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Report No: PPIAF000264

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

PROJECT PAPER

ON A

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL CREDIT
IN THE AMOUNT OF EUR 33.9 MILLION
(US$40.0 MILLION EQUIVALENT)

TO THE

REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL

FOR

SENEGAL CADASTRE AND LAND TENURE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

March 18, 2026

Urban, Subnational Finance, Tourism and Disaster Management Global Practice
Western and Central Africa Region

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

Exchange Rate Effective February 28, 2026

Currency Unit = EURO (EUR)

US$1.00 = 0.84745763 EUR

FISCAL YEAR
January 1 - December 31

Regional Vice President:	Ousmane Diagana
Regional Practice Director:	Franz R. Drees-Gross
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Task Team Leaders:	Andre Teyssier, Victoria Stanley, Sokhna BA

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AMS	Senegal Mayors Association *(Association des Maires du Sénégal)*
CPF	Country Partnership Framework
CORS	Continuous Operating Reference Stations
CSO	Civil Society Organization
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plans
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
FM	Financial Management
GM	Grievance Mechanism
IDA	International Development Association
IT	Information Technology
KfW	German Bank for Reconstruction *(Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau)*
LIS	Land Information System
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MFB	Ministry of Finance and Budget *(Ministère des Finances et du Budget)*
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NICAD	Cadastre Identification Number *(Numéro d'Identification Cadastrale)*
NLP	National Land Program *(Programme National Foncier*)
NPV	Net Present Value
NSDI	National Spatial Data Infrastructure
PDO	Project Development Objective
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PROCASEF	Cadastre and Land Tenure Improvement Project *(Projet Cadastre et Sécurisation Foncière)*
PSC	Project Steering Committee (*Comité de Pilotage)*
RIU	Regional Implementation Unit
TA	Land Allocation Title (*Titre d'Affectation*)
ToR	Terms of Reference

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OPERATION INFORMATION

BASIC DATA - MAIN

Product Information - Senegal Cadastre and Land Tenure Improvement Project (P172422)

Operation ID	Product/Financing Instrument
P172422	Investment Project Financing (IPF)
Task Team Leaders	
Andre Teyssier, Victoria Stanley, Sokhna BA	
Beneficiary Country/Countries	Geographical Identifier
Senegal	Senegal
Requesting Unit	Responsible Unit
AWCF1 (6550)	IAWU1 (9354)
Approval Date	Closing Date
15-Jun-2021	24-Jul-2026
Practice Area (Lead)	Approval Fiscal year
Urban, Resilience and Land	2021
Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)	
Substantial	
Is there collaboration between Bank and IFC?	Bank/IFC Collaboration
Yes	Complementary or Interdependent project requiring active coordination
Implementing Agency	
PROCASEF Project Implementation Unit - Ministry of Finances and Budget	

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	
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 27-Jan-2022)

The proposed Project Development Objective is to strengthen the Recipient's capacity for the implementation of its cadastre at a national level; and to increase the number of land rights registered in selected areas.

Key Information from Last ISR

Operation Ratings

NAME	IMPLEMENTATION				LAST ISR RATINGS
	27-May-2024	16-Jul-2024	20-Jan-2025	28-Jun-2025	21-Dec-2025
Progress towards achievement of PDO	Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Overall Implementation Progress (IP)	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Overall Risk	Substantial	Substantial	Substantial	Substantial	Substantial
Overall ESS Performance			Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory
Financial Management	Moderately Unsatisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Project Management	Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Procurement	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Monitoring and Evaluation	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory

Disbursement Summary (in USD million)

Source of Funds	Net Commitment	Disbursed	Undisbursed	% Disbursed
IBRD	--	--	--	0
IDA	115.16	66.95	9.20	58.14
Grants	--	--	--	0

BASIC DATA – ADDITIONAL FINANCING

Additional Financing No. 1

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
18-Mar-2026	Regular Decision Meeting (DM)
Will consulting services be required?	Is this an Urgent Need or Capacity Constraint request?
No	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	80.00	40.00	120.00
Total Financing	80.00	40.00	120.00
Of which IBRD/IDA	80.00	40.00	120.00
Financing Gap	0.00		0.00

Financing Details (in US$, Millions)

Source	Last Approved	Proposed	
		Additional	Total
International Development Association (IDA)	**80.00**	**40.00**	**120.00**
IDA Credit	40.00	40.00	80.00
IDA Grant	40.00	0.00	40.00
Total Financing	**80.00**	**40.00**	**120.00**

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-	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00

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Based Allocations (PBA)					
Total	**40.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**40.00**

SYSTEMATIC OPERATIONS RISK- RATING TOOL (SORT)

Risk Category	Last Approved Rating (ISR Seq. 012) Package - 21 Dec 2025	Proposed Rating
Political and Governance	Moderate	Low
Macroeconomic	Substantial	Substantial
Sector Strategies and Policies	Substantial	Moderate
Technical Design of Project or Program	Substantial	Substantial
Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability	High	Substantial
Fiduciary	Moderate	Moderate
Environment and Social	Substantial	Substantial
Stakeholders	Moderate	Moderate
Overall	Substantial	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?

No, significant risks were not identified

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

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Accounting and Shadow Price of Carbon

Net Emissions (economic lifetime, tCO2e)	Net Emissions (annual average, tCO2e/year)	Gross Emissions (economic lifetime, tCO2e)

Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Explanation for Not Applicable

Secure land rights provide those on the land or using the land, ownership and incentive to invest and maintain their land or property, often helping with reduced fire hazards and better forest or land management that can help reduce emissions

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	ADM Responsible?
Andre Teyssier	Team Leader	land tenure management	Yes
Sokhna BA	Team Leader	Urban land tenure management	No
Victoria Stanley	Team Leader	Gender land tenure management	No
Seynabou Sarr	Financial Management Specialist	Financial Management	Yes
Fatou Fall Samba	Financial Management Specialist	Financial Management	No
Mouhamadou Kabir Ndoye	Procurement Specialist	Procurement	Yes
Djibril Diagne	Procurement Specialist	Procurement	No
Fatoumata Kone	Procurement Specialist	Procurement	No
Ahmed Fall	Environmental Specialist	Environment	Yes
Lucienne M. M'Baipor	Social Specialist	Social Development	Yes
Mohamed Badji	Counsel	Legal	No
Anta Tall Diallo	Procurement Team	Procurement	No

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Kouami Hounsinou Messan	Procurement Team	Procurement	No
Nikolai Sviedrys	Procurement Team	Procurement	No
Coumba Fall Diack	Team Member	Program Assistant	No
Marie Thiawa Fall	Team Member	Program Assistant	No
Ghislaine Kouedi Nombi	Team Member	Audit	No
Fatou Bintou Mbaye	Team Member	Social Development	No
Aminata Ndiaye Bob	Team Member	ACS Operations	No
Abdouramane Abdoulaye Saley	Team Member	Program Assistant	No
Abib Samb	Team Member	Team Assistant	No
Aanchal Anand	Team Member	Urban Development	No
Franck-Yves Charles Noel Dabin	Team Member	Land administration	No
Rodica Tomescu Olariu	Team Member	Urban land administration	No

