39. **Overall contribution.** Together, the four components provide an integrated approach to strengthen governance, improve livelihoods, and support sustainable economic development in the South and South-East Poles, ensuring targeted and impactful interventions for both displaced populations and host communities.

40. **Complementarity and pipeline development.** The project builds on existing programs by mapping ongoing interventions to identify gaps and opportunities, particularly in capacity building and income-generating activities. Where feasible, it will support rural access improvements using already identified and studied routes, leveraging ongoing and completed investments to develop a pipeline of ready-to-implement activities. The AF will align with key territorial initiatives, including the South and South-East territorial poles and flagship programs such as Agropole South, and will

seek complementarities with other World Bank-financed operations in Senegal to support integrated territorial development, notably the Agropole Program (P164967), which supports agro-industrial value chains. It will also draw on lessons learned from key World Bank operations,[15] including the Municipal and Agglomerations Support Program (PACASEN, P157097) to strengthen local government performance and financing; the Social Safety Net Project (P156160) to enhance the economic inclusion of vulnerable households and support human capital development; the ESPOIR-Jeunes Higher Education Project (P178750) and the Project for the Improvement of the Performance of the Education System (PAPSE, P169916); Senegal Investing in Earlier Years for Human Development Project (PIPADHS, P161332); as well as ongoing operations in the transport and agriculture sectors (see details in Annex 5).

41. **Private Capital Enabling (PCE)**. This project fully supports the World Bank's Maximizing Finance for Development (MFD) framework:

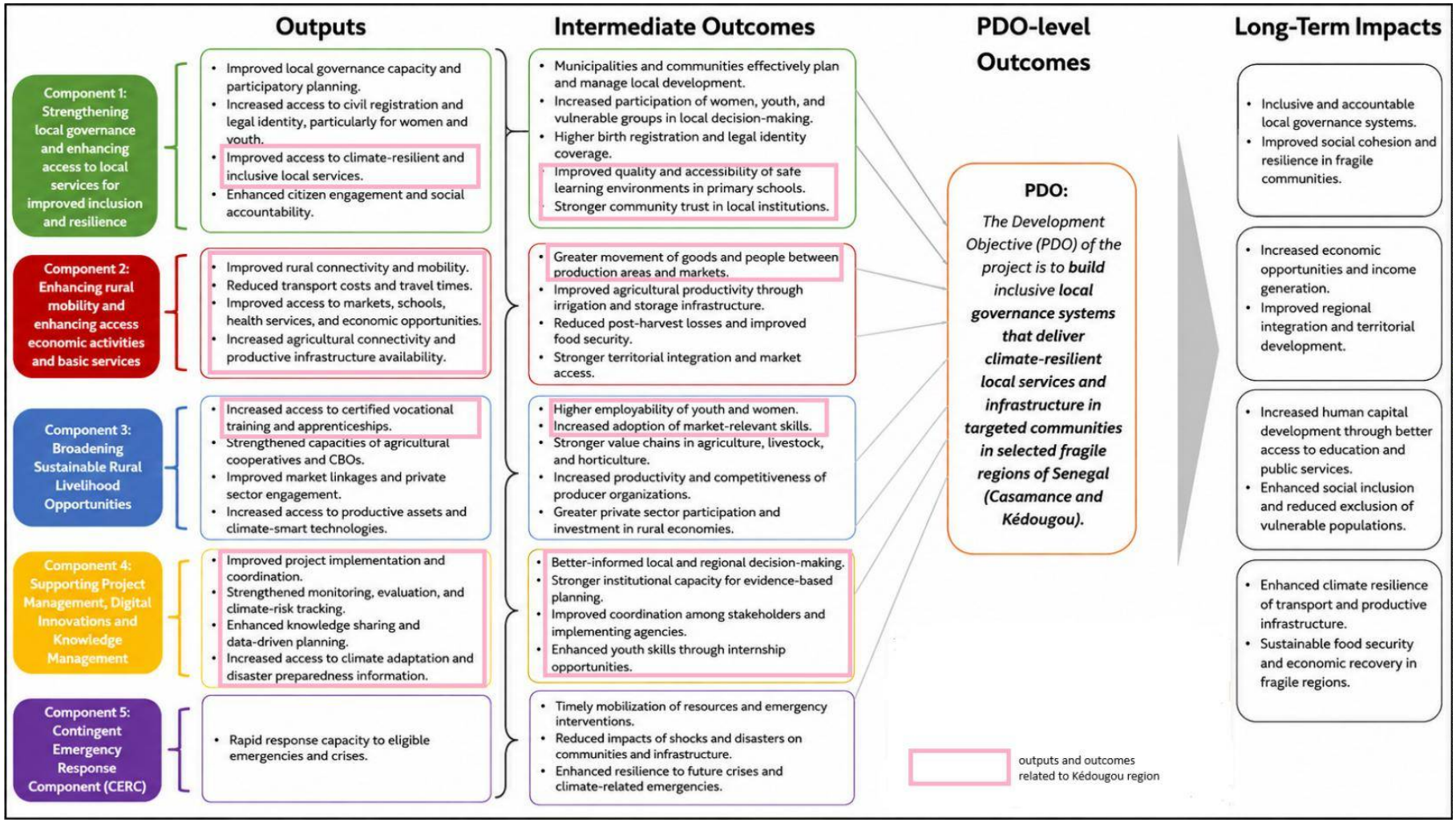
- **Verified as MFD-enabling**: justified by activities implemented under Component 3 including: (i)) establishment of a territorial partnership platform to pilot dual apprenticeships with the private sector providing on-the-job training and co-designing curricula; and (iii) support for the partnerships between CBOs and anchor firms through contractual arrangements aiming to strengthen the full value chain from production to market access.
- **Verified as Private Capital Enabling**: The AF has scope to leverage PCE by leveraging contributions from CBOs. This active community involvement helps attract private co-investments in productive assets, agricultural inputs, storage facilities, and broader market linkages. An estimated US$696,570 PCE is anticipated from this activity. The project is tagged as MFD-e and PCE.

42. **Results Framework and Theory of Change**. The Results Framework has been revised to account for the scale-up of activities as well as the geographical expansion. It will also disaggregate relevant indicators for activities in the South-East Pole. The revised Results Framework will reflect the AF's stronger contribution to corporate results indicators on sustainable transport infrastructure, sustainable management and people with enhanced resilience to climate risks. The revised Results Framework now has a total of six corporate results indicators including those related to SP500 and jobs. A summary of the major changes to the Results Framework is included in Annex 2. Figure 1 shows the updated theory of change that clarifies results chains under the AF, with differentiated pathways for Casamance and Kédougou. Together, these pathways contribute to the PDO through improved access to climate-resilient services and inclusive local development.

[15] Annex 5, World Bank and IFC Operations in Casamance and Kédougou.

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Figure 1: Updated Theory of Change for the AF



A. Project Cost

43. **The total project cost will increase from US$45 million equivalent to US$85 million equivalent. The proposed allocation of the AF across components is shown in Table 1**.

Table 1. Summary Budget of Original Financing and AF

Components and Subcomponents	Original Financing (US$, millions)	AF (US$, millions)			Total (US$, millions
		South Pole (Casamance)	South-East Pole (Kédougou)	Total AF	
Component 1: Strengthening local governance and enhancing access to local services for improved inclusion and resilience	**13.80**	**3.80**	**5.00**	**8.80**	**22.6**
Component 1.1: Strengthening community and local governance capacity for inclusive local governance and resilience planning	3.80	3.80	-	3.80	7.60
Component 1.2: Enhancing access to climate resilient local services	10.00	-	5.00	5.00	15.00
Component 2: Enhancing rural mobility and enhancing access economic activities and basic services	**15.00**	**12.30**	**5.00**	**17.30**	**32.30**
Component 2.1: Transport infrastructure	15.00	6.10	5.00	11.10	26.10
Component 2.2: Productive infrastructure and agricultural connectivity	—	6.20	-	6.20	6.20
Component 3: Broadening sustainable rural livelihood opportunities	**9.80**	**6.58**	**1.32**	**7.90**	**17.70**
Component 3.1: Enhancing the productivity and resilience of rice-growing areas	5.90	2.18	1.32	3.50	9.40
Component 3.2: Supporting collective and climate-resilient productive activities	3.90	4.40	-	4.40	8.30
Component 4: Supporting project management, digital innovations and knowledge management	**6.40**	**4.70**	**1.30**	**6.00**	**12.40**
Component 4.1: Project management and implementation	6.40	3.20	0.80	4.00	10.40
Component 4.2: Knowledge management and data integration	—	1.50	0.50	2.00	2.00
Component 5: Contingent Emergency Response Component	**—**	**-**	**-**	**—**	**-**
TOTAL FOR PROJECT	**45.00**	**27.38**	**12.62**	**40.00**	**85.00**

B. Institutional and Implementation arrangements.

44. **The AF will build on the institutional arrangements established under the parent project, which have proven effective in delivering decentralized, community-driven interventions**. It will maintain this framework while strengthening coordination mechanisms.

45. **Overall institutional oversight.** MUCTAT will retain overall responsibility for the project. It will provide strategic oversight; ensure alignment with national policies; and facilitate inter-ministerial coordination, particularly with sectoral ministries responsible for infrastructure, agriculture, education (including especially the DPRE given its role in managing partner interventions and school mapping), and employment. A Project Steering Committee, chaired by MUCTAT, will continue to provide high-level guidance; validate annual work plans and budgets; and ensure coordination among key stakeholders, including government entities, technical and financial partners, and territorial actors.

46. **The PIU will continue to manage day-to-day operations, including overall coordination, fiduciary management, M&E, and environmental and social safeguards.** The PIU will be strengthened as needed to support the expanded scope of the AF, particularly in territorial development, private-sector engagement, and value-chain development. To ensure effective implementation and closer supervision in the South-East Pole, the project will establish a decentralized PIU office in Kédougou, staffed with dedicated technical and operational personnel. This local presence will enhance field-level coordination; accelerate decision-making; strengthen stakeholder engagement; and improve monitoring in newly targeted areas. The office will operate under the supervision of the central PIU and will align with regional and local authorities. Implementation will remain decentralized, with local governments playing a central role in identifying and overseeing investments in alignment with LDPs. Regional Development Agencies (*Agences Régionales de Développement, ARDs*) and field-based technical services will provide technical support, ensuring quality and coherence of interventions.

The National Civil Registration Agency, the government executing entity under the MUCTAT, will lead the implementation and management of CRVS activities. The PIU and project partners will play a supporting and coordination role as needed.

47. **AGETIP will continue to play a key role in the implementation of the mobility component, particularly in preparing and operationalizing RMPs and rehabilitating rural roads.** Building on its proven technical expertise, AGETIP will also support the PIU in delivering other infrastructure investments, especially those linked to the development of territorial poles. This will help ensure quality, efficiency, and consistency in the execution of infrastructure works across sectors, while strengthening synergies between mobility, productive infrastructure, and territorial development objectives.

II. KEY RISKS

48. **The overall risk for the AF is substantial.** This rating is primarily driven by substantial risks in both the Political and Governance and Macroeconomic categories, reflecting the complex and fragile operating environments in the targeted regions. Subnational fragility in the South and South-East Poles increases structural and economic vulnerabilities compared to the rest of Senegal. These risks are partially mitigated by the Project Implementation Unit's (PIU) extensive implementation experience, strong knowledge of local dynamics, established networks with civil society, and the proven community-based approach successfully deployed under the parent project.

49. **Political and Governance risk is substantial.** Both the South and South-East Poles face fragile, conflict-affected conditions with weak governance, limited state presence, and periodic insecurity and social tensions. In Casamance, despite the 2025 peace agreement, residual armed elements and localized instability still affect trust and service delivery. In the South-East, cross-border instability from Mali and informal, poorly regulated artisanal mining complicate governance. The AF mitigates these risks through adaptive implementation, strong stakeholder engagement, enhanced monitoring, and a PIU hub in Ziguinchor with close coordination in Kédougou. Experienced staff and strong commitment from the government and local authorities further support effective risk management.

50. **Macroeconomic risk is substantial.** Both poles are vulnerable to external economic shocks that could affect local growth, jobs, and private-sector activity, in a national context of high public debt, limited fiscal space, and exposure to global financial conditions. Geopolitical tensions, including the Middle East crisis, may increase energy and import costs, fuel inflation, and erode household purchasing power. The AF addresses these risks through a flexible implementation framework to adapt to changing conditions and protect development results in the South and South-East Poles.

51. **Technical design of project risk is substantial.** The AF is ambitious because it simultaneously scales up activities and expands geographical coverage; this introduces complexity and will challenge the institutional capacity of the PIU. This risk will be mitigated through building on existing systems and implementation arrangements, investing in capacity building, and providing specialist support to ensure simple and realistic implementation modalities in coordination with local authorities and technical personnel.

52. **Environmental and Social risk remains substantial, as described in section IV.F.**

53. **Stakeholders' risk is substantial**. The AF will operate in two fragile contexts where residual insecurity, resource access conflicts, historical mistrust between communities and authorities, and social tensions from migration linked to artisanal mining could undermine stakeholder buy-in and disrupt implementation. To mitigate these risks, the AF will strengthen participatory planning through CECs and an updated SEP, reinforce the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to ensure accessible and timely grievance resolution, and maintain decentralized field presence through a PIU office in Kédougou.