Extended Team

Name	Title	Organization	Location
Ann Kristin Rothe	Land Administration Specialist	Food and Agriculture Organization	Italy

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I. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE FOR ADDITIONAL FINANCING

1. **This project paper seeks approval from the Division Director for an Additional Financing (AF) to the Senegal Cadaster and Land Tenure Improvement Project (PROCASEF, P172422) in the amount of EUR 33.9 million (US$40.0 million equivalent).** The purpose of the AF is to scale up the geographical coverage by extending the number of supported municipalities and expanding its scope to include urban and peri-urban areas, rather than focusing solely on rural land and by increasing the number of registered land parcels. The parent project in the amount of US$80.0 million from International Development Association (IDA) credit (IDA credit 6907-SN - US$40.0 million) and grant (IDA grant D841-SN - US$40.0 million) was approved by the Board on June 15, 2021, and became effective on August 27, 2021, with a closing date of July 24, 2026.

2. **The project paper also seeks approval of a restructuring that includes a 12-month extension** of the parent project, from July 24, 2026, to July 24, 2027**,** and changes in component costs and updates to the Results Framework. While the AF requires 30 additional months, and will close on January 24, 2029, the parent project will be extended by 12 months to ensure continuity between the original project and AF.

Background of Parent Project

3. **PROCASEF is structured around five components that address key dimensions of land administration and management in Senegal. Together, these components aim to strengthen institutions in charge of land administration, digitalize processes related to the registration and formalization of land rights, empower municipalities, foster innovation, and ensure effective program coordination and monitoring.**

   a. ***Component 1*: *Strengthening Land Institutions and Investing in Geospatial Infrastructure* (US$34.03 million).** This component improves land administration service delivery by strengthening institutional efficiency and enabling digital transformation. The component finances digital systems and geospatial infrastructure, upgrades facilities and Information Technology (IT) equipment, and provides training with a focus on gender and inclusion. Sub-components support: (i) capacity building and infrastructure upgrades for municipal and central land institutions; (ii) development of an interoperable, web-based Land Information System (LIS), ensuring real-time updates and greater data security; and (iii) strengthening of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI), including geospatial tools, satellite imagery, geodetic networks, and data management.

   b. ***Component 2: Empowering Project-Supported Municipalities to Carry Out Systematic Land Registration Operations* (US$29.15 million).** This component enables municipalities to conduct systematic land registration, formalize land use rights, and contribute to a national cadaster. The component improves land governance and supports climate resilience by ensuring reliable land information for planning and disaster response. Activities include data collection, updating Land Use and Allocation Plans (*Plan d'Occupation et d'Affectation des Sols*, POAS), mapping rights and restrictions, registering land use rights (including for women), and strengthening local conflict resolution mechanisms. The process is community-based, with support from private operators and oversight by Regional Implementation Units (RIUs), with civil society's participation in the activities related to the beneficiaries' training and information campaigns. The LIS from Component 1 underpins these operations, and training for stakeholders will be provided in Component 3.

   c. ***Component 3: Sustaining Long-Term Policy Dialogue, Scaling-Up Training, and Innovation in the Land Sector* (US$10.90 million).** This component supports capacity building, innovation, and research in land administration. The component strengthens the National Platform on Land Governance (NPLG) and builds the capacities of the

Senegal Mayors Association (*Association des Maires du Sénégal*, AMS). Long-term workforce development is promoted through vocational and university-level training. Trainings on formalization of land use rights will include specific content on climate change adaptation, equipping personnel with the knowledge to integrate resilience considerations into their work effectively.

d. ***Component 4: Program Coordination, Monitoring, and Knowledge Management*** **(US$5.92 million).** This component finances project management and operational expenses, fiduciary functions, safeguards, communications, and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E). Specific activities include field supervision, IT support, baseline and follow-up surveys, midterm and end-of project reviews, and development of a communications strategy for awareness campaigns.

e. ***Component 5: Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)*** **(US$0 million).** This component enables rapid reallocation of funds to respond to an eligible crisis or emergency.

4. **Progress toward achieving the Project Development Objective (PDO) is satisfactory, and overall implementation progress is satisfactory, with the parent project in full compliance with all legal covenants.** Two of the seven PDO indicators' targets have already been overachieved while the other five are achieved at 80 percent and on track to be met by the end of the closing date. The project is now in its fifth year of implementation. The first three years were focused on establishing implementation capacity, including recruiting the central Project Implementation Unit (PIU), deploying project teams in 14 regions of Senegal regrouped in five clusters, and procuring a limited number of key contracts that absorbed the bulk of the financing. These included the construction of 128 municipal land offices in 138 municipalities, the selection of five qualified service providers for land inventories, and the design and development of the LIS. Once these contracts were implemented, tangible results emerged from the fourth year onward, notably a sharp increase in land rights registrations and large-scale issuance of land documents. The issuance of Land Allocation Titles (*Titre d'Affectation*, TAs) saw remarkable growth during year five. The number of parcels that have been surveyed with Cadastre Identification Number (*Numéro d'Identification Cadastrale*, NICAD) registered in SIFCOM or other IT transitory systems increased from 47,600 in December 2024 to 469,465 by December 2025, with 42,000 issued in women's names. This momentum ensures that the development target—issuing 530,000 TAs by July 2026 with 158,000 issued in women's names—will be achieved.

5. In its fifth year, PROCASEF is deploying land offices in 138 municipalities (25 percent of Senegal's municipalities), equipped with digital tools and the capacity to continue registering land rights and recording land transactions.

Rationale for Additional Financing

6. **Secure land rights are essential for sustainable economic development and job creation, conflict mitigation, and social cohesion.** Globally, less than 25 percent of people have secure land rights, and in Senegal the number is significantly lower at 6 percent[1]. This vulnerability exposes populations to risks such as eviction, displacement, and loss of access to land and resources, threatening food security and livelihoods, especially for the most vulnerable. Despite a legal framework that recognizes women's land rights and the large-scale formalization of land use rights under PROCASEF, women in Senegal continue to face structural barriers in accessing, controlling and securing land. Uncertainty over land rights, illegal land transactions, undocumented or poorly documented, and limited access to land documents that could be used as collateral constrain investment, limit the creation of decent jobs, and contribute

[1] USAID Country Profile: Senegal, p.10

to land-related disputes. In Senegal, land conflicts remain a significant source of insecurity and social tensions, as frequently reported in the national media.

7. **Strengthening land tenure management is a core priority of Senegal's National Transformation Agenda 2025[2].** In this strategic document, which addresses the country's economic and social transformation, land administration reform is recognized as a key enabler of inclusive growth.

8. The National Development Strategy (NDS) 2025-2029[3] reinforces this argument and prioritizes land reform to secure property rights in both urban and rural areas. Strengthening land tenure security is critical for both climate adaptation and mitigation. The NDS supports efforts to combat deforestation and global warming by promoting formal land rights registration. Secure land tenure encourages farmers to adopt sustainable practices, such as tree planting, forest restoration and preservation, enhancing both climate resilience and mitigation efforts. Looking into similar examples across the AFW region, the mapping of customary land ownership in Benin (the first step in formal land registration) led to a roughly 40 percent increase in the likelihood of household investments in perennial cash crops and trees on farms[4]. The mapping of forests and protected areas will serve as a first step towards afforestation, reforestation, biosphere conservation, and, indirectly, CO2e-emission reduction. Additionally, the digitization of land records plays a crucial role in climate resilience by safeguarding records from climate-related risks, such as flooding[5], which threatens existing physical archives.

9. The Technological New Deal Strategy[6] aims to establish a digital system for identifying land and buildings, with a target of assigning digital identity to more than 80 percent of land parcels by 2034. In parallel, the Economic and Social Recovery Plan (*Plan de Redressement Economique et Social*, ESRP) seeks to increase land-related revenues through large-scale regularization of lands registered under the national domain. PROCASEF is well aligned with these renewed national strategies, supporting the establishment of an integrated national cadaster to underpin structural transformation and long-term stability.

10. **Despite progress under PROCASEF, sustained investment is needed to address persistent legal, institutional, and technical constraints in Senegal's land sector:**
    a. ***Obsolete Legal Framework*.** Senegal's land legal framework, established in 1964, is not well adapted to the social and economic development needs of the country. The framework distinguishes among private land, state land, and the national domain, which covers most of the country and is managed by municipalities. While municipalities can recognize land use rights, the conversion of land use rights into property rights is not within their jurisdiction. Access to Property Titles (*Titres Fonciers*) remains costly and complex, placing them beyond the reach of most households. As a result, land sales, rentals, and subdivisions frequently occur outside the formal legal framework or are documented through inadequate instruments, leading to informal markets, legal uncertainty and social tension. The widening gap between the law and evolving tenure practices has created confusion and does not respond to the growing demand for secure and transferable land rights. In this context, large-scale land allocations for private and/or public development projects often exacerbate tensions due to limited consultation and compensation, while women's land rights remain particularly insecure, with only 20 percent of housing and approximately 12 percent of land owned by women nationally[7]. While PROCASEF has strengthened tenure

[2] https://www.economie.gouv.sn/sites/default/files/2025-04/snd.pdf
[3] https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000161605/download/
[4] Markus Goldstein, Kenneth Houngbedji, Florence Kondylis, Michael O'Sullivan, Harris Selod, *Formalization without certification? Experimental evidence on property rights and investment*, Journal of Development Economics 132 (2018) 57–74.
[5] According to the Benin Country Climate Development Report (CCDR), floods are becoming increasingly severe and more destructive.
[6] https://www.newdealtechnologique.sn/
[7] http://www.fao.org/gender-landrights-database/data-map/statistics/en/

security within the existing legal framework by formalizing land use rights on a large scale and establishing municipal land services, the project does not address the conversion of land use rights into property rights.

b. ***Land reform is still anticipated***. For more than three decades, the Government of Senegal has pursued land policy reform through various commissions and consultative processes, but these initiatives have not translated into meaningful changes to the legal framework. During PROCASEF implementation, progress on legal reform has remained modest. Aside from the *December 2022-2307 Decree*, adopted on December 30, 2022[8]—which allows multiple people, including women, to be registered on a TA —there have been no major legal or regulatory advances. The AF provides an opportunity to support the effective operationalization of this decree, including through land registration operations and related activities that promote the inclusion of women on collective allocation titles. The issue of evolving land use rights into property rights remains central to the ongoing land policy dialogue. PROCASEF AF will support this foundational reform agenda, by strengthening the rigor, reliability, and transparency of municipal land management.

c. ***Remaining Technical and Institutional Gaps*.** The parent project has significantly improved land administration in 138 municipalities. However, the remaining 419 municipalities continue to lack basic resources, trained staff, and reliable systems. Land information in these areas remains largely paper-based, incomplete, and sometimes inconsistent, increasing the risk of disputes and loss of records in case of disasters. Municipalities often lack access to geospatial information from various sectors, including protected areas, mining perimeters, and existing land titles, leading to conflicting overlaps of land rights. At the same time, municipalities covered by PROCASEF require continued technical assistance to maintain their capacities and equipment, ensuring the reliability of their procedures and the documents they issue. Taxation and State Properties Department *(Direction Générale des Impôts et Domaines*, DGID) lack the capacity to deliver efficient nationwide services, despite improvements made through projects supported by German Bank for Reconstruction *(Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau,* KfW) and German Technical Cooperation *(Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit,* GIZ). DGID Land Information System *(Système de Gestion Foncière, SGF)* remains incomplete and is not yet interoperable with the municipal LIS developed by PROCASEF.

d. ***Gender Specific Constraints.*** Despite a legal framework that recognizes women's land rights and the large-scale formalization of land use rights under PROCASEF, women in Senegal continue to face structural barriers in accessing, controlling and securing land. Land within the national Domain is predominantly managed at family or lineage level, with allocation, transmission and registration decisions often taken by male household heads or lineage authorities. In practice, in the rural areas, women's land rights are frequently mediated through male relatives and remain temporary or revocable, including where collective or family-based TAs are issued and women's inclusion is limited in decision-making. These constraints are reinforced by inheritance practices which, despite formal legal provisions recognizing women's inheritance rights, are often governed in practice by customary arrangements that prioritize male heirs, exposing widows and women without sons to heightened risks of land loss. In addition, the prevalence of polygamous marriages shapes intra-household land relations and results in differentiated access and security among co-wives. Together, these dynamics constrain women's ability to invest in land-based livelihoods, access credit, and engage securely in land transactions, underscoring the importance of addressing gender gaps to maximize the development impact of the AF.

11. The request for AF responds to the Government of Senegal's demand to scale up land rights registration and further strengthen land administration capacity at both central and municipal levels. The AF follows a dual rationale:

a. **First, to meet the strong demand from municipalities and households for land registration by intensifying systematic registrations in the 138 municipalities already supported, and by expanding coverage to 60 additional municipalities.** To date, an average of only 55 percent of plots have been registered in the initial municipalities, leading to frustration among communities not yet covered due to funding constraints. In fact, some

[8] Décret n°2022-2307.pdf

mayors have attempted to block land registration service providers from operating in their municipalities until all plots are surveyed. The AF will make it possible to register plots that were not previously surveyed and support municipalities in issuing TAs to as many residents as possible. Furthermore, the AF will address numerous requests from other municipalities who, seeking equitable treatment, are awaiting systematic registration of their lands. Selection of the new municipalities will be based on clear criteria, including limited overlap with protected or mining areas, electrification status, and a formal request from the municipal council committing to affordable or free issuance of TAs, based on the signature of a convention, and the alignment with ongoing operations and the parent project investments in the area.