III. APPRAISAL SUMMARY

A. Economic and Financial Analysis

54. **The proposed US$40 million AF has been assessed across six investment subcomponents (SCs)**. Using a 6 percent social discount rate and a 20-year activity horizon, with investment costs disbursed over 2026–2030, the analysis computes Net Present Value (NPV), Internal Rate of Return (IRR), and Benefit-Cost Ratio (BCR) for each subcomponent. All six subcomponents demonstrate strongly positive returns, with NPVs ranging from US$8.84 million to US$31.32 million and IRRs from 30.6 percent to 34.3 percent—well above the six percent discount rate—confirming the economic viability of the proposed investments. Aggregate NPV across all subcomponents reaches approximately US$95 million against a combined investment of US$34 million, yielding an average BCR of approximately 3.7.

55. **A sensitivity analysis under three adverse scenarios—cost increases of 10 percent, benefit reductions of 10 percent, and a two-year delay in benefit realization—confirms that all subcomponents remain economically viable, with IRRs consistently above the social discount rate.** Under these three adverse scenarios, the AF is expected to generate significant nonquantifiable benefits including strengthened social cohesion and institutional trust, enhanced climate resilience, youth employability, private-sector development, and gender empowerment. The integrated territorial development approach, targeting communities in the South Pole (Casamance) and the South-East Pole (Kédougou Salemata and Saraya), is well-positioned to deliver transformative and sustainable socioeconomic impacts in some of Senegal's most vulnerable regions. The AF's economic benefits are expected to come mainly from: (i) reduced vehicle operating costs and travel time owing to rural road rehabilitation (Component 2); (ii) higher agricultural yields and lower post-harvest losses from rice-valley rehabilitation and productive infrastructure (Components 2 and 3); and (iii) increased incomes and jobs via support to producer organizations, matching grants, and skills/enterprise development in priority value chains (Component 3). Component 1 investments in governance and climate-resilient local services will also improve service quality and access and strengthen social cohesion, generating additional positive externalities. The full economic analysis is presented in Annex 3.

56. **The proposed AF will support the scaling-up** of the parent project by expanding the use of the Geo-Enabling Initiative for Monitoring and Supervision across project activities. It will also promote the digitalization of administrative procedures among relevant authorities to enhance efficiency, streamline processes, and improve service delivery.

B. Technical

57. **The AF has been designed to be technically sound, feasible, and appropriate to build inclusive local governance systems that deliver climate-resilient local services and infrastructure in targeted communities across the South Pole and will expand its activities to the South-East Pole.** The technical design was informed by the parent project experience as well as national and stakeholder consultations conducted during preparation. Building on the progress and achievements to date — including 294 community subprojects completed and over 433,000 direct beneficiaries reached — the AF will leverage existing structures, capacities, and procedures, thereby optimizing the project's efficiency and effectiveness. The new selected activities in the South-East Pole will gradually expand the coverage of the project without jeopardizing ongoing activities in the South Pole. Project activities are designed to benefit the most underserved communities across the two poles, foster dialogue between groups, and ensure that the voices of all community members — including through CECs — are reflected in the process for allocating resources. In terms of technical quality, the project conducts technical audits examining the quality and functionality of infrastructure subprojects, and beneficiary satisfaction with community-selected investments has been consistently high under the parent project. Finally, community mobilization processes will strengthen awareness of climate change risks so that subprojects directly contributing to climate adaptation and mitigation are prioritized, reducing communities' vulnerability to climate-related shocks.

58. **Paris Alignment:** The AF is fully aligned with the adaptation and mitigation objectives of the Paris Alignment and remains consistent with Senegal's Nationally Determined Contribution, and long-term climate commitments. The AF builds on the parent CEDP by promoting climate-resilient territorial development, with a strong focus on sustainable rural infrastructure, resilient agricultural systems, and inclusive local economic activities. On adaptation, project investments, including rural roads, socioeconomic infrastructure, and agricultural value chains, are designed to enhance climate resilience by reducing vulnerability to climate shocks, improving access to services and markets, and supporting sustainable land and water management practices. These measures include training and capacity building related to climate risks and adaptation measures, soil and water conservation, drainage structures and erosion control, climate-resilient road rehabilitation, and the use of climate-resilient seeds and agricultural practices. On mitigation, the AF promotes low-carbon solutions, where feasible, such as solar lighting and energy-efficient community infrastructure, and does not introduce activities that would significantly increase greenhouse gas emissions. Activities related to training and capacity building, public administration (for example, civil registration), rehabilitation of rural roads, energy efficiency, solar power, and flood risk management are considered universally aligned. All activities being financed by the CERC are considered aligned and include Paris Alignment considerations in the CERC Manual. Therefore, any adaptation and mitigation risks have been reduced to acceptable and low levels, respectively. The AF is also aligned with the recommendations of the World Bank Country Climate and Development Report, particularly by supporting climate-resilient infrastructure, strengthening adaptive capacities of local communities, and promoting inclusive and sustainable economic opportunities.

59. **Climate Change Adaptation activities:** AF project investments will be designed to be climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable, fully integrating climate change considerations and maximizing climate co-benefits. In line with the CEDP AF Project Paper, this includes promoting climate-smart and innovative agricultural practices, enhancing the sustainable productivity of natural resources, supporting soil and water conservation, and financing climate-resilient small-scale water and drainage infrastructure. The AF will also support climate-informed civil registration systems (for example, birth registries that securely store and manage data in ways resilient to climate-related shocks) and climate change training to strengthen local capacities for adaptation and risk management.

C. Financial Management (FM)

60. **The FM assessment of this AF was conducted in accordance with the FM Manual for World Bank Investment Project Financing Operations that became effective on March 1, 2010, reissued on September 7, 2021**.The PIU, based in Ziguinchor, is the existing implementing agency of the parent project and retains fiduciary responsibility. It will manage additional activities and ensure day-to-day oversight of the AF.

61. **The AF will be based on the existing FM arrangements of the ongoing parent project.** Auditors issued an unqualified opinion on the 2024 financial statements, and the interim unaudited financial reports were submitted on time and were found to be of satisfactory quality. The last FM supervision in January 2026 rated overall FM performance as Satisfactory. However, the review identified areas for improvement, including: (i) implementing outstanding recommendations of the internal auditor; and (ii) ensuring financial management is aligned with the requirements of the subprojects manual by promptly providing all financial management tools to each CBO, through the services of supervising NGOs, and enforcing activity implementation deadlines while requiring the supervising NGOs to closely monitor compliance.

62. **The overall risk for the AF is Moderate.** The financial management arrangements satisfy the World Bank's minimum requirements and provide reasonable assurance that the project will generate accurate and timely financial management information required by the World Bank.

D. Procurement

63. **Procurement activities will be carried out following the World Bank's Procurement Regulations.** The procurement performance rating is Satisfactory and the procurement risk rating for the Additional Financing is Moderate. Procurement activities will be carried out following the World Bank's Procurement Regulations for IPF Borrowers (Procurement in Investment Project Financing, Goods, Works, Non-Consulting and Consulting Services, 7th edition dated September 2025), and the World Bank's Anti-Corruption Guidelines (revised as of July 1, 2016). All procurement activities will be recorded in the Systematic Tracking of Exchanges in Procurement (STEP) tool, and the Project Procurement Strategy for Development (PPSD) and Procurement Plan (PP) have already been prepared and approved by the World Bank. The AF builds on the parent project's experience, which demonstrated adequate compliance and effectiveness, and the same arrangements will continue to guide implementation. The moderate risk will be closely monitored in coordination with the Kédougou Project Implementation Unit (PIU) to ensure sound management of new activities. To further strengthen capacity, the PIU will actively participate in relevant procurement training, with a particular focus on STEP, the contract management module, and changes introduced under the updated Procurement Regulations. These measures aim to maintain satisfactory procurement performance, ensure timely implementation of scaled-up activities, and minimize risks of delays in contract execution and disbursements.

64. **The AF builds on the parent project's experience, ensuring that all procurement processes follow the updated Procurement Framework and STEP guidelines.** To strengthen capacity, the PIU will actively participate in relevant procurement training, especially those focused on STEP, the contract management module, and changes to the Procurement Regulations.

65. **By applying these lessons and measures, the CEDP AF aims to maintain satisfactory or higher procurement performance**, ensure timely implementation of scaled-up activities, and minimize risks of delays in contracts and disbursements. The procurement arrangements under the parent project received a Satisfactory rating, demonstrating adequate compliance and effectiveness, and these arrangements will continue to guide implementation under the AF.

E. Legal Operational Policies

Legal Operational Policies	Triggered?
Projects on International Waterways OP 7.50	No
Projects in Disputed Area OP 7.60	No

F. Environmental and Social

66. **Environmental risks and impacts.** The environmental risk rating of the CEDP AF is assessed as Substantial, reflecting the scale-up of infrastructure investments, including rural and feeder road rehabilitation, irrigation systems, and productive infrastructure across the South and South-East Poles. While the AF builds on the parent project, the expansion in both scale and geographic scope, particularly inclusion of the Kédougou region, introduces more complex environmental risks.

67. **Potential impacts include vegetation clearance, soil erosion, water resource management issues, increased dust and noise, construction-related waste, and occupational health and safety (OHS) risks.** Irrigation activities may also present risks related to water-use efficiency, drainage, and potential impacts on surrounding ecosystems. These risks are generally site-specific but may be more significant and cumulative given the scale of work. The Environmental and Social

Commitment Plan (ESCP)[16] has been revised and cleared by the World Bank and disclosed on the World Bank website on June 16, 2026, and on the client's side on June 15, 2026. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)[17] was updated and disclosed on the World Bank website on May 21, 2026, and on the client's site on May 15, 2026. The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)[18] developed as part of the main project will be maintained, and the subprojects will undergo environmental and social screening. Site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) will be developed and approved prior to the commencement of activities. Implementation will rely on strong supervision, adherence to Good International Industry Practices (GIIP), and reinforced environmental and social capacity within the PIU and contractors.

68. **Social risks and impacts.** The social risk rating is also assessed as Substantial, due to the scale of civil works and the geographic expansion to the Kédougou region. While activities remain broadly similar to the parent project, infrastructure investments may lead to land acquisition; temporary or permanent loss of assets; and economic displacement, particularly along road corridors and irrigation sites. Additional risks include labor influx, community health and safety concerns, and potential localized conflicts over resource access. The project will mitigate these risks by applying and updating the parent project's social instruments in line with the ESF, including the preparation and implementation of site-specific Resettlement Action Plans, where required. Special attention will be given to vulnerable groups, including women, youth, and persons with disabilities. Risks related to sexual exploitation and abuse/sexual harassment Sexual Exploitation Abuse/ Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) will be assessed and managed through appropriate prevention and response measures, particularly in areas with labor influx.

69. **Stakeholder engagement will remain central to risk mitigation.** The SEP was updated to reflect inclusion of the Kédougou region, and the existing GRM will be strengthened and expanded to ensure accessibility, transparency, and timely resolution of complaints across all project areas.

70. **The AF incorporates land dispute resolution and social cohesion measures, acknowledging their critical importance in fragile settings; however, these issues remain inherently complex and politically sensitive**. Accordingly, the ESCP, SEP, and GRM will explicitly address these risks and define robust mitigation measures, including inclusive and participatory consultation processes, conflict-sensitive targeting, and transparent criteria for allocating support between displaced populations and host communities, to help mitigate tensions and promote equitable and sustainable outcomes.

71. **Citizen Engagement:** Given the geographic expansion to Kédougou and the scaling up of activities, the SEP has been revised to reflect new stakeholders, local dynamics, and specific engagement needs, while maintaining a focus on transparency, participation, and inclusion of vulnerable groups (women, youth, and persons with disabilities). Building on the parent project's engagement mechanisms, the AF will further strengthen the feedback loop between community-level monitoring and project management. To this end, community feedback captured through satisfaction surveys, the GRM and other tools will be reviewed and presented at project coordination meetings and shared back with communities. The project will continue to prioritize meaningful, inclusive, and continuous engagement with communities, local authorities, beneficiaries, and civil society in the South and South-East Poles.

72. **The project will also maintain and reinforce the existing Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), expanding and adapting it as needed to ensure accessible and effective handling of complaints and feedback across the South-East**

[16] https://pdec.sn/2026/06/15/casamance-economic-development-project-additional-financing-p175325-environmental-and-social-commitment-plan-escp-negotiated-version/
[17] https://pdec.sn/2026/05/15/plan-de-mobilisation-des-parties-prenantes-revu-apres-latelier-des-04-et-05-mai-2026-avec-les-acteurs-des-4-regions/
[18] https://decentralisation.gouv.sn/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/PDEC-Environmental-and-Social-Impact-Assessment-Casamance-Economic-Development-Project-P175325.pdf

Pole. The GRM will remain fully aligned with the World Bank's ESF, including confidential, survivor-centered handling of SEA/SH-related complaints and clear referral pathways to appropriate support services.