b. **Overall, the target municipalities will represent 35 percent of all municipalities in Senegal.** The construction of local administration offices will incorporate measures to enhance their resilience to climate-related disasters, such as flooding and extreme temperatures. New municipal land administration offices and operational facilities will adhere to national or local building codes, including energy performance standards equivalent to Level 1 EDGE Certification[9]. Additionally, flood resilience measures will be implemented for IT equipment to reduce the risks posed by climate change-exacerbated flooding in the project area.

c. **Second, to address new challenges related to empowering municipal land tenure management.** The AF will support a structured mechanism to professionalize and sustain municipal land administration. This includes: (i) continuous training and formal integration of municipal Land Office Agents (ABF); (ii) establishment of a legal and technical helpdesk to support ABFs, particularly in the use of SIFCOM; (iii) strengthening Regional Implementation Units (RIU to maintain IT infrastructure and SIFCOM databases, and to oversee municipal land management; and (iv) technical assistance to develop fiscal mechanisms to mobilize local revenues. These activities lay the groundwork for evolving PROCASEF into a dedicated advisory and support body for municipalities to enhance management of the National Domain. These activities are developed at the municipal level in line with the technical assistance provided to State administrative units, with the aim of establishing SIFCOM as the national standard in terms of LISs, mandatory in all equipped municipalities and making land information interoperable with other geographic databases (including environment, mining, land titles, and urban planning). In line with government priorities, the AF could also selectively support an analysis and recommendations on the land tenure situation of occupants in urban areas and special economic zones selected for the implementation of development projects. These measures are also intended to help address the gender-specific constraints in land access and tenure security described above, by strengthening the institutional and operational frameworks that shape how land rights are formalized and registered in practice.

12. **Furthermore, Senegal is highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change as well as climate change shocks that hamper sustainable development[10].** These shocks include droughts, floods, sea level rise, and coastal erosion with significant risks to crop lands, food production, forested lands, urban land and land for housing. According to the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) Index, Senegal has a high vulnerability score and low readiness score. Globally, Senegal is the 33rd most vulnerable country and the 68th least ready country[11]. The land tenure security measures through the AF will help land occupants make climate adaptation investments, such as reforestation or

[9] LEVEL 1: EDGE Certified is awarded to projects that achieve a minimum of 20% efficiency in energy, water, and materials.

[10] Droughts in Senegal are concentrated mostly in the arid and semi-arid Sahelian regions of the country, located in northern and center Senegal. Both urban and rural areas are vulnerable to floods; however, most at risk are the areas in and around Dakar, Saint Louis, Matam, Kaolack, Thies, Diourbel, Kolda, Kaffrine, and Tambacounda. Floods are the result of river overflows (particularly in the Gambia and Senegal rivers due to heavy rains)—a combination of heavy rains and insufficient drainage infrastructure (especially in Kaolack and Dakar)—and storm surges leading to salt-water intrusion into agricultural lands (particularly in the Saloum Delta). Sea-level changes and increased intensity of storm surges are known to lead to coastal erosion, which poses a major threat to the population and economy of Senegal. Sea-level rise is exacerbated by the country's geology (including sediment deficits, natural instability of slopes, and surface runoff) and threatens 74 percent of households living in coastal areas. Senegal is one of the fastest urbanizing countries in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) with significant implications on climate mitigation and resilience. Source: https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/senegal/vulnerability

[11] https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/

climate-resilient infrastructure, which lack incentives without tenure security [12]. The protection of pastoral, fishing and forest zones supported by the project will enhance climate mitigation efforts, as registration of communal lands in forest landscapes reduces deforestation, and formalized land rights are often a prerequisite for performance-based payments in carbon-related *Payments for Ecosystem Services* schemes[13].

Table 1: AF scaling up activities and key results

PROCASEF	Activities	Key Expected Results
Parent project	• Establish core prerequisites to address key dimensions of land administration and management in Senegal: o Capacity building and infrastructure upgrades for municipal and central land institutions. o Interoperable, web-based LIS; o Strengthening of the NSDI; o Designing a systematic land rights registration approach; o Investing in education on land tenure management at the central and local level • In the fifth year, PROCASEF is deploying land offices in 138 municipalities • Focus on rural coverage • 469,465 TAs have been registered as of December 2025	530,000 TAs by July 2026. Municipal land offices deployed in 25 percent of Senegal's municipalities LIS fully functional
AF	• Intensifying systematic registrations in the 138 municipalities already supported and expanding coverage to 60 additional municipalities. • Both rural and urban coverage • Support a structured mechanism to professionalize and sustain municipal land administration • Establish a legal and technical national Helpdesk to support Municipal Land Office Agents • Support the development of a comprehensive, long-term vision for land sector modernization in Senegal through preparation of a 15-year National Land Program (*Programme National Foncier*, NLP).	270,000 additional TAs Municipal land offices deployed in 198 municipalities NLP approved
Parent project + AF US$120 million	800,000 TAs 2,100,000 household members whose land rights are registered 35 percent of Senegal covered 198 municipalities 179 municipal land offices built or renovated	

13. **The Results Framework has been revised to better align with Corporate Scorecard Indicators.** Specifically, the project is expected to contribute significantly to job creation (including for youth and women) and the use of digitally enabled services. The majority of the indicators' targets have also been revised upward to match the level of ambition of the AF.
    a. **In addition, there is a need to include a results-based approach at this stage in the project by linking disbursements to independently verified outputs.** The team has therefore considered adding three intermediate indicators that have been tagged as Performance Based Conditions (PBCs) to create strong incentives for timely delivery and accountability. This results-based approach has proved particularly effective in similar types of World Bank projects, fostering a results-oriented implementation framework within the implementation agencies. The

[12] IPCC, 2019: Summary for Policymakers. In: Climate Change and Land: an IPCC special report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems [P.R. Shukla and al.]. In press.
[13] Quan, J., & Dyer, N. (2008). Climate change and land tenure. The implications of climate change for land tenure and land policy.

three PBCs that have been added under Components 1 and 3 relate to: (i) the creation of an Operational helpdesk to provide legal, technical and IT support to municipalities (PBC 1 - Operational helpdesk for legal and IT support to municipalities), and (ii) the development of the NLP by the Recipient (PBC 2 - National Land Program (NLP) has been prepared and validated at a technical level by the Beneficiary and PBC 3 - NLP has been approved by the Recipient). Building on the World Bank's long-term engagement in Senegal's rural land sector, the PBCs were developed through detailed analysis of existing land registration and administrative data, experience under the PROCASEF, and policy dialogue with the government. Despite high-level government commitment, full stakeholder consensus has not yet been achieved on the NLP, and strong political leadership will be required to agree on this national level, strategic document that will enable the implementation of key pending reforms. The NLP will be addressing pending institutional, technical and legal constraints preventing rapid national coverage and private investment, while enabling a sustainable and rational management of natural resources contributing to climate change adaptation and mitigation (specifically tackling the existing issues related to agribusiness). The three PBCs are carefully designed to address critical bottlenecks holding back the overall efficiency of land administration systems and incentivize reforms needed to facilitate the strengthening of land Institutions and geospatial infrastructure (Component 1) and further expand land registration coverage, digitize land administration systems, and sustain policy dialogue, training, and innovation by developing a NLP (Component 3). Higher funding amounts were allocated to the PBC that is expected to be more difficult to achieve, and the amounts have also been calibrated to ensure the flow of funds.

14. **The development of this comprehensive, long-term vision for land sector reform in Senegal through preparation of a 15-year NLP** will include funding for analytical work and workshops to ensure an inclusive design process for the NLP, involving relevant government agencies, CSOs, private sector representatives, and local elected officials. The AF will also help deepen the dialogue with the relevant stakeholders on the modalities to simplify and accelerate the conversion of land use rights into "real land rights" for industrial and commercial entities, in order to avoid a return to informality, formalize a market for land use rights and help increase domestic/fiscal resource mobilization. In urban and peri-urban areas, the limited formal land market makes it difficult for investors to secure appropriate building sites, particularly in the agro-industrial sector. The team will also explore all synergies with the ESRP, specifically as it relates to the fiscal potential of the cadaster and modalities to leverage the cadaster for property tax and other forms of land and property taxation.

15. **The AF is aligned with the World Bank Maximizing Finance Development approach**. The private investment generated through the project is counted towards Private Capital Enabling (PCE). Components 1 and 2 are verified MFD-E as they support the overall efficiency of land administration services by supporting essential legal, regulatory, and technological reforms to enable nationwide land rights registration that paves the way to securing land transactions both in urban and rural areas, aiming at facilitating private investment, particularly in the agribusiness sector. Under Component 2, the project will implement a solution for the conversion of land use rights into real rights for the benefit of private companies and residential plots in certain municipalities. The overall objective of Component 2 is to strengthen land tenure security by supporting municipalities to systematically register land rights. These activities have strong potential to catalyze private investments (e.g from agribusinesses, resident plots, including FDI). "Household members whose land rights are officially validated by an occupancy title" is tagged as PCE non-monetary Result Indicators as it will measure the occupancy titles registered through project support thus leading to private capital enabling. The volume of private investment expected under this indicator has been estimated based on the assumption that each newly certified record will induce an additional US$150 per year[14] in farm investment, including

[14] Drawing on evidence from countries in the same region, such as Benin and Burkina Faso—where certification has been shown to increase on-farm investment by 20–40 percent (Goldstein et al., 2018; Bambio & Bouayad Agha, 2018), it is assumed that each newly certified record will induce an additional US$150 per year in farm investment, including inputs, tree planting, and soil conservation.

inputs, tree planting, and soil conservation contributing to climate change adaptation and mitigation (Annex 2). With 707,000 additional records for the AF, this is expected to generate US$106,050,000 million per year by 2029. The project has been tagged as MFD-EP and PCE.

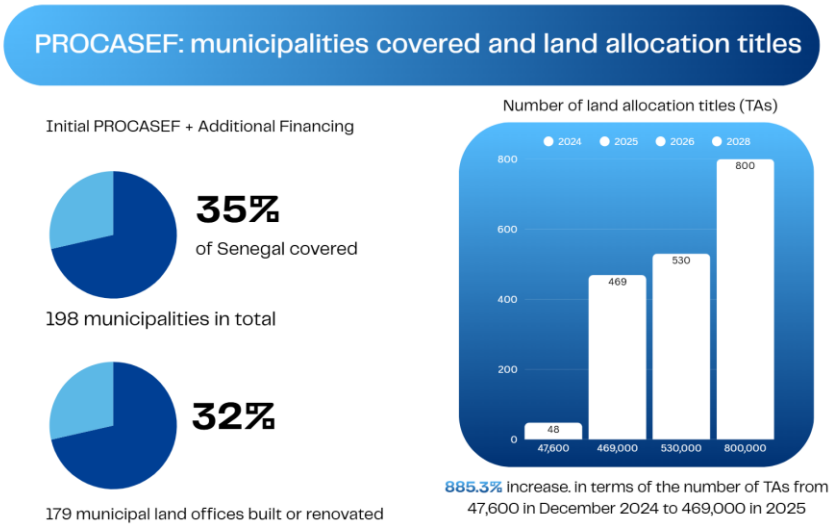
16. **Eligibility Criteria for AF are met:** (i) Progress towards the PDO and overall implementation ratings have been "Satisfactory" over the past 12 months; (ii) proposed changes are consistent with the PDO, the Country Partnership Framework FY26-34 (CPF)[15], and the ToC; and (iii) the Government of Senegal has demonstrated strong commitment to scaling up the project and strengthening land administration capacity. The parent project complies with audit, Financial Management (FM), and safeguard requirements.

II. DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONAL FINANCING

Proposed changes

17. **The main expected result is an increase in the number of land allocation titles in the SIFCOM (Municipal Land Information System) from 530,000 to 800,000 issued by 198 municipalities before December 2028.**

Infographic 1: Number of municipalities covered by PROCASEF and land allocation titles (TAs)



18. The project will continue to be structured around five components:
    a. ***Component 1: Strengthening land institutions and investing in geospatial infrastructure (US$45.90 million equivalent of which AF is US$12.75 million).*** This involves (i) expanding the construction and rehabilitation of land offices, prioritizing smaller-scale models with the participation of municipalities; (ii) consolidating the capacity of land offices to provide reliable and sustainable land services locally, notably through the establishment of a legal and technological helpdesk to assist with compliance with procedures and the use of SIFCOM; (iii) institutionalizing SIFCOM, expanding its functionalities, and ensuring its security, completeness, and interoperability; and (iv) strengthening the spatial data infrastructure related to the land sector and to ensure a viable economic model for the Continuous Operating Reference Stations (CORS) station network.
    b. ***Component 2: Empowering Project-Supported Municipalities to Carry Out Systematic Land Registration Operations (US$51.27 million equivalent of which AF is US$17.50 million).*** This component aims to increase the

[15] The new CPF for 2025–2033 is currently under preparation, with consultations planned for early 2025 and Board discussion expected in May 2025

production of TAs in the first 138 municipalities and in 60 new municipalities, representing a target of 35 percent of Senegal's municipalities (see Infographic 1). PROCASEF will develop a digitized review of deliberations by the prefectural body with a view to fully digitizing any TA, including titles issued before PROCASEF. Two new activities will enable (i) the review of deliberations carried out before PROCASEF for their integration into SIFCOM; and (ii) the implementation, within the framework of the PRES, of a solution for the accelerated conversion of land use rights into real rights for the benefit of private companies and residential plots in certain municipalities. The increase in digitally stored TAs is meant to decrease de-forestation and increase investments in climate-resilient land uses (see Annex 2). Particular attention will be given to the effective inclusion of women on TAs, including in collective or family-based allocations, in line with the applicable regulatory framework, and to ensuring that land registration operations reflect actual land use and occupancy rather than solely household or lineage representation. The technical support provided to municipalities under Component 2 will include specific assistance to ensure that women and other vulnerable groups are included in access to TAs. Support will be provided at the municipal level to include a gender focal point in the expanded Land Commissions.

c. ***Component 3: Sustaining Long-Term Policy Dialogue, Scaling Up Training and Innovation in the Lan Sector (US$12.27 million equivalent of which AF is US$5.10 million).*** This component provides resources (i) to support research on land issues, contribute to the dialogue on land reform, and prepare the NLP that will contribute to both climate change mitigation and adaptation in the medium and long term; and (ii) to existing training institutions to professionalize land-related professions. It also provides support to the AMS land unit and to Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) and CSOs involved in promoting land tenure security and women's land rights. Gender-responsive training for land operators and land agents will be systematically integrated into capacity-building activities under this component, with a view to ensuring women's effective inclusion in TAs.
d. ***Component 4: Program Coordination, Monitoring, and Knowledge Management (US$10.58 million equivalent of which AF is US$4.67 million).*** Remains unchanged.
e. ***Component 5: Contingent Emergency Response Component (US$0.00 million).*** Remains unchanged.