73. **Gender and Youth-Sensitive Interventions:** To address stark gender and youth inequalities, the project has integrated gender- and youth-sensitive interventions into the project components through actively boosting their roles in public life and community decision-making by supporting their participation in local development processes, empowering them to identify and prioritize investments, and engaging them actively in local dialogues and social cohesion events under Component 1. In response to gender- and youth-based disparities in economic opportunities and climate vulnerability, the CEDP AF will continue to target women and young people through a multifaceted approach of livelihood, agribusiness, and labor-intensive activities (for example, rural road maintenance). The project will promote greater involvement of women and young people in public life and decision-making by facilitating their participation in community engagement processes under Component 1 (Strengthening local governance and enhancing access to local services for improved inclusion and resilience). Socioeconomic empowerment will be supported through local capacity building, inclusive targeting, and linking women and youth to tailored and relevant socioeconomic resources under Components 1 and 3. By consulting women and girls on their local transportation needs and the movement restrictions they may face, the project will seek to design the connectivity component in a way that accounts for these needs and barriers, thus increasing women's access to both services and markets under Component 2. Finally, gaps in women's agency and voice will be addressed through leadership development and the promotion of gender-based violence prevention and mitigation measures and response mechanisms.

74. **The AF strengthens the project's commitment to gender equality, as reflected in the upward revision of targets for two key gender-related indicators from the parent project**. Specifically, the expected results have been increased for: (i) the number of women able to access health services within 60 minutes in selected project areas; and (ii) female beneficiaries reporting increased annual income resulting from access to agricultural services. These revisions reinforce the project's ambition to further advance women's access to essential services and economic empowerment outcomes.

V. WORLD BANK GRIEVANCE REDRESS

75. **Grievance redress.** Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a project supported by the World Bank may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance mechanisms or the Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns. Project affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the Bank's independent Accountability Mechanism (AM). The AM houses the Inspection Panel, which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of Bank noncompliance with its policies and procedures, and the Dispute Resolution Service, which provides communities and borrowers with the opportunity to address complaints through dispute resolution. Complaints may be submitted to the AM at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the attention of Bank Management and after Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS), visit http://www.worldbank.org/GRS. For information on how to submit complaints to the Bank's Accountability Mechanism, visit https://accountability.worldbank.org.

VI. PROPOSED CHANGES

Operation Information	Proposed Changes	Operation Information	Proposed Changes
Development Objective	Yes	Loan Closing Date Extension	Yes
MFD/PCE	Yes	Implementation Schedule	Yes

Results	Yes	Loan Cancellations	No
Legal Covenants	Yes	Reallocations	No
Conditions	Yes	Financial Management	No
Disbursements Estimates	Yes	Procurement	No
Components	Yes	Institutional Arrangement	No
Summary Description (Operation Abstract)	No		
Legal Operational Policies	No		
Implementation Modalities	No		
Disbursements Arrangements	No		
Additional Regional Institutions	No		
Clients	No		
Beneficiary Countries	No		

VII. DETAILED CHANGE(S)

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE (DO)

Development Objective

Development Objective (Approved as part of Approval Package on 24-Feb-2022)

The development objective of the project is to build inclusive local governance systems that deliver climate resilient local services and infrastructure, in targeted communities in Casamance.

Proposed New Development Objective

The development objective of the project is to build inclusive local governance systems that deliver climate resilient local services and infrastructure, in targeted communities in selected fragile regions of Senegal (Casamance and Kédougou).

COMPONENTS

Last Approved			Proposed	
Component Name	**Cost (USD)**	**Action**	**Component Name**	**Cost (USD)**
Strengthening local governance and enhancing access to local services for improved inclusion and resilience	13,800,000.00	Revised	Strengthening local governance and enhancing access to local services for improved inclusion and res	22,600,000.00

Enhancing rural connectivity and access to economic activities	15,000,000.00	Revised	Enhancing rural mobility and enhancing access to economic activities and basic services	32,300,000.00
Supporting project Management, digital Innovations and knowledge management	6,400,000.00	Revised	Broadening sustainable rural livelihoods opportunities	17,700,000.00
Broadening sustainable rural livelihood opportunities	9,800,000.00	Revised	Supporting project Management, digital Innovations and knowledge management	12,400,000.00
Contingent emergency response	0.00	No Change	Contingent emergency response	0.00
TOTAL	**45,000,000.00**			**85,000,000.00**

COSTS & FINANCING

Private Capital Facilitation

Is this an MFD-Enabling Project (MFD-EP)? No Under revision

Is this project Private Capital Enabling (PCE)? Yes Under revision

LOANS

Loan Closing

Loan/Credit/Trust Fund	Status	Original Closing	Revised Closing(s)	Proposed Closing	Proposed Deadline for Withdrawal Applications
IDA-70400	Effective	30-Jun-2027	30-Jun-2027	30-Jun-2030	30-Oct-2030
IDA-81200	Not Effective	30-Jun-2030	30-Jun-2030	30-Jun-2030	30-Oct-2030

DISBURSEMENTS

Operation Dates & Projection Details

Reasons to change the full Disbursement date and/or the projection

Restructuring, Additional Financing

Implementation Start Date	Operation Closing Date
25-Feb-2022	30-Jun-2027

Projected Date for Full Disbursement

30-Jun-2030

Expected Disbursements (in US $) (Absolute)

Year	Original Estimation at Preparation (Approval Package – 24 Feb 2022)	Revised Estimation	Actual
FY2022	630,000.00	1,963,295.14	1,963,295.14
FY2023	3,970,000.00	1,184,960.49	1,184,960.49
FY2024	4,070,000.00	2,627,081.83	2,627,081.83
FY2025	6,380,000.00	9,013,717.13	9,013,717.13
FY2026	7,550,000.00	9,954,271.83	9,954,271.83
FY2027	9,840,000.00	10,220,000.00	0.00
FY2028	10,320,000.00	20,545,728.17	0.00
FY2029	2,240,000.00	20,000,000.00	0.00
FY2030	0.00	9,490,945.41	0.00

ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL

Overview

Operation Location

Operation location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the ESS Assessment (geographic, environmental, social) (if known)

The AF will deepen investments in existing municipalities in Casamance (Ziguinchor, Kolda, Sédhiou) and extend coverage to returnee communities in Kédougou. These predominantly rural and peri-urban areas face limited market access, low agricultural productivity, high climate vulnerability, and constrained basic services, contributing to poverty, food insecurity, and scarce formal employment—especially for youth. Casamance continues to lag behind national averages due to the long-term effects of low-intensity conflict, which has weakened agriculture and connectivity, while Kédougou shares similar structural underdevelopment and isolation. Both areas contain ecologically sensitive ecosystems (mangroves, wetlands, basfonds, gallery forests, protected areas, watersheds) that are vulnerable to poorly planned infrastructure and land-use change.

Senegal also faces structural gender inequalities, with women's limited access to productive assets and decision-making, as reflected in international gender indices, and persistent youth unemployment and underemployment. These challenges underscore the need for targeted interventions to improve livelihoods, skills, and inclusive local governance.

Detailed operation location(s) and salient physical characteristics relevant to the ESS Assessment (geographic, environmental, social)

The AF will deepen investments in existing municipalities in Casamance region in southern Senegal (Ziguinchor, Kolda, and Sédhiou) and extend project coverage to returnee communities in the Kédougou region situated in southeastern Senegal. These regions are home to rural households facing limited market access, low agricultural productivity, and high vulnerability to climate shocks, which contribute to food insecurity and limited livelihood opportunities. The project areas are predominantly rural and peri-urban, with constrained infrastructure and services, particularly in health, education, and water supply. Senegal's total population is approximately 18.5 million in 2024, highlighting the scale of the social context in which the project operates. National development challenges include persistent poverty, with the poverty headcount estimated at 17.9 percent of the population in 2021. Casamance continues to face significant development gaps compared to national averages, reflecting the long-term impacts of a low-intensity conflict. The regions of Ziguinchor, Kolda, and Sédhiou remain among the poorest in Senegal, with high levels of poverty, food insecurity, and chronic undernutrition. The conflict has weakened key productive sectors, particularly agriculture, by limiting access to land, constraining irrigation development, and reducing connectivity to markets, resulting in low productivity and limited income-generating opportunities. Therefore, formal employment remains scarce, especially for young people, contributing to high levels of underemployment and migration. In recent times, Casamance has witnessed the return of populations to their original areas from which they had fled due to insecurity and conflict. Kédougou shares characteristics of structural underdevelopment and geographic isolation common to Casamance: it is among the poorest regions of Senegal, with limited access to basic services, poor road connectivity, and significant food insecurity. Across both Casamance and Kédougou, ecologically sensitive environments include mangroves, wetlands, basfonds (lowlands/inland swamps), gallery forests, protected areas, and watershed systems. These ecosystems are highly vulnerable to poorly planned infrastructure, changes in drainage, vegetation clearance, and cumulative impacts.
In terms of social inclusion, Senegal faces structural gender disparities, with women having lower access to productive assets and decision-making roles. The gender inequality index, which is 0.57% in 2011, reflects the persistence of large social disparities between men and women in Senegal. In 2012, the OECD Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) ranked Senegal 41st out of 86 countries, with a value of 0.23 (0 representing equality). These challenges include social cultural norms, access to education, finance, and productive resources like land. Youth unemployment and underemployment also remain significant barriers to socio-economic integration, highlighting the importance of targeted interventions to enhance livelihoods, skills, and inclusive local governance.

Borrower's Institutional Capacity

The institutional arrangements established under the parent project will be maintained under the Additional Financing. The Project Implementing Unit (PIU) under the Ministry of Urban Planning, Local Government, and Territorial Development will continue to oversee overall project implementation, coordination, and reporting. The PIU has adequate capacity and experience in environmental and social risk management under the ESF and national legislation. It will maintain one environmental specialist (with OHS expertise) and one social specialist (with strong stakeholder engagement experience) to support ongoing E&S oversight. Overall, the parent project's E&S performance has been rated as satisfactory in the last ISR. Continued capacity strengthening is needed for consistent ESHS oversight at worksites (including waste management and OHS issues) and improved timeliness and follow-up in grievance handling. The existing Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Direction of Environment and Classified Facilities (DEEC) / Regional Directions of Environment and Classified Facilities (DREEC) will be maintained to support the PIU in national E&S permitting processes (as applicable) and in monitoring compliance with site-specific ESIAs during implementation, including for activities in the expanded footprint under the AF. Additional capacity building measures will be implemented to support the geographic expansion to Kédougou and the increased volume of infrastructure works,

including refresher training on the ESF, enhanced contractor supervision, and close coordination with decentralized technical services and regional environmental authorities (DEEC/DREEC).

Assessment

Environmental & Social Risk Classification

Environmental Risk Rating	Social Risk Rating
Substantial	Substantial
Original Environmental and Social Risk Rating (ESRC)	Revised Environmental and Social Risk Rating (ESRC)
Substantial	Substantial

Environmental & Social Standards

E & S Standards	Relevance
ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	Relevant
ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	Relevant
ESS 2: Labor and Working Conditions	Relevant
ESS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	Relevant
ESS 4: Community Health and Safety	Relevant
ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	Relevant
ESS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	Relevant
ESS 7: Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities	Not Currently Relevant
ESS 8: Cultural Heritage	Relevant
ESS 9: Financial Intermediaries	Not Currently Relevant

Summary of Assessment of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

The overall Environmental and Social risk is Substantial for both environmental and social aspects, reflecting the scale-up of infrastructure investments, including rural and feeder road rehabilitation, irrigation systems, and productive infrastructure across Casamance (Ziguinchor, Kolda, Sédhiou) and Kedougou. While the AF builds on the parent project, the expansion in both scale and geographic scope particularly the inclusion of Kedougou introduces more complex environmental risks. Potential impacts include vegetation clearance, soil erosion, water resource management issues, increased dust and noise, construction-related waste, and occupational health and safety (OHS) risks. Irrigation activities may also present risks related to water use efficiency, drainage, and potential impacts on surrounding ecosystems. These risks are generally site-specific but may be more significant and cumulative given the scale of works. To address these risks, the environmental and social instruments prepared under the parent project will be updated, strengthened, and site-specifically applied, including Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs).

Implementation will rely on strong supervision, adherence to Good International Industry Practices (GIIP), and reinforced environmental and social capacity within the PIU and contractors. On the social side, while activities remain broadly similar to the parent project, infrastructure investments may lead to land acquisition, temporary or permanent loss of assets, and economic displacement, particularly along road corridors and irrigation sites. Additional risks include labor influx, community health and safety concerns, and potential localized conflicts over resource access.