Table 2: Project Components and Costs Before and after AF

Components and sub-components	Parent Project (US$, million)	Proposed AF (US$, million)	Total Parent + AF (US$, million)
Component 1: Strengthening land institutions and investing in geospatial infrastructure	**33.15**	**12.75**	**45.90**
Sub-component 1.1: Strengthening public sector capacity for improved land administration service delivery	21.41	7.25	28.66
▪ *Construction of land offices (construction, control and audit of the works)*	19.66	6.51	26.17
▪ *Equipment and connectivity (office furniture and fittings, IT equipment, electricity, internet)*	0.30	0.74	1.04
▪ *Convention with the State technical services*	1.32		1.32
▪ *Environmental safeguard*	0.13		0.13
Sub-component 1.2: Facilitating digital transformation of land administration	5.04	4.50	9.54
▪ *LIS development, deployment and functional adaptation / digitalization*	5.04	1.50	6.54
▪ *Institutionalizing SIFCOM*	n/a	0.25	0.25
▪ *Interoperability with SGF*	n/a	0.75	0.75
▪ *Consolidating the capacity of land offices through a legal and technological Helpdesk*	n/a	2.00	2.00
Sub-component 1.3: Strengthening the NSDI	6.70	1.00	7.70

Components and sub-components	Parent Project (US$, million)	Proposed AF (US$, million)	Total Parent + AF (US$, million)
▪ *Acquisition of satellite and aerial imagery covering the project municipalities*	3.36	n/a	3.36
▪ *Modernization and densification of the geodetic network (CORS stations)*	3.20		3.20
▪ *Economic model for CORS stations*	n/a	0.10	0.10
▪ *Strengthening the spatial data infrastructure (IDS) (convention with SEN NUM)*	0.14	0.90	1.04
Component 2: Empowering project-supported municipalities in carrying out systematic land registration operations	**33.77**	**17.5**	**51.27**
▪ *Collection and preparation of geospatial and land tenure data*	**0.36**	**n/a**	**0.36**
▪ *Registration of land use rights and issuance of land occupancy titles (technical assistance, contracts with land operators)*[16]	**32.74**	**13.0**	**45.74**
▪ *Strengthening of local land conflict resolution mechanisms (gender and social safeguards)*	0.60	0.25	0.85
▪ *Operational support to land offices (ongoing support and standardization of existing deliberations) and implementation of operational agreements*	0.07	0.75	0.82
▪ *Monitoring, supervision and oversight of municipal land administration*	n/a	0.50	0.50
▪ *Support to the valorization of land occupancy titles*	n/a	3.00	3.00
Component 3: Sustaining long-term policy dialogue, scaling-up training and innovation in the land sector	**7.16**	**5.10**	**12.27**
Sub-component 3.1: Promoting research and dialogue on land tenure governance innovations	1.63	4.30	5.93
▪ *Creation of National Land Observatory (Observatoire National du Foncier, ONF)*	0.01	n/a	0.01
▪ *Support to strengthening multi-stakeholder dialogue on land governance, and to the promotion of and innovation in land governance (contract with the Voluntary Guidelines Implementation Steering Committee (Comité de Pilotage des Directives Volontaires, COPIL)*	0.34	0.26	0.60
▪ *Implementation of the AMS agreement (Association of Mayors of Senegal)*	0.29	0.28	0.57
▪ *Information, awareness-raising and mobilization of stakeholders (cross-cutting contracts with Senegal Framework for Action on Land (Cadre de Réflexion et d'Action sur le Foncier au Sénégal, CRAFS) and AJS)*	0.96	0.23	1.19
Convention	0.02		0.02
▪ *Support to the preparation of the NLP*	n/a	3.00	3.00
▪ *Impact analysis and evaluation unit*	n/a	0.53	0.53
Sub-component 3.2: Supporting the development of training on land tenure	5.4	0.80	6.21
▪ *Short term training of technical land administration staff (conventions Economy High School of Dakar Cheikh Anta Diop University (École Supérieure d'Économie Appliquée de l'Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar, ESEA and UIDT)*	1.18	0.08	1.27
▪ *Medium-term training of stakeholders involved in land registration operations (Prefectures, land commissions, land office staff and Land Security Support*	0.11	0.22	0.33

[16] The monitoring of land operations will take into account the quality and inclusiveness of land registration outcomes, in line with the project's objectives on gender equity and inclusion.

Components and sub-components	Parent Project (US$, million)	Proposed AF (US$, million)	Total Parent + AF (US$, million)
Technical Committees (Comités Techniques d'Appui à la Sécurisation Foncière, CTASF) members			
▪ *Support the development of a university curriculum (long term)*	0.01		0.01
▪ *Specific training for partners and project implementation teams*	2.28		2.28
▪ *Support to mobilization, information/awareness-raising and training of local stakeholders (in collaboration with CRAFS)*	1.83	0.05	2.33
▪ *Consultant fees for training activities*	0.12		0.12
▪ *Quarterly supervision missions to oversee component activities*	0.01		0.01
Component 4: Program Coordination, Monitoring, and Knowledge Management	**5.91**	**4.67**	**10.58**
▪ *Coordination*	0.13	4.40	0.13
▪ *Communication*	0.45		0.45
▪ *Monitoring and evaluation*	0.90		0.90
▪ *Knowledge management*	0.50		0.50
▪ *Capacity strengthening of project staff and partners*	0.05		0.05
▪ *Salaries, operating costs and equipment*	3.87		3.87
▪ *Institutional support to DODP*	-	0.27	0.27
Component 5: Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)	**0**		**0**
Total costs	**80**	**40**	**120**

19. **Moreover, the proposed restructuring includes several updates to the Theory of Change (ToC) and Results Framework (RF), by adding intermediate indicators to measure the project's contribution to the Corporate Scorecard Indicators (CRIs) related to jobs and digital services and by adding three PBCs. All end targets have been extended to match with the newly established closing date.**

20. **As per Table 3 below, the following two new jobs indicators/sub-indicators and four new indicators related to digital services have been added, as well as three new intermediate indicators.** Specifically, a new intermediate indicator "New or better jobs created as a result of the project (Number)" has been added together with one sub-indicator that disaggregates the project's impacts on new or better jobs created for women. Moreover, a new digital services intermediate indicator "People using digitally enabled services (Number)" has been added, together with two sub-indicators disaggregating the project's impacts on (i) youth as defined by the United Nations, i.e., ages 15-24 using digitally enabled services and (ii) women. An intermediate indicator related to digital services, "Connections to digital services as a result of the project (Number)", has also been added. In addition, one intermediate climate indicator, "A module related to the mapping of forests and protected areas has been added in the LIS (Number)" and one intermediate indicator, "Draft decree establishing a structure for ensuring the sustainability of the project's investments (Number)" have been added.

21. **Secondly, the targets for four PDO level indicators and seven intermediate indicators have been revised upward to match the ambition of the AF and strengthen alignment with project activities moving forward.** As such, the PDO indicator measuring the number of "Occupancy titles with NICAD registered in LIS with project support" has been

revised upward, from 530,000 to 800,000 and the disaggregated gender indicator target for this PDO indicator, "Occupancy titles registered through project support in the name of a woman, or a group including a woman" has also been adjusted from 158,000 to 280,000. Similarly, the target for the PDO indicator and the gender disaggregated sub-indicator that measures the number of "Household members whose land rights are officially validated by an occupancy title", has been revised upward, from 1,393,000 to 2,100,000, and from 417,900 to 735,000 respectively. For the intermediate indicators, the following targets have been revised upward: (i) "Municipal Land Offices equipped and operational with LIS access" – the target has been revised from 120 to 171; (ii) "Participants trained on land tenure management through project support" – target has been revised to 15,600 from 10,900 and its sub-indicator, "Participants trained on land tenure management through project support – female" – has its target revised to 5,400 from 3,270; (iii) "Plots mapped with NICAD recorded in LIS with project support" – target has been adjusted to 800,000 from 530,000; (iv) "Information, consultation, and awareness campaigns" – target went from 635 to 900 and for the gender disaggregated sub-indicator, "Information campaigns on women's property rights" – the target is now 200 (revised upward from 136); and (v) "Women beneficiaries of information campaigns on women's property rights" – the target **has** been revised upward to 17,200 from 12,000.

22. **Thirdly, three new intermediate indicators have been added and tagged as PBCs:**
    b. **PBC 1: Operational helpdesk for legal and IT support to municipalities (Number) (US$2 million)** – The helpdesk will offer training and assistance in technical, legal, and social areas of land administration, ensuring prompt and consistent support, faster complaint resolution, and improved user satisfaction and productivity (under Component 1)
    c. **PBC 2: National Land Program (NLP) has been prepared and validated at a technical level by the Beneficiary (Number) (US$1.5 million) and**
    d. **PBC 3: NLP has been approved by the Recipient (Number) (US$1.5 million).** The NLP reflects the government's commitment to implementing its national land tenure policy aiming at providing secure land rights for all segments of the Senegalese population and at promoting investments. These objectives will be achieved by scaling-up land registration efforts nationwide (under Component 3). The phased approach used for this deliverable and reflected in the two dedicated PBCs associated with the NLP considers the intense consultation process that will be required to first of all gather the stakeholder consensus on a NLP and secondly the strong political leadership that will be required to approve this strategic document.

Table 3. Proposed Revisions to the Results Framework

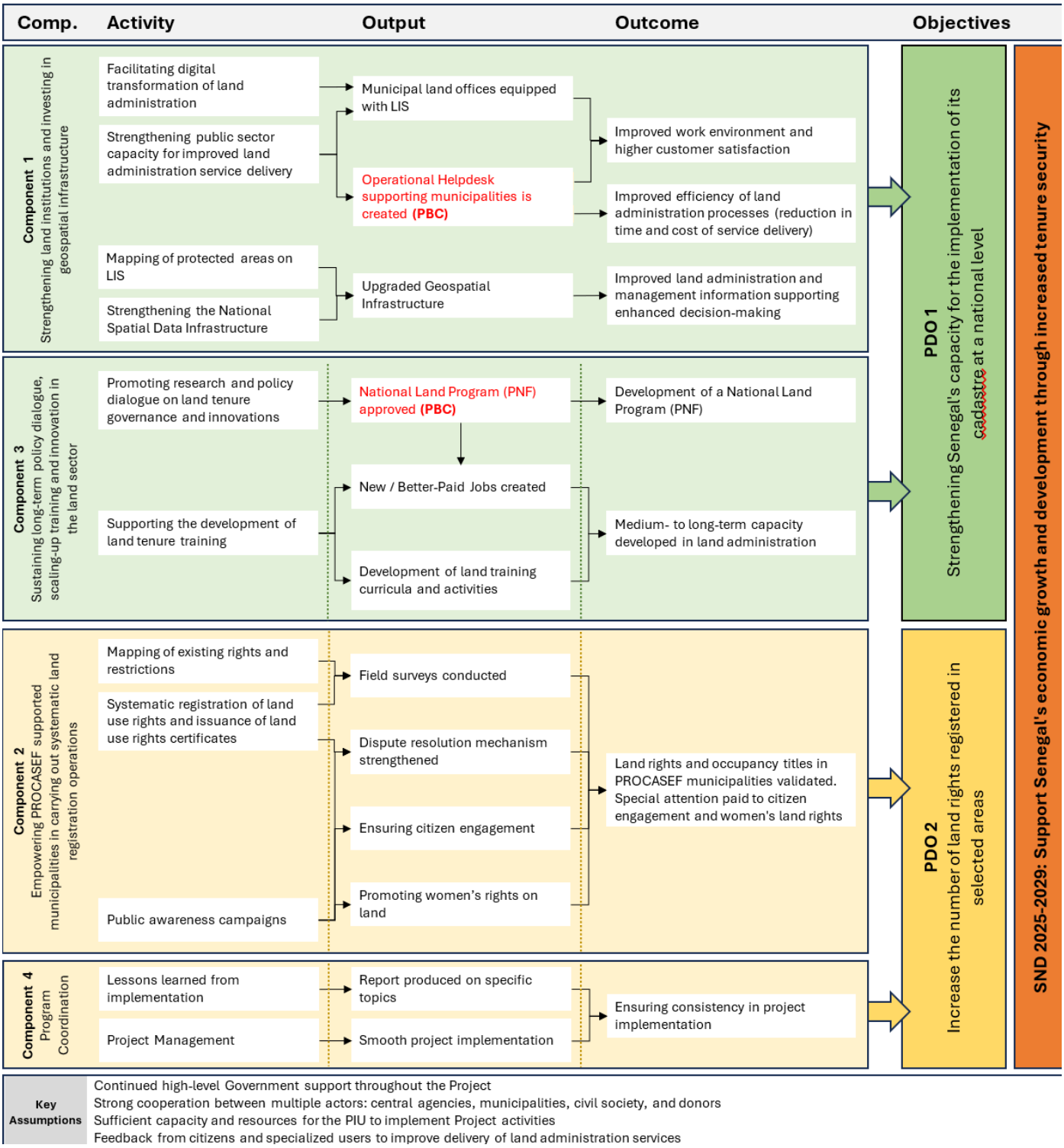
A.	New Indicator Name	Target	Justification
1	People using digitally enabled services (enhanced services) (Number)	10,000	This indicator measures the total number of individuals and/or businesses that have used the project's enhanced digital services, including SIFCOM, at least once during the reporting period. Usage is counted when an authenticated user performs an action within the system (viewing, entering, submitting, or processing a file). This indicator is aligned with the Corporate Scorecard for Digital Services.
2	People using digitally enabled services (enhanced services) – Females (Number)	3,000	This indicator measures the total number of females that have used the project's enhanced digital services, including SIFCOM, at least once during the reporting period. Usage is counted when an authenticated user performs an action within the system (viewing, entering, submitting, or processing a file). This indicator is aligned with the Corporate Scorecard for Digital Services.