Last Finalized Date
29-May-2026

Is a common approach being considered?
No

Legal Covenants

Loan/Credit/TF	Description	Status	Action
IDA-70400	Per ESCP an organizational structure comprising two (2) specialists (an Environmental Safeguard Specialist with expertise in OHS and a Social Safeguard Specialist) shall be established after project effectiveness.	Complied with	No Change
IDA-70400	The Recipient shall, no later than one (1) month after Effective Date, establish three (3) Regional Monitoring Committees (RMC) in Seghiou, Kolda and Zihuinchor, in each case under the authority of the Governor and each with terms of reference, composition and resources acceptable to the Association (FA, Schedule 2, Section I.A.3)	Complied with	No Change
IDA-70400	The Recipient shall prepare and adopt, no later than two (2) months after the Effective Date, and thereafter maintain, throughout the period of implementation of the Project, the Project Implementation Manual (PIM) in form and substance acceptable to the Association (FA, Schedule 2, Section I.B.1(a)).	Complied with	No Change
IDA-70400	The Recipient shall consolidate and furnish to the Association for the Association's no objection, no later one (1) month after the effective date, a consolidated annual program of activities proposed for implementation under the Project during the following Fiscal Year, together with a proposed budget. (FA, Schedule 2, Section I.B.2(a)).	Complied with	No Change
IDA-70400	The Recipient shall establish, no later one (1) month after the effective date, and thereafter maintain, the Project Implementation Unit in	Complied with	No Change

	Ziguinchor (PIU) with terms of reference, composition and resources acceptable to the Association, with the following key staff for the Project: one project coordinator, one financial management specialist, one procurement specialist, one social risk management and gender development specialist, one environmental risk management specialist and one monitoring and evaluation specialist; one rural development specialist, one specialist for the financing of sub-projects and community-based organizations, and one infrastructure specialist; as well as, one internal auditor, one accounting specialist, one information and communication technology specialist, and one communication specialist. (FA, Schedule 2, Section I.A.4(a)).		
IDA-70400	The Recipient shall establish, no later one (1) month after the effective date, within MCTDAT and thereafter maintain a National Steering Committee (NSC) with terms of reference, composition and resources acceptable to the Association. (FA, Schedule 2, Section I.A.2(a)).	Complied with	No Change
IDA-81200	FA. Schedule 2. Section I. A.4(c): The Recipient, through the PIU shall, establish no later than one (1) month after Effective Date and thereafter maintain, a local antenna in Kédougou which shall include, among others, the following staff for the Project: a head or focal point with expertise in civil engineering infrastructure, socioeconomics, or local development; a monitoring and evaluation assistant; a procurement assistant; an accounting; an environmental and social specialist, who will also serve as a gender specialist with expertise in the prevention and management of gender-based violence, including sexual exploitation, sexual abuse, and sexual harassment, two drivers; and an executive assistant.	Not yet due	New

IDA-81200	FA. Schedule 2. Section IV. A.1: The Recipient shall, no later than one (1) month after Effective Date, sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the National Civil Registration Agency (Agence Nationale de l'État Civil – ANEC), under terms and conditions acceptable to the Association, to ensure effective coordination in the delivery of civil registration services.	Not yet due	New
IDA-81200	FA. Schedule 2. Section I. A.3(a): The Recipient shall maintain the three (3) Regional Monitoring Committees (RMC) in Sédhiou, Kolda and Ziguinchor, and no later than one (1) month after Effective Date, establish an RMC in Kédougou, in each case under the authority of the Governor and each with terms of reference, composition and resources acceptable to the Association	Not yet due	New

Conditions

Type	Description of Conditions	Action
Disbursement	no withdrawal shall be made under Category (2), unless and until the Association is satisfied, and has notified the Recipient of its satisfaction, on the form, substance and level of details of the section of the Project Implementation Manual related to the Sub-projects	No Change
Disbursement	FA, Schedule 2, Section III, B. 1 (c). No withdrawal shall be made under Category (2), unless and until the Association is satisfied, and has notified the Recipient of its satisfaction, on the form, substance and level of details of the section of the Project Implementation Manual related to the Sub-projects.	New

ANNEX 1: RESULTS

COUNTRY: Senegal
Casamance Economic Development Project

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Project Development Objective(s)

The development objective of the project is to build inclusive local governance systems that deliver climate resilient local services and infrastructure, in targeted communities in selected fragile regions of Senegal (Casamance and Kédougou).

PDO Indicators by PDO Outcomes

Baseline	Period 1	Period 2	Period 3	Period 4	Completion Period
Inclusive local governance systems that deliver climate resilient local services and infrastructure					
New **Direct users that benefit from improved access to sustainable transport infrastructure and services** (Number of people) CRI					
Jun/2026	Sep/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029	Jun/2030
64,000	70,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	240,000
➢ New **Direct users that benefit from improved access to sustainable transport infrastructure and services - Female** (Number of people) CRI					
Jun/2026	Sep/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029	Jun/2030
32,000	35,000	50,000	75,000	100,000	120,000
➢ New **Direct users that benefit from improved access to sustainable transport infrastructure and services - Youth** (Number of people) CRI					
Jun/2026	Sep/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029	Jun/2030
20,000	28,000	40,000	60,000	60,000	96,000
New **People benefiting from climate resilient infrastructure** (Number of people) CRI					
Jun/2026	Sep/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029	Jun/2030
398,362	500,000	650,000	750,000	800,000	850,000
➢ New **People benefiting from climate resilient infrastructure - Female** (Number of people) CRI					
Jun/2026	Sep/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029	Jun/2030
223,228	250,000	325,000	350,000	375,000	425,000
➢ New **People benefiting from climate resilient infrastructure - Youth** (Number of people) CRI					
Jun/2026	Sep/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029	Jun/2030

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170,134	230,000	280,000	320,000	330,000	340,000
➢ New **People in Kedougou benefiting from climate resilient infrastructure (Number of people)** (Number)					
Jun/2026	Sep/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029	Jun/2030
0	0	5,000	20,000	40,000	50,000
➢ New **People in Kedougou benefiting from climate resilient infrastructure - Female (Number of people)** (Number)					
Jun/2026	Sep/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029	Jun/2030
0	0	2,500	10,000	20,000	25,000
➢ New **People in Kedougou benefiting from climate resilient infrastructure - Youth (Number of people)** (Number)					
Jun/2026	Sep/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029	Jun/2030
0	0	2,000	8,000	16,000	20,000
New **Landscapes under enhanced conservation and/or sustainable management (terrestrial and inland water areas)** (Hectare (Ha)) CRI					
Jun/2026	Sep/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029	Jun/2030
3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300
Revise **Beneficiaries surveyed that feel project investments reflected their needs (disaggregated by females and youth) (Percentage)** (Percentage)					
Sep/2021	Sep/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029	Jun/2030
0.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Rationale for Change	**The new targets have been phased to reflect the new timeline due to the AF.**				
➢ Revise **Females surveyed in Casamance that feel project investments reflected their needs** (Percentage)					
Feb/2022	Sep/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029	Jun/2030
0.00	60.00	65.00	75.00	80.00	85.00
Rationale for Change	**The new targets have been phased to reflect the new timeline due to the AF.**				
➢ Revise **Youths surveyed in Casamance that feel project investments reflected their needs** (Percentage)					
Feb/2022	Sep/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029	Jun/2030
0.00	55.00	60.00	75.00	80.00	85.00
Rationale for Change	**The new targets have been phased to reflect the new timeline due to the AF.**				
➢ New **Beneficiaries surveyed in Kédougou that feel project investments reflected their needs (disaggregated by females and youth)** (Percentage)					
Jun/2026	Sep/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029	Jun/2030
0	0	60.00	75.00	80.00	85.00
➢ New **Females surveyed in Kédougou that feel project investments reflected their needs** (Percentage)					
Jun/2026	Sep/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029	Jun/2030

0	0	50	75	80	85
➢ New **Youths surveyed in Kédougou that feel project investments reflected their needs** (Percentage)					
Jun/2026	Sep/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029	Jun/2030
0	0	50	70	80	85
Revise **Female beneficiaries reporting an increase in annual income as a result of benefiting from agricultural services** (Number)					
Jun/2026	Sep/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029	Jun/2030
2,170	500.00	2,500.00	4,000.00	7,500.00	9,000.00
Rationale for Change	**The closing period target was increased from 8,000 to capture the impact of the new activities under the AF.**				

Intermediate Results Indicators by Components

Baseline	Period 1	Period 2	Period 3	Period 4	Period 5	Period 6	Period 7	Period 8	Completion Period
Revised **Strengthening local governance and enhancing access to local services for improved inclusion and res**									
Revise **LDPs prepared/updated promoting participation, social inclusion and are climate-informed** (Number)									
Jun/2022	Sep/2022	Sep/2023	Sep/2024	Sep/2025	Sep/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029	Jun/2030
0.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20	20.00	35.00	45	55	60.00
Revise **Rural Mobility Plans developed promoting social inclusion and are climate-informed** (Number)									
Jun/2022	Sep/2022	Sep/2023	Sep/2024	Sep/2025	Sep/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029	Jun/2030
0.00	3.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9	10	11	12	12
Rationale for Change	**The end target was increased from 9 and has been phased to reflect the new timeline due to the AF.**								
➢ New **Rural Mobility Plans developed in Kédougou promoting social inclusion and are climate-informed** (Number)									
Jun/2026	Sep/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029					Jun/2030
0	0	1	2	3					3
Revise **Implementation of LDPs in participating communes** (Percentage)									
Jun/2022	Sep/2022	Sep/2023	Sep/2024	Sep/2025	Sep/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029	Jun/2030
0.00	10.00	20.00	40.00	70.00	80.00	80.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Rationale for Change	**The targets have been phased to reflect the new AF timeline.**								

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Revise**Communes more transparent through disseminating information on local planning processes and results** (Number)									
Jun/2022	Sep/2022	Sep/2023	Sep/2024	Sep/2025	Sep/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029	Jun/2030
0.00	20.00	40.00	60.00	60.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	90.00	90.00
Rationale for Change	**The end target was increased from 60 and has been phased to reflect the new timeline due to the AF.**								
Revise**Female beneficiaries saying they have a say in community decision-making** (Percentage)									
Jun/2022	Jun/2022	Jun/2023	Jun/2024	Jun/2025	Sep/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029	Jun/2030
0.00	30.00	40.00	50.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Rationale for Change	**The end target was increased from 60 and has been phased to reflect the new timeline due to the AF.**								
Revise**Climate-smart socio-economic sub-projects** (Number)									
Jun/2022	Sep/2022	Sep/2023	Sep/2024	Sep/2025	Sep/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029	Jun/2030
0.00	40.00	120.00	200.00	200.00	250.00	330.00	380.00	420.00	450.00
Rationale for Change	**The end target was increased from 330 and has been phased to reflect the new timeline due to the AF.**								
➢ New**Climate-smart socio-economic sub-projects in Kédougou** (Number)									
Jun/2026	Sep/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029					Jun/2030
0	0	20	40	60					65
Revise**Individuals in Casamance who obtain civil documentation** (Number)									
Jun/2026	Dec/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029					Jun/2030
0	0	10,000	14,000	20,000					25,000
Rationale for Change	**This new indicator is linked to the AF and the new targets have been phased to reflect the new AF timeline.**								
➢ Revise**of which Women** (Number)									
Jul/2026	Dec/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029					Jun/2030
0	0	5,000	7,000	10,000					12,500
Rationale for Change	**This new indicator is linked to the AF and the new targets have been phased to reflect the new AF timeline.**								
Revised**Enhancing rural mobility and enhancing access to economic activities and basic services**									
Revise**People who can access regional size markets within 120 minutes in project area** (Number)									
Jun/2022	Sep/2022	Sep/2023	Sep/2024	Sep/2025	Dec/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029	Jun/2030

0.00	0.00	500,000.00	550,000.00	600,000.00	600,000.00	650,000.00	650,000.00	700,000.00	700,000.00
Rationale for Change	**The end target was increased from 650,000 and has been phased to reflect the new AF timeline.**								
➢ New **People in Kédougou who can access regional size markets within 120 minutes in project area** (Number)									
Jun/2026	Sep/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029					Jun/2030
0	0	20,000	50,000	20,000					250,000
Revise **Increase in the number of females who can access health services within 60 minutes in select project areas** (Number)									
Jun/2022	Sep/2022	Sep/2023	Sep/2024	Sep/2025	Sep/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029	Jun/2030
0.00	0.00	15,000.00	30,000.00	45,000.00	50,000.00	55,000.00	60,000.00	65,000.00	70,000.00
Rationale for Change	**The end target was increased from 60,000 and has been phased to reflect the new AF timeline.**								
➢ New **Increase in the number of females in Kédougou who can access health services within 60 minutes in select project areas** (Number)									
Jun/2026	Sep/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029					Jun/2030
0	0	2,000	5,000	20,000					28,000
Revise **Climate resilient all-weather roads rehabilitated (secondary and tertiary)** (Kilometers)									
Jun/2022	Sep/2022	Sep/2023	Sep/2024	Sep/2025	Sep/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029	Jun/2030
0.00	10.00	90.00	150.00	200.00	205.00	215.00	235.00	250.00	260.00
Rationale for Change	**The end target was increased from 250 and has been phased to reflect the new AF timeline.**								
➢ New **Climate resilient all-weather roads rehabilitated (secondary and tertiary) in Kédougou** (Kilometers)									
Jun/2026	Sep/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029					Jun/2030
0	0	10	20	50					65
Revised **Broadening sustainable rural livelihoods opportunities**									
New **Beneficiaries of economic inclusion programs** (Number of people) CRI									
Jun/2026	Sep/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029					Jun/2030
0	0	5,000	10,000	15,000					20,000
➢ New **Beneficiaries of economic inclusion programs - Female** (Number of people) CRI									
Jun/2026	Sep/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029					Jun/2030
0	0	2,500	5,000	7,500					10,000
➢ New **Beneficiaries of economic inclusion programs - Youth** (Number of people) CRI									
Jun/2026	Sep/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029					Jun/2030

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0	0	2,000	4,000	6,000					8,000
New **New job opportunities created as a result of project activities** (Number)									
Jun/2026	Sep/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029					Jun/2030
0	0	7,000	14,000	22,000					30,000
➢ New **New job opportunities created as a result of project activities - Females** (Number)									
Jun/2026	Sep/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029					Jun/2030
0	0	4,000	8,000	12,000					15,000
➢ New **New job opportunities created as a result of project activities - Youth** (Number)									
Jun/2026	Sep/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029					Jun/2030
0	0	3,000	6,000	9,000					12,000
People using digitally enabled services (Number of people) CRI									
Jun/2026									Jun/2030
0									5,000
➢ **People using digitally enabled services – Female** (Number of people) CRI									
Jun/2026									Jun/2030
0									2,500
➢ **People using digitally enabled services – Youth** (Number of people) CRI									
Jun/2026									Jun/2030
0									2,000
Revise **Agricultural infrastructure constructed and/or rehabilitated** (Number)									
Sep/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029						Jun/2030
0	5	12	20						23
Revise **Beneficiaries of livelihoods sub-projects** (Number)									
Sep/2021	Sep/2022	Sep/2023	Sep/2024	Sep/2025	Sep/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029	Jun/2030
0.00	2,000.00	4,000.00	6,000.00	8,000.00	10,000.00	12,000.00	14,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00
Rationale for Change	**The end target was increased from 8,000 and has been phased to reflect the new AF timeline.**								
Revise **Implementation of inclusive and resilient value chain strategies** (Percentage)									
Sep/2021	Jun/2022	Jun/2023	Jun/2024	Jun/2025	Sep/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029	Jun/2030
0.00	0.00	20.00	40.00	60.00	60.00	65.00	70.00	75.00	90.00

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Rationale for Change	**The targets have been phased to reflect the new timeline due to the AF.**								
Revise **Increase in women and youth participation in CBO governance structures** (Percentage)									
Sep/2021	Sep/2022	Sep/2023	Sep/2024	Sep/2025	Sep/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029	Jun/2030
0.00	0.00	10.00	20.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	35.00	35.00	35.00
Rationale for Change	**The end target was increased from 30 and has been phased to reflect the new AF timeline.**								
New **Farmers trained in entrepreneurship and/or new agricultural skills** (Number)									
Jun/2026	Sep/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029					Jun/2030
0	0	5,000	10,000	15,000					20,000
➢ New **Farmers in Kédougou trained in entrepreneurship and/or new agricultural skills** (Number)									
Jun/2026	Sep/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029					Jun/2030
0	0	3,000	6,000	9,000					12,000
➢ New **Female farmers trained in entrepreneurship and/or new agricultural skills** (Number)									
Jun/2026	Sep/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029					Jun/2030
0	0	2,500	5,000	7,500					10,000
➢ New **Youth farmers trained in entrepreneurship and/or new agricultural skills** (Number)									
Jun/2026	Sep/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029					Jun/2030
0	0	2,000	4,000	6,000					8,000
Revise **Entrepreneurs (MSMEs) receiving in kind grants or cash support** (Number)									
Jun/2026	Sep/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029					Jun/2030
0	0	200	400	600					800
Rationale for Change	**The new custom indicator was added and has been phased to reflect the new timeline due to the AF.**								
➢ **Women entrepreneurs** (Number)									
Sep/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029						Jun/2030
0	100	225	325						400
➢ **Youth** (Number)									
Sep/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029						Jun/2030
0	80	180	260						320
Revised **Supporting project Management, digital Innovations and knowledge management**									

Revise **Share of grievances related to project activities addressed within agreed service standards** (Percentage)									
Jul/2026	Dec/2026	Sep/2027	Sep/2028	Sep/2029					Jun/2030
50	0	80	90	100					100
Rationale for Change	**The new custom indicator was added and has been phased to reflect the new timeline due to the AF.**								
Revise **Casamance Knowledge Management Platform established and operational** (Yes/No)									
Sep/2021	Sep/2022	Sep/2023	Sep/2024	Sep/2025					Jun/2030
No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes					Yes
Rationale for Change	**The new targets have been phased to reflect the new timeline due to the AF.**								

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ANNEX 2: MONITORING & EVALUATION PLAN

Summary of Major Changes to Results Framework

	Changes
1	The RF now has a total of 6 newly added Corporate Results Indicators (CRIs): 3 at PDO level and 3 at Intermediate level.
2	At PDO level, the following 3 newly added CRIs replace the 3 custom indicators marked for deletion, thus: 1. People benefiting from improved access to sustainable transport infrastructure and services. This replaces the custom indicator *Increase of population within 5 kms of an all-weather road (Percentage)* 2. Terrestrial and aquatic areas under enhanced conservation and management. This replaces the custom indicator "*Land area managed sustainably (Hectare (Ha))*" 3. People with enhanced resilience to climate risks. This replaces the custom indicator "*Beneficiaries in project target areas provided with improved access to climate resilient socio-economic services (disaggregated by females and youth) (Number)*"
3	At intermediate level, the 3 newly added CRIs include: 1. More and better paid jobs 2. Beneficiaries of safety net projects 3. People using digitally enabled services. This replaces the custom indicator "*Number of regular users of digital services (CDD app and Digital Agriculture services)*" The following custom indicator was added to monitor new activities introduced under the AF: 1. Farmers trained in entrepreneurship and/or new agricultural skills (Number)
4	Relevant indicators and targets have been revised to reflect new AF activities and implementation timeline, with some disaggregated by geographical region (Casamance and Kédougou) to account for geographical extension.

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PDO Indicators by PDO Outcomes

PDO Outcome	**Inclusive local governance systems that deliver climate-resilient local services and infrastructure**
Indicator Name	**Direct users who benefit from improved access to sustainable transport infrastructure and services (Number of people)** CRI
Description	The indicator typically counts people living within a defined proximity of transport infrastructure that has been upgraded, rehabilitated, or newly constructed to sustainable or climate-resilient standards. Disaggregated by women and youth.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Project implementation reports, Spatial analysis/GIS, Population mapping data, PMR, and Surveys (if needed)
Methodology for Data Collection	Data collection is based on spatial analysis using GIS and population mapping to identify populations living within the proximity of improved transport infrastructure (approximately 500 meters for urban roads and 2 km for intercity roads). The number of beneficiaries is estimated using population data within these catchment areas, complemented by project monitoring reports (PMR), implementation reports, and, where relevant, surveys. Data is validated through project MIS and disaggregated by gender and age using demographic data.
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU Infrastructure Expert/M&E Expert
Indicator Name	**Direct users who benefit from improved access to sustainable transport infrastructure and services – Female (Number of people)** CRI
Description	Improve women's access to all-weather roads in participating localities.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Project implementation reports, Spatial analysis/GIS, Population mapping data, PMR, and Surveys (if needed)
Methodology for Data Collection	Data collection is based on spatial analysis using GIS and population mapping to identify populations living within the proximity of improved transport infrastructure (approximately 500 meters for urban roads and 2 km for intercity roads). The number of beneficiaries is estimated using population data within these catchment areas, complemented by project monitoring reports (PMR), implementation reports, and, where relevant, surveys. Data is validated through project MIS and disaggregated by gender and age using demographic data.
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU Infrastructure Expert/M&E Expert
Indicator Name	**Direct users who benefit from improved access to sustainable transport infrastructure and services – Youth (Number of people)** CRI
Description	Improve Youth's access to all-weather roads in participating localities.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Based on Rural Mobility Plans
Methodology for Data Collection	As defined in Rural Mobility Plans
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU
Indicator Name	**People benefiting from climate resilient infrastructure (Number of people) (disaggregated by females and youth)** CRI
Description	It captures the number of persons having access to and using project-built infrastructure and services (for example, all-weather roads, water, schools, health services, markets, training, and so on). Different checklists have been developed identifying the climate resilience standards of each type of infrastructure and services. All trainings include climate-resilient elements. This indicator should also be disaggregated by Kédougou, gender and youth. The target for women beneficiaries is 50 percent, and for youth, 40 percent.
Frequency	Annual

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Data source	Project Management Information System (MIS)/Kobo Toolbox, infrastructure completion reports, population data from areas benefiting from infrastructure and services, checklist assessing the climate resilience specificities of the infrastructure and geographic area.
Methodology for Data Collection	Project MIS/Kobo Toolbox/ Infrastructure completion reports/Review of subproject proposals and completion reports
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU M&E Team/Technical Experts
Indicator Name	**People benefiting from climate resilient infrastructure (Number of people) – Female (Number)** CRI
Description	Number of females in Casamance having access to and use of project-built infrastructure and services (for example, all-weather roads, water, schools, health services, markets, trainings, and so on). Different checklists have been developed identifying the climate resilience standards of each type of infrastructure and services. All trainings include climate resilient elements.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Project MIS/Kobo Toolbox, infrastructure completion reports, population data from areas benefiting from infrastructure and services, checklist assessing the climate resilience specificities of the infrastructure and geographic area.
Methodology for Data Collection	Project MIS/Kobo Toolbox/ Infrastructure completion reports/Review of subproject proposals and completion reports
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU M&E Team/Technical Experts
Indicator Name	**People benefiting from climate resilient infrastructure (Number of people) – Youth (Number)** CRI
Description	Number of youths in Casamance having access to and use of project-built infrastructure and services (for example, all-weather roads, water, schools, health services, markets, trainings, and so on).
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Project MIS/Kobo Toolbox, infrastructure completion reports, population data from area benefiting from infrastructure and services, checklist assessing the climate resilience specificities of the infrastructure and geographic area.
Methodology for Data Collection	Project MIS/Kobo Toolbox/ Infrastructure completion reports/Review of subproject proposals and completion reports
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU M&E Team/Technical Experts
Indicator Name	**People in Kédougou benefiting from climate resilient infrastructure (Number of people) (Number)** CRI
Description	Number of persons in Kédougou having access to and use of project-built/rehabilitated infrastructure and services. The focus in Kédougou is on schools
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Project MIS/Kobo Toolbox, infrastructure completion reports, population data from areas benefiting from infrastructure and services, checklist assessing the climate resilience specificities of the infrastructure and geographic area.
Methodology for Data Collection	Project MIS/Kobo Toolbox/ Infrastructure completion reports/Review of subproject proposals and completion reports
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU M&E Team/Technical Experts
Indicator Name	**People in Kédougou benefiting from climate resilient infrastructure (Number of people) - Female (Number)** CRI
Description	Number of females in Kédougou having access to and use of project-built infrastructure and services (for example, all-weather roads, water, schools, trainings, and so on). Different checklists have been developed, identifying the climate resilience standards of each type of infrastructure and services. All training includes climate-resilient elements.
Frequency	Annual

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Data source	Project MIS/Kobo Toolbox, infrastructure completion reports, population data from areas benefiting from infrastructure and services, checklist assessing the climate resilience specificities of the infrastructure and geographic area.
Methodology for Data Collection	Project MIS/Kobo Toolbox/ Infrastructure completion reports/Review of subproject proposals and completion reports
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU M&E Team/Technical Experts
Indicator Name	**People in Kédougou benefiting from climate resilient infrastructure (Number of people) - Youth (Number)** CRI
Description	Number of youths having access to and use of project-built infrastructure and services (for example, all-weather roads, water, schools, trainings, and so on).
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Project MIS/Kobo Toolbox, infrastructure completion reports, population data from area benefiting from infrastructure and services, checklist assessing the climate resilience specificities of the infrastructure and geographic area.
Methodology for Data Collection	Project MIS/Kobo Toolbox/ Infrastructure completion reports/Review of subproject proposals and completion reports
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU M&E Team/Technical Experts
Indicator Name	**Landscapes under enhanced conservation and/or sustainable management (terrestrial and inland water areas) (Hectares, Ha)** CRI
Description	This indicator measures the total area (in hectares) of terrestrial landscapes and inland waters that, thanks to project interventions, benefit from conservation, restoration, or sustainable natural resource management measures. It takes into account areas where actions are being implemented to preserve or improve ecological functions, climate resilience, and the sustainable use of resources, including : the restoration and protection of degraded lands; the conservation of forests, mangroves, wetlands, and watersheds; the sustainable management of agricultural land and grazing lands; the rehabilitation and sustainable management of water infrastructure and management systems; integrated natural resource management practices that promote biodiversity conservation and adaptation to climate change. The area is counted only once, even if multiple interventions are carried out in the same space.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	PIU monitoring reports
Methodology for Data Collection	Progress reports (Compilation and verification of the areas covered by project activities based on implementation reports, GPS/GIS surveys, and validations conducted by technical services and PIU)
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU
Indicator Name	**Beneficiaries surveyed who feel project investments reflected their needs (disaggregated by females and youth) (Percentage)**
Description	This indicator assesses the quality of community participation and ownership of the investments identified in the local development plans. It measures perception of community members on project investments. The indicator is disaggregated by female and youth beneficiaries.
Frequency	Year 2 and End of the project
Data source	Study/survey reports
Methodology for Data Collection	Independent qualitative evaluation conducted on a sample of project beneficiaries. A set of parameters will be used to assess the indicator
Responsibility for Data Collection	Consulting Firm
Indicator Name	**Females surveyed in Casamance who feel project investments reflected their needs (Percentage)**
Description	This indicator assesses the quality of female participation and ownership of the investments identified in the local development plans. It measures perception of community members on project investments.

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Frequency	Year 2 and End of the project
Data source	Study/survey reports
Methodology for Data Collection	Independent qualitative evaluation conducted on a sample of project beneficiaries. A set of parameters will be used to assess the indicator
Responsibility for Data Collection	Consulting Firm
Indicator Name	**Youths surveyed in Casamance who feel project investments reflected their needs (Percentage)**
Description	This indicator assesses the quality of youth participation and ownership of the investments identified in the local development plans. It measures perception of community members on project investments.
Frequency	2 Years and End of the project
Data source	Study/survey reports
Methodology for Data Collection	Independent qualitative evaluation conducted on a sample of project beneficiaries. A set of parameters will be used to assess the indicator
Responsibility for Data Collection	Consulting Firm
Indicator Name	**Beneficiaries surveyed in Kédougou who feel project investments reflected their needs (disaggregated by females and youth) (Percentage)**
Description	This indicator assesses the quality of Kédougou community participation and ownership of the investments identified in the local development plans. It measures perception of community members on project investments. The indicator is disaggregated by female and youth beneficiaries.
Frequency	2 Years and End of the project
Data source	Study/survey reports
Methodology for Data Collection	Independent qualitative evaluation conducted on a sample of project beneficiaries. A set of parameters will be used to assess the indicator.
Responsibility for Data Collection	Consulting Firm
Indicator Name	**Females surveyed in Kédougou who feel project investments reflected their needs (Percentage)**
Description	This indicator assesses the quality of females participation in Kédougou and ownership of the investments identified in the local development plans. It measures perception of community members on project investments.
Frequency	2 Years and End of the project
Data source	Study/survey reports
Methodology for Data Collection	Independent qualitative evaluation conducted on a project beneficiaries' sample. A set of parameters will be used to assess the indicator.
Responsibility for Data Collection	Consulting Firm
Indicator Name	**Youths surveyed in Kédougou who feel project investments reflected their needs (Percentage)**
Description	This indicator assesses the quality of youth participation in Kédougou and ownership of the investments identified in the local development plans. It measures perception of community members on project investments.
Frequency	2 Years and End of the project
Data source	Study/survey reports
Methodology for Data Collection	Independent qualitative evaluation conducted on a sample of project beneficiaries. A set of parameters will be used to assess the indicator
Responsibility for Data Collection	Consulting Firm
Indicator Name	**Female beneficiaries reporting an increase in annual income as a result of benefiting from agricultural services (Number)**
Description	Increase in income for female beneficiaries. This indicator measures the number of female project beneficiaries who report an increase in their annual

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	income directly or indirectly attributable to access to agricultural services supported by the project (technical assistance, inputs, market access, mechanization, and so on) over a given reference period.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Survey
Methodology for Data Collection	A monitoring system covering all women who have accessed agricultural services through project support.
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU

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Monitoring & Evaluation Plan:

Intermediate Results Indicators by Components

Results Area	**Strengthening local governance and enhancing access to local services for improved inclusion and resilience**
Indicator Name	**LDPs prepared/updated promoting participation, social inclusion and are climate-informed (Number)**
Description	PCDs are prepared or updated promoting participation, social inclusion and are climate-informed.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Project
Methodology for Data Collection	Based on verification of completed plans against project guidelines and Project Implementation Manual (PIM) criteria
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU
Indicator Name	**Rural Mobility Plans (RMP) developed promoting social inclusion and are climate-informed (Number)**
Description	RMPs prepared following PIM methodology and adopted by Departmental Authorities
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Evidence of adoption of RMP included in annual project report
Methodology for Data Collection	Based on review of officially adopted plans and compliance with project methodology
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU
Indicator Name	**Rural Mobility Plans developed in Kédougou promoting social inclusion and are climate-informed (Number)**
Description	RMPs prepared following PIM methodology and adopted by Departmental Authorities
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Evidence of adoption of RMP included in annual project report
Methodology for Data Collection	Based on review of officially adopted plans and compliance with project methodology
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU
Indicator Name	**Implementation of LDPs in participating communes (Percentage)**
Description	Measures implementation of PCD and indicates efficiency and credibility of the planning process.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	PCD implementation reports prepared by municipal authorities
Methodology for Data Collection	Based on PIU reports in collaboration with municipal authorities, based on methodology detailed in the PIM
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU Infrastructure Expert/M&E Experts
Indicator Name	**Communes more transparent through disseminating information on local planning processes and results (Number)**
Description	Communes complying with criteria for enhanced transparency as detailed in Project Operations Manual (POM).

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Frequency	Annual
Data source	Reported in ARD progress reports
Methodology for Data Collection	ARD carries out spot check in municipalities
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU in collaboration with ARDs
Indicator Name	**Female beneficiaries saying they have a say in community decision-making (Percentage)**
Description	This indicator is used to measure progress in terms of women's participation in local decision-making.
Frequency	Year 2 of AF and end of project/ Data will be collected in the same survey for indicator 2.
Data source	Survey
Methodology for Data Collection	Quantitative survey
Responsibility for Data Collection	Consulting firm
Indicator Name	**Climate-smart socio-economic sub-projects (Number)**
Description	Identifies number of climate-smart socioeconomic subprojects supported by the project
Frequency	Annual
Data source	PIU progress report, based on PCD implementation reports of municipal authorities
Methodology for Data Collection	Project Progress reports/Kobo Toolbox
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU Rural Development Expert/M&E Expert
Indicator Name	**Climate-smart socio-economic sub-projects in Kédougou (Number)**
Description	Identifies number of climate-smart socioeconomic subprojects supported by the project in Kédougou
Frequency	Annual
Data source	PIU progress report, based on PCD implementation reports of municipal authorities
Methodology for Data Collection	Project Progress reports/Kobo Toolbox
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU Rural Development Expert/M&E Expert
Indicator Name	**Individuals in Casamance who obtain civil documentation (Number) of which Women (Percentage)**
Description	It assesses the number of individuals in Casamance receiving birth certificates through project-supported services. The National Civil Registration Agency will provide monthly registry reports for all individuals that have received a birth certificate. The project will provide a reporting format in Kobo toolbox. Civil documentation is essential to engage in economic activities and benefit from social services. Disaggregated by gender and youth.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	National Civil Registration Agency /Local Administration/Communes
Methodology for Data Collection	Kobo Toolbox/Project Progress reports
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU Social Expert/M&E Expert
Results Area	**Enhancing rural mobility and enhancing access economic activities and basic services**

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Indicator Name	**People who can access regional size markets within 120 minutes in project area (Number)**
Description	Indicator to measure increase access to markets based on project infrastructure construction. The indicator is disaggregated by Kédougou and Casamance. The monitoring will be disaggregated by age, gender, and those with mobility impairments.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Infrastructure Completion Reports/ Population data from area benefiting from markets within 120 minutes
Methodology for Data Collection	Data collected in Kobo Toolbox upon infrastructure completion
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU Infrastructure Expert/M&E expert
Indicator Name	**People in Kédougou who can access regional size markets within 120 minutes in project area (Number)**
Description	Indicator to measure increased access to markets based on project infrastructure construction. The indicator is disaggregated by Kédougou. The monitoring will be disaggregated by age, gender, and those with mobility impairments.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Infrastructure Completion Reports/ Population data from area benefiting from markets within 120 minutes
Methodology for Data Collection	Data collected in Kobo Toolbox upon infrastructure completion
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU Infrastructure Expert/M&E expert
Indicator Name	**Increase in the number of females who can access health services within 60 minutes in select project areas (Number)**
Description	Indicator to assess enhance access to health services for women in project areas.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Demographic data from municipalities or the national statistics agency (ANSD) upon completion of each road
Methodology for Data Collection	Data collected in Kobo Toolbox upon infrastructure completion/Use of demographic statistics
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU Infrastructure Expert/M&E Expert
Indicator Name	**Increase in the number of females in Kédougou who can access health services within 60 minutes in select project areas (Number)**
Description	Indicator to assess enhanced access to health services for women in project areas. Disaggregated by Kédougou.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Demographic data from municipalities or the national statistics agency (ANSD) upon completion of each road
Methodology for Data Collection	Data collected in Kobo Toolbox upon infrastructure completion/Use of demographic statistics
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU Infrastructure Expert/M&E Expert
Indicator Name	**Climate resilient all-weather roads rehabilitated (secondary and tertiary) (Kilometers)**
Description	Indicator to measure improvement to road network in Kédougou.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Infrastructure Completion report/Kobo Toolbox/MIS
Methodology for Data Collection	Kobo Toolbox/Measures the total length in kilometers of secondary and tertiary roads rehabilitated to climate-resilient, all-weather standards.

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Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU Infrastructure Experts/M&E Experts
Indicator Name	**Climate resilient all-weather roads rehabilitated (secondary and tertiary) in Kédougou (Kilometers)**
Description	Indicator to measure improvement to road network
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Infrastructure Completion report/Kobo Toolbox/MIS
Methodology for Data Collection	Kobo Toolbox/Measures the total length in kilometers of secondary and tertiary roads rehabilitated to climate-resilient, all-weather standards.
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU Infrastructure Experts/M&E Experts
Results Area	**Broadening sustainable rural livelihood opportunities**
Indicator Name	New **Beneficiaries of economic inclusion programs (Number of people)** CRI
Description	As part of the Additional Financing, the project included this Corporate Results Indicator (CRI) to align with the World Bank Corporate Scorecard. This indicator measures the number of new job opportunities created as a result of project activities and beneficiaries receiving training. It includes jobs related to public works as part of project-financed investments under C2 and new job opportunities created under C3.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	NGOs beneficiaries records/Progress report/ Kobo Toolbox/MIS
Methodology for Data Collection	Project reports, MIS/Kobo Toolbox
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU Technical Experts/ M&E Experts
Indicator Name	New **Beneficiaries of economic inclusion programs - Female (Number of people)** CRI
Description	As part of the Additional Financing, the project included this Corporate Results Indicator (CRI) to align with the World Bank Corporate Scorecard. This indicator measures the number of new job opportunities created as a result of project activities and beneficiaries receiving training. It includes jobs related to public works as part of project-financed investments under C2 and new job opportunities created under C3.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	NGOs beneficiaries records/Progress report/ Kobo Toolbox/MIS
Methodology for Data Collection	Project reports, MIS/Kobo Toolbox
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU Technical Experts/ M&E Experts
Indicator Name	New **Beneficiaries of economic inclusion programs - Youth (Number of people)** CRI
Description	As part of the Additional Financing, the project included this Corporate Results Indicator (CRI) to align with the World Bank Corporate Scorecard. This indicator measures the number of new job opportunities created as a result of project activities and beneficiaries receiving training. It includes jobs related to public works as part of project-financed investments under C2 and new job opportunities created under C3.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	NGOs beneficiaries records/Progress report/ Kobo Toolbox/MIS

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Methodology for Data Collection	Project reports, MIS/Kobo Toolbox
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU Technical Experts/ M&E Experts
Indicator Name	New **New job opportunities created as a result of project activities (Number)** CRI
Description	As part of the Additional Financing, the project included this Corporate Results Indicator (CRI) to align with the World Bank Corporate Scorecard. This indicator measures the number of new job opportunities created as a result of project activities. It includes jobs related to public works as part of project-financed investments under C2 and new job opportunities created under C3.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	NGOs beneficiaries records/Progress report/ Kobo Toolbox/MIS
Methodology for Data Collection	Project reports, MIS/Kobo Toolbox
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU Technical Experts/ M&E Experts
Indicator Name	New **New job opportunities created as a result of project activities – Female (Number)** CRI
Description	As part of the Additional Financing, the project included this Corporate Results Indicator (CRI) to align with the World Bank Corporate Scorecard. This indicator measures the number of new job opportunities created as a result of project activities. It includes jobs related to public works as part of project-financed investments under C2 and new job opportunities created under C3.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	NGOs beneficiaries records/Progress report/ Kobo Toolbox/MIS
Methodology for Data Collection	Project reports, MIS/Kobo Toolbox
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU Technical Experts/ M&E Experts
Indicator Name	New **New job opportunities created as a result of project activities - Youth (Number)** CRI
Description	As part of the Additional Financing, the project included this Corporate Results Indicator (CRI) to align with the World Bank Corporate Scorecard. This indicator measures the number of new job opportunities created as a result of project activities. It includes jobs related to public works as part of project-financed investments under C2 and new job opportunities created under C3.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	NGOs beneficiaries records/Progress report/ Kobo Toolbox/MIS
Methodology for Data Collection	Project reports, MIS/Kobo Toolbox
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU Technical Experts/ M&E Experts
Indicator Name	**People using digitally enabled services (Number)** CRI
Description	As part of the Additional Financing, the project included this Corporate Results Indicator (CRI) to align with the World Bank Corporate Scorecard. Assess users of digital innovations
Frequency	Annual

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Data source	MIS
Methodology for Data Collection	Digital tools utilization rates / surveys
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU
Indicator Name	**People using digitally enabled services – Female (Number)** CRI
Description	As part of the Additional Financing, the project included this Corporate Results Indicator (CRI) to align with the World Bank Corporate Scorecard. Female assess users of digital innovations
Frequency	Annual
Data source	MIS
Methodology for Data Collection	Digital tools utilization rates / surveys
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU
Indicator Name	**People using digitally enabled services – Youth (Number)** CRI
Description	As part of the Additional Financing, the project included this Corporate Results Indicator (CRI) to align with the World Bank Corporate Scorecard. Youth assess users of digital innovations
Frequency	Annual
Data source	MIS
Methodology for Data Collection	Digital tools utilization rates / surveys
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU
Indicator Name	**Agricultural infrastructures constructed and/or rehabilitated** (Number)
Description	It assesses if the post-harvest infrastructure for the selected value chains are constructed/rehabilitated and are functional and delivering the intended benefits for the farmers and different actors of the selected value chains. The post-harvest agricultural infrastructure will include commodity platforms, markets, and so on. The project team plans to: develop collection centers, open access roads to the rice-growing valleys, establish vegetable-growing areas in the 23 valleys, and purchase agricultural machinery and equipment.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Infrastructure Completion report
Methodology for Data Collection	Kobo Toolbox/MIS
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU Infrastructure Experts/M&E Experts
Indicator Name	**Beneficiaries of livelihoods sub-projects (Number)**
Description	Indicator to assess the number of beneficiaries of livelihood interventions.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	NGOs beneficiaries records/Progress report/ Kobo Toolbox/MIS
Methodology for Data Collection	Calculated using beneficiary records from subprojects and projects monitoring data, counting direct beneficiaries and validated through progress reports
Responsibility for Data Collection	NGOs/PIU Technical experts/M&E Experts

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Indicator Name	**Implementation of inclusive and resilient value-chain strategies (Percentage)**
Description	It assesses the implementation of inclusive and resilient value-chain strategies. These strategies have been developed under the parent project.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Progress report
Methodology for Data Collection	Verify completion of agreed actions identified in the value-chain strategies.
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU Technical Experts/ M&E Experts
Indicator Name	**Increase in women and youth participation in CBO governance structures (Percentage)**
Description	Assess participation of women and youth in the governance of livelihood activities.
Data source	Progress report/MIS/CBO records
Methodology for Data Collection	Calculated as the share of women and youth holding formal positions in CBO governance structures, based on CBO records and validated by the PIU
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU Social Experts/M&E Experts
Indicator Name	**Farmers trained in entrepreneurship and/or new agricultural skills (Number)**
Description	It assesses the number of farmers who have been able to benefit from entrepreneurial and/or agricultural training financed by the project. The trainings are delivered through *Centre de Formation Agricole*. The indicator will be disaggregated by female and youth. The project will guard against double counting as farmers might attend more than one training session.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Data Reports from Centre de Formation Agricole / Attendance Checklist
Methodology for Data Collection	MIS/Kobo Toolbox
Responsibility for Data Collection	Centre de Formation Agricole/PIU Rural Expert/Technical Experts/M&E Expert
Indicator Name	**Farmers in Kédougou trained in entrepreneurship and/or new agricultural skills (Number)**
Description	It assesses the number of farmers in Kédougou who have been able to benefit from entrepreneurial and/or agricultural training financed by the project. The trainings are delivered through *Centre de Formation Agricole*. The indicator will be disaggregated by female and youth. The project will guard against double counting as farmers might attend more than one training session.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Data Reports from Centre de Formation Agricole / Attendance Checklist
Methodology for Data Collection	MIS/Kobo Toolbox
Responsibility for Data Collection	Centre de Formation Agricole/PIU Rural Expert/Technical Experts/M&E Expert
Indicator Name	**Female farmers trained in entrepreneurship and/or new agricultural skills (Number)**
Description	It assesses the number of female farmers who have been able to benefit from an entrepreneurial and/or an agricultural training financed by the project. The trainings are delivered through *Centre de Formation Agricole*. The project will guard against double counting as farmers might attend more than one training session.
Frequency	Annual

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Data source	Data Reports from Centre de Formation Agricole / Attendance Checklist
Methodology for Data Collection	MIS/Kobo Toolbox
Responsibility for Data Collection	Centre de Formation Agricole/PIU Rural Expert/Technical Experts/M&E Expert
Indicator Name	**Youth farmers trained in entrepreneurship and/or new agricultural skills (Number)**
Description	It assesses the number of young farmers who have been able to benefit from entrepreneurial and/or agricultural training financed by the project. The trainings are delivered through *Centre de Formation Agricole*. The project will guard against double counting as farmers might attend more than one training session.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Data Reports from *Centre de Formation Agricole* / Attendance Checklist
Methodology for Data Collection	MIS/Kobo Toolbox
Responsibility for Data Collection	*Centre de Formation Agricole* /PIU Rural Expert/Technical Experts/M&E Expert
Indicator Name	**Entrepreneurs (MSMEs) receiving in kind grants or cash support (Number)**
Description	This indicator measures the number of entrepreneurs and micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) that have received direct support from the project in the form of: financial assistance (grants, start-up funds, cash support, investment support, and so forth); or in-kind assistance (equipment, materials, inputs, kits, production tools, IT equipment, and so forth). Each beneficiary entrepreneur or enterprise is counted only once, regardless of the number of forms of support received.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Recipient Lists; Project Databases; Grant Distribution Reports; Equipment Handover Minutes; Implementing Partner Reports; Contracts or Funding Agreements
Methodology for Data Collection	Collection of administrative data from: project management units; support organizations; field reports and monitoring missions.
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU Technical Experts/Project Value-Chain Specialist/Implementing Partners
Indicator Name	**Women entrepreneurs receiving in kind grants or cash support** (Number)
Description	This indicator measures the number of female entrepreneurs and micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) that have received direct support from the project in the form of: financial assistance (grants, start-up funds, cash assistance, investment assistance, and so forth); or in-kind assistance (equipment, materials, inputs, kits, production tools, computer equipment, and so forth). Each female entrepreneur is counted only once, regardless of the number of forms of assistance received.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Recipient Lists; Project Databases; Grant Distribution Reports; Equipment Handover Minutes; Implementing Partner Reports; Contracts or Funding Agreements
Methodology for Data Collection	Collection of administrative data from: project management units; support organizations; field reports and monitoring missions.

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Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU Technical Experts/Project Value-Chain Specialist/Implementing Partners
Indicator Name	**Youth entrepreneurs receiving in kind grants or cash support** (Number)
Description	This indicator measures the number of young entrepreneurs and micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) that have received direct support from the project in the form of: financial assistance (grants, start-up funds, cash assistance, investment assistance, and so forth); or in-kind assistance (equipment, materials, inputs, kits, production tools, computer equipment, and so forth). Each young entrepreneur is counted only once, regardless of the number of forms of assistance received.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Recipient Lists; Project Databases; Grant Distribution Reports; Equipment Handover Minutes; Implementing Partner Reports; Contracts or Funding Agreements
Methodology for Data Collection	Collection of administrative data from: project management units; support organizations; field reports and monitoring missions.
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU Technical Experts/Project Value-Chain Specialist/Implementing Partners
Results Area	**Supporting project management, digital innovations and knowledge management**
Indicator Name	**Share of grievances related to project activities addressed within agreed service standards (Percentage)**
Description	It assesses the efficiency of the project at addressing grievances. Grievances are received through messages on paper, phone/text and during meetings.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	MIS/Kobo Toolbox
Methodology for Data Collection	The project will record grievances and track when, how and by whom they are addressed. PDEC Kobo Toolbox/MIS register grievances when they are received and the social safeguards expert follow regularly progress.
Responsibility for Data Collection	NGOs/ PIU Social Safeguards Expert/Technical Experts/M&E Experts
Indicator Name	**Casamance Knowledge Management Platform established and operational (Yes/No)**
Description	It assesses if the KMP is established and operational
Frequency	Annual
Data source	MIS
Methodology for Data Collection	Periodic spot checks to assess active use of KMP based on agreed action plan
Responsibility for Data Collection	PIU Technical Experts/M&E Experts

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ANNEX 3: ECONOMIC ANALYSIS FOR ADDITIONAL FINANCING

Introduction and Methodology

1. This annex presents the economic analysis of the proposed Additional Financing (AF) of US$40 million for the Casamance Economic Development Project (CEDP, P175325), evaluating six subcomponents across three dimensions: Net Present Value (NPV), Internal Rate of Return (IRR), and Benefit-Cost Ratio (BCR). Where benefits cannot be reliably monetized, they are described qualitatively.

2. **Key methodological assumptions:** A social discount rate of 6 percent per annum is applied, consistent with the opportunity cost of capital for Senegal and the rate used in the parent project. The activity horizon for all subcomponents is set at 20 years, providing a conservative estimate by not counting residual benefits beyond this period. Investment costs are disbursed over a four-year implementation period from 2026 to 2030, in line with the projected disbursement schedule. Benefits follow a progressive ramp-up profile over the first two to three years of operation, reflecting the phased nature of civil works completion, capacity building, and institutional strengthening—an assumption considered conservative as it delays benefit realization relative to investment completion.

3. **The economic analysis is performed on six subcomponents totaling US$34.0 million of the US$40.0 million AF envelope:** The remaining US$6.0 million finances Component 4 (project management, digital innovations, and the CERC), which are excluded from rate-of-return analysis as their benefits are largely embedded in the returns attributed to the six operational subcomponents. Beneficiary categories are defined by targeted communities in the South Pole (Casamance) and South-East Pole (Kédougou and Saraya), consistent with the AF's territorial development approach.

2. Economic Analysis by Subcomponent

Subcomponent 1.1 — Community and Local Governance Capacity (US$3.8 million)

4. SC 1.1 consolidates community mobilization, Citizen Engagement Committees (CECs), local government capacity building, social cohesion activities, and civil registry services. The baseline analysis yields a NPV of US$8.84 million, IRR of 30.6 percent, and BCR of 3.33. Recurrent O&M is assumed at two percent of capital cost per year, reflecting the predominantly nonphysical nature of investments. Benefits include: improved planning efficiency saving US$0.35 million per year across ~75 communes; reduced conflict-related economic losses of US$0.40 million per year; civil registry formalization for ~25,000 individuals valued at US$0.30 million per year; and women's and youth empowerment contributing US$0.40 million per year through increased labor force participation.

Subcomponent 1.2 — Climate-Resilient Local Services (US$5.0 million)

5. SC 1.2 invests in schools in Kédougou, Salemata and Saraya through boundary walls, water points, solar lighting, and sanitation, using standard World Bank approaches to valuing human capital and health outcomes. The baseline analysis yields a NPV of US$13.83 million, IRR of 33.2 percent, and BCR of 3.77. O&M is assumed at 2.5 percent of capital cost per year. Benefits include: educational outcome gains for ~15,000 students at US$0.60 million per year; reduced child mortality and morbidity through WASH improvements valued at US$0.55 million per year using DALY methodology; water collection time savings of US$0.45 million per year valued at local female wage rates; and climate resilience through school use as emergency shelters at US$0.50 million per year.

Subcomponent 2.1 — Transport Infrastructure (US$11.1 million)

6. SC 2.1 rehabilitates tertiary rural roads across the South Pole and addresses a US$2.7 million carry-over gap from the parent project, aligned with the Agropole South initiative. The baseline analysis yields a NPV of US$31.32 million, IRR of 32.9 percent, and BCR of 3.82. O&M is assumed at three percent of

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capital cost per year, consistent with standard World Bank assumptions and decision model parameters used for the economic analysis of road projects in Sub-Saharan Africa and the elevated maintenance requirements of roads in a high-rainfall, flood-prone region. Benefits include: commuter time savings of US$1.20 million per year (15,000 personal and 1,200 commercial commuters saving ~0.3 hours/trip, valued at US$0.20/hour and US$40/hour respectively); expanded trade and market access at US$0.90 million per year; reduced vehicle operating costs of US$0.65 million per year; and reduced road accident mortality of US$0.45 million per year using a value of statistical life approach.

Subcomponent 2.2 — Productive Infrastructure and Agricultural Connectivity (US$6.2 million)

7. SC 2.2 is a new subcomponent supporting rehabilitation of irrigation systems, post-harvest infrastructure (storage, processing, market aggregation), and feeder logistics, with a focus on women and youth. The baseline analysis yields a NPV of US$16.60 million, IRR of 32.1 percent, and BCR of 3.68. O&M is assumed at 2.5 percent of capital cost per year. Benefits include: reduced post-harvest losses of US$0.55 million per year (assuming 15–20 percent reduction in loss rates); higher farm-gate prices from aggregation platforms at US$0.50 million per year; irrigation yield gains across ~2,000 ha at US$0.35 million per year (based on a conservative 20 percent yield improvement); and employment from construction and operations at US$0.25 million per year.

Subcomponent 3.1 — Rice Valley Productivity and Resilience (US$3.5 million)

8. SC 3.1 scales up rice valley rehabilitation across the South Pole through improved drainage, anti-salt barriers, drought-tolerant varieties, and community-based Valley Management Committees. The baseline analysis yields a NPV of US$10.04 million, IRR of 34.3 percent, and BCR of 3.87—the highest return among all subcomponents. O&M is assumed at two percent of capital cost per year, consistent with regional norms for small-scale irrigation and drainage. Approximately 4,000 additional hectares are assumed to benefit. Benefits include: yield improvement from 1.0 to 1.4 t/ha (a 40 percent increase consistent with comparable West African programs) at a farm-gate price of US$2.0/kg, generating US$1.60 million per year; avoided crop losses from salinization and flooding at US$0.45 million per year; labor-intensive rehabilitation employment at US$0.30 million per year; and household food security savings of US$0.20 million per year.

Subcomponent 3.2 — Collective Climate-Resilient Productive Activities (US$4.4 million)

9. SC 3.2 scales CBO grant support, value-chain development, and private-sector engagement, with particular emphasis on certified training (including Recognition of Prior Learning = *Validation des Acquis de l'Expérience*, VAE), dual apprenticeships, and a territorial partnership platform linking CBOs, anchor firms, processors, and off-takers. The baseline analysis yields a NPV of US$11.82 million, IRR of 33.8 percent, and BCR of 3.69—the highest absolute NPV among all subcomponents. O&M is assumed at two percent per year for platform facilitation, grant administration, and monitoring. Benefits include: income gains of US$1.40 million per year for ~12,000 CBO beneficiaries; value addition for rice, cashew, horticulture, and livestock at US$0.90 million per year; annualized earnings gains of US$0.80 million per year for ~3,000 youth from certified training (based on a 15–20 percent earnings premium discounted over a 30-year working horizon); and value-chain partnership multipliers contributing US$0.70 million per year.

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Summary of Baseline Results

10. **All six subcomponents demonstrate strongly positive NPVs and IRRs well above the six percent social discount rate.** The aggregate NPV across subcomponents amounts to approximately US$95 million against a combined investment of US$34 million, yielding an overall BCR of approximately 3.7.

Table 1: Baseline Economic Analysis Results

Subcomponent	Cost (US$, millions)	NPV (US$, millions)	IRR	BCR
1.1: Community & Local Governance Capacity	3.80	8.84	30.6%	3.33
1.2: Climate-Resilient Local Services	5.00	13.83	33.2%	3.77
2.1: Transport Infrastructure	11.10	31.32	32.9%	3.82
2.2: Productive Infrastructure & Agricultural Connectivity	6.20	16.60	32.1%	3.68
3.1: Rice Valley Productivity & Resilience	3.50	10.04	34.3%	3.87
3.2: Collective Climate-Resilient Productive Activities	4.40	11.82	33.8%	3.69
Total / Aggregate	34.00	~92.00	30.6%–34.3%	~3.7

Source: World Bank staff calculations.

Sensitivity Analysis

11. The sensitivity analysis tests robustness under three adverse scenarios: (i) a 10 percent increase in total investment and recurrent costs, reflecting potential cost overruns from procurement challenges or unforeseen site conditions; (ii) a 10 percent reduction in the value of all benefit streams, reflecting risks that uptake rates, yield improvements, or market linkages fall short of projections; and (iii) a two-year lag in benefit realization beyond the baseline ramp-up profile, reflecting risks of implementation delays due to security conditions, procurement bottlenecks, or local capacity constraints. All six subcomponents remain economically viable under all three scenarios. Under the most conservative scenario—a two-year benefit lag—IRRs range from 20.0 percent (SC 1.1) to 22.9 percent (SC 3.1), all substantially above the six percent social discount rate.

Table 2: Sensitivity Analysis Results

SC	Costs +10% NPV (US$, millions)	Costs +10% IRR	Benefits −10% NPV (US$, millions)	Benefits −10% IRR	2-Year Lag NPV (US$, millions)	2-Year Lag IRR
1.1	8.41	27.7%	7.52	27.4%	6.56	20.0%
1.2	13.23	30.2%	11.85	29.9%	10.63	22.2%
2.1	29.92	29.9%	26.8	29.6%	24.36	22.4%
2.2	15.86	29.2%	14.2	28.9%	12.82	21.9%
3.1	9.64	31.2%	8.64	30.9%	7.78	22.9%
3.2	11.32	30.7%	10.14	30.4%	8.9	21.8%

Source: World Bank staff calculations.

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Nonquantifiable Benefits

12. Beyond the quantifiable benefits captured in NPV, IRR, and BCR calculations, the AF is expected to generate significant nonquantifiable benefits that represent a conservative lower bound of the AF's total social value.

13. **Governance and social cohesion:** Citizen engagement, CEC participation, and civil registry expansion are expected to rebuild citizen-state relationships in a region historically strained by conflict and institutional neglect, generating durable improvements in public goods provision and local accountability over a horizon extending beyond the 20-year analysis window.

14. **Climate resilience:** Climate-smart engineering standards, participatory climate risk assessments, and community-based monitoring systems will strengthen adaptive capacity against salinization, irregular rainfall, and flooding—risks whose long-term impacts cannot be accurately estimated within current climate projections or a 20-year horizon.

15. **Youth employability and private-sector development:** The territorial partnership platform, certified training, dual apprenticeship schemes, and RPL pathways create structural labor market linkages expected to generate sustained employment gains for successive cohorts of young people, with potential economy-wide productivity effects that materialize well beyond the project's activity horizon.

16. **Gender equality:** Leadership development through CECs, priority access to CBO grants, targeted skills development, and improved WASH services are expected to generate broad welfare gains not fully captured in the productivity-based benefit estimates. The upward revision of related indicator targets under the AF reflects the project's strengthened ambition in this area, recognizing gender equality as both intrinsically valuable and essential to the sustainability of economic outcomes.

Conclusion

17. **The economic analysis analysis confirms that the proposed US$40 million Additional Financing for the CEDP is economically well-justified.** All six subcomponents demonstrate strongly positive NPVs and IRRs ranging from 30.6 percent to 34.3 percent under the baseline scenario, well more than the six percent social discount rate. The aggregate NPV reaches approximately US$95 million against an investment base of US$34 million, yielding an overall BCR of approximately 3.7. Sensitivity analysis confirms robustness under cost overruns of 10 percent, benefit reductions of 10 percent, and implementation delays of two years.

18. The AF is expected to deliver improved access to climate-resilient services and infrastructure, enhanced agricultural productivity through rice valley rehabilitation and productive infrastructure investments, increased rural connectivity through road rehabilitation, strengthened livelihoods and employability for youth and women through CBO support and certified vocational training, and deepened social cohesion through community governance and civil registry investments. These quantitative returns are complemented by nonquantifiable benefits in governance, climate resilience, gender empowerment, and private-sector development that further reinforce the investment case. The integrated territorial development approach, built on the institutional foundations of the parent project, positions the CEDP to deliver transformative and sustainable impacts in some of Senegal's most vulnerable regions.

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ANNEX 4: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND AUDITING ARRANGEMENTS

Executive Summary

1. **The FM assessment of this additional financing was conducted in accordance with the FM Manual for World Bank Investment Project Financing Operations that became effective on March 1, 2010, and was reissued on September 7, 2021.** The project coordination unit (PCU), based in Ziguinchor, is the existing implementing agency of the parent project and has fiduciary responsibility for its implementation. It will handle additional activities and ensure day-to-day management of the additional financing as well.

2. **The financial management arrangements for the additional financing will be based on the existing arrangements in place under the ongoing project.** Auditors have issued an unqualified opinion on the 2024 financial statements and the interim unaudited financial reports for the ongoing project have also been submitted on time and the quality of the reports was satisfactory. The overall performance of the project in financial management was Satisfactory at the last FM supervision undertaken in January 2026. However the mission identified several areas for improvement including: (i) implementing the outstanding recommendations of the internal auditor; and (ii) ensuring that financial management is fully aligned with the requirements of the Subprojects Manual by: (a) promptly providing all financial management tools available to each Community-Based Organization (CBO) through the supervising NGOs and (b) strictly enforcing activity implementation deadlines, while requiring supervising NGOs to closely monitor compliance with these timelines.

3. **The overall risk for the additional financing is rated as Moderate.** It is considered that the financial management arrangements satisfy the World Bank's minimum requirements and therefore are adequate to provide, with reasonable assurance, accurate and timely financial management information on the status of the project as required by the World Bank.

Budgeting arrangements

4. The budgeting process and monitoring are clearly defined in the existing Administrative and Accounting Manual of Procedures. Periodic budget monitoring reports and variance analysis should be prepared by the FM team on a quarterly basis.

Reporting and Monitoring

5. The unaudited Interim Financial Report (IFR) format of the ongoing project will be updated to include the AF operations. It will comprise sources and uses of funds according to project expenditures classification, a comparison of budgeted and actual project expenditures (commitments and disbursements) to date and for the quarter. The PCU will submit the financial reports to the Bank within 45 days following the end of each calendar quarter. In addition, PCU will prepare the budget monitoring report in a format agreed with the Bank.

6. The PCU will produce the project's annual financial statements, which will include the AF and will comply with International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) and World Bank requirements.

Accounting arrangements

7. The accounting standards applicable to nonprofit entities under the *Système Comptable des Entités à But Non Lucratif (SYCEBNL)* currently used for ongoing projects implemented in Senegal, will continue to apply. The accounting software currently in use will be updated to accommodate the additional activities.

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Internal control arrangements

8. The existing manual of administrative financial and accounting procedures clearly defines the FM procedures and operational documentation. It should be updated for this AF to reflect the new activities. The internal auditor conducts regular internal audit missions and will include the AF activities within the scope of these reviews.

Disbursement arrangements and flow of funds

9. Disbursement for the project will follow the existing disbursement arrangements for the original Project. Disbursements under the ongoing project are transactions-based. Direct Payment and SOE (Statement of Expenditures) methods will apply as specified in the Disbursement and Financial Information Letter (DFIL) and in accordance with the Disbursement Guidelines for Investment Project Financing, dated February 2017.

10. A Designated Account (DA) will be opened at the same commercial bank as the parent project to facilitate payment for eligible expenditures. The DA will be managed by the *Direction de l'Ordonnancement des Dépenses Publiques* of the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Planning, which is the entity in charge of managing the designated accounts in Senegal.

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ANNEX 5: WB AND IFC PROJECTS IN CASAMANCE AND KÉDOUGOU

WB and IFC Projects active in Casamance and/or Kédougou	Potential Complementarity
1. PACASEN / P157097 - Active - Governance	Lessons for strengthening local government capacity and local financing mechanisms under Act IV; complements subcomponent 1.1
2. PROCASEF / P172422 - Active - Land Tenure	Securing land rights for women; municipal land bureaus and digital land administration; systematic land registration in Casamance and Kédougou zones; formalizing occupancy rights; resolving land conflicts; complements subcomponents 1.1 and 1.2
3. Regional Electricity Access and BEST Project / P167569 - Active - Energy (closing Dec. 2026)	Rural electrification in Kédougou; strengthens basic infrastructure for service delivery; complements subcomponent 1.2
4. Enhancing Connectivity in Northern and Central Agricultural Production Areas / P176419 - Active - Transport	Synergy on rural agricultural connectivity and road safety standards; lessons for rural track rehabilitation; complements subcomponent 2.1
5. AF - Enhancing Connectivity / P180875 - Active - Transport	Extension of agricultural connectivity; transferable experience on critical point treatment; complements subcomponent 2.1
6. Agropole Program / P164967 - Active - Agriculture	Alignment of road investments and productive infrastructure with agro-industrial value chains in southern Casamance; complements subcomponents 2.1 and 2.2
7. Senegal Natural Resources Management Project / P175915 - Active - Environment ($100M)	Aquaculture in Bafoundou and Sekoto; Niokolo-Koba and Faleme reserves; direct complementarity with South-East extension zone; complements subcomponent 3.1
8. Improving Youth Employability Through Informal Apprenticeship / P167681 - Active - Employment	Youth employability; informal apprenticeship; RPL certification; skills and employment targeting; complements subcomponents 3.1 and 3.2
9. Senegal Higher Education Project - Espoir Jeunes / P178750 - Active - Education	Short-term vocational training in Bignona (agriculture, mining, forestry); RPL certification; complements subcomponents 3.1 and 3.2
10. Adaptive Safety Net Project / P176544 - Active - Social Protection	Economic inclusion of vulnerable households; targeting of youth, women, and persons with disabilities; shock-responsive assistance for climate-induced shocks; productive inclusion programs (Yokk Koom Koom); complements subcomponent 3.2
11. Senegal Jobs, Economic Transformation and Recovery Program / P174757 - Active - Employment	Rural economic transformation; job creation; inclusion of youth and women; skills and employment support; complements subcomponent 3.2
12. Senegal Digital Economy Acceleration Project / P172524 - Active - Digital	Digital infrastructure in lagging zones including Casamance; broadband infrastructure; digital public services; digital literacy; synergy with KMP and M&E system; complements subcomponent 4.2
13. Project for the Improvement of Education Sector Performance /P169916 – Active-Education	Literacy intervention in all public primary schools in Sedhiou, Zinguinchor and Kédougou, including materials development and distribution, teacher training, and sensitization of CGEs; High School of Excellence in Sedhiou; Improved teacher deployment; performance-based contracts with *daaras* (in all regions of Senegal including Casamance).
14. Senegal Investing in Early Years for Human Development Project – P161332- Active/Closure in June 2026 - Education	Construction and equipment of early childhood development centers in Kolda.
15, Harmonizing and Improving Statistics in West and Central Africa - Series of Projects 1 (HISWACA - SOP 1) (P178497)	Modernization of Senegal's civil registration and vital statistics system

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