A.	New Indicator Name	Target	Justification
3	People using digitally enabled services (enhanced services) – Youth (Number)	2,000	This indicator measures the total number of youth that have used the project's enhanced digital services, including SIFCOM, at least once during the reporting period. Usage is counted when an authenticated user performs an action within the system (viewing, entering, submitting, or processing a file). This indicator is aligned with the Corporate Scorecard for Digital Services.
4	Connections to digital services as a result of the project (Number)	1,000,000	This indicator measures the number of connections (sessions) to digital services as SIFCOM, Geo-Senegal, websites.
5	Draft Decree establishing a structure for ensuring the sustainability of the project's investments (Number)	1	This indicator measures that a Decree establishing the structure for ensuring the sustainability of the project's investments has been drafted.
6	A module related to the mapping of forests and protected areas has been added in the LIS (Number)	1	This indicator measures the establishment of a dedicated module (layer) in the LIS for mapping the forests and protected areas in the areas of intervention of the project.
7	New or better-paid jobs created as a result of the project (Number)	3,500	Added and tagged to Jobs Corporate Scorecard indicator to enable Corporate Scorecard reporting on Jobs. This indicator measures the number of jobs created or improved with support from the project. Eligible jobs may result from either the project's direct or indirect effects.
8	New or better-paid jobs created for women as a result of the project (Number)	1,050	Added and tagged to Jobs and Gender Corporate Scorecard indicators to enable Corporate Scorecard reporting on Jobs and Gender. This indicator measures the number of jobs created or improved for women with support from the project. Eligible jobs may result from either the project's direct or indirect effects.
A.1.	**New Indicator Name – tagged as PBC**		
PBC1	Operational helpdesk to provide legal and IT support to municipalities (Number)	1	This indicator measures the establishment of a helpdesk for municipalities. The helpdesk will provide support and training on technical, legal, and social aspects of land administration.
PBC2	The NLP has been prepared and validated at a technical level by the Recipient (Number)	1	This indicator measures the finalization and validation at a technical level of the NLP document by the recipient.
PBC3	The NLP has been approved by the Recipient (Number)	1	This indicator measures the official adoption of the NLP document by the Recipient.
B.	**Revised targets – PDO indicators**	**Existing Target**	**New Target**
9	Occupancy titles with NICAD registered in LIS with project support (Number)	530,000	800,000
10	Occupancy titles registered through project support in the name of a woman, or a group including a woman (Number)	158,000	280,000
11	Household members whose land rights are officially validated by an occupancy title (Number)	1,393,000	2,100,000
12	Women households members whose land rights are officially validated by an occupancy title (Number)	417,900	735,000
B.1	**Revised targets – Intermediate Indicators**		
13	Municipal Land Offices equipped and operational with LIS access (Number)	120	171

A.	New Indicator Name	Target	Justification
14	Participants trained on land tenure management through project support (Number)	10,900	15,600
15	Participants trained on land tenure management through project support – female (Number)	3,270	5,400
16	Plots mapped with NICAD recorded in LIS with project support (Number)	530,000	800,000
17	Information, consultation, and awareness campaigns (Number)	635	900
18	Information campaigns on women's property rights (Number)	136	200
19	Women beneficiaries of information campaigns on women's property rights (Number)	12,000	17,200

23. The revised Theory of Change (ToC) showing how the project components contribute to the PDO and higher-level objectives of the SND 2025-2029, is presented below. Key Assumptions are also included in the Theory of Change.

Table 4: Theory of Change



Implementation arrangements

24. **The implementation arrangements of the parent project have proven effective and will be maintained under the AF.** The Ministry of Finance and Budget (*Ministère des Finances et du Budget*, MFB) serves as the implementing agency. Given the multi-sectoral scope and nature of land activities, various other ministries, government agencies at the local, regional and national levels, mayors, NGOs and CSOs, private sector, notaries and surveyors are also involved in implementation.

25. **The project's coordination and management structure is based on three main bodies:** the Project Steering Committee (*Comité de Pilotage,* PSC), the PIU at the central level (Coordination and Formulation Unit - *Unité de Coordination et de Gestion*, PROCASEF) and five RIUs. The PSC was established by decree in January 2020 and provides strategic oversight to the project. The PSC is chaired by the *Secrétariat General* (SG) of the MFB or his representative, and includes representatives of the Ministries of Local Governments and Land Use Planning, of Interior, of Agriculture and Rural Equipment, of Livestock, of Urbanization, of Economy and Planning, of Environment and Sustainable Development; of the AMS, National Land Use Planning Agency (*Agence Nationale pour l'Aménagement du Territoire,* ANAT*),* National Agency for Investments Promotion, *L'Agence Nationale chargée de la Promotion de l'Investissement et des Grands Travaux*, APIX), COPIL, NGOs and CSOs NPLG, the private sector organizations, notaries and surveyors organizations. The PROCASEF PIU is based within the MFB and manages the project's day-to-day activities, including developing and maintaining the procurement plan, procuring goods and services, ensuring timely disbursements, managing the project account, financial reporting, and M&E. The PIU also supports national land policy dialogue by supporting the government's land agenda with analytical skills and prospective evaluation capacities, conduct analytical work on the land sector, and on this basis arrange national debates on land policies aiming at decisions to update the land legal framework. Five RIUs located in the main cities of the project areas (Thiès, Saint Louis, Fatick, Ziguinchor, Tambacounda) support the PIU with regional level implementation. The PIU and RIUs will strengthen the role and effectiveness of social and gender expertise, to ensure that gender considerations are systematically integrated into land registration processes, the provision of information and the consideration of beneficiaries' concerns are well executed. The PIU and RIUs will also ensure the supervision of capacity building activities, and engagement with municipalities and service providers.

III. KEY RISKS

26. **The project overall risk is rated as Substantial. Below is an explanation of the most relevant risks and mitigation measures.**

27. **Political and Governance:** The project enjoys a high degree of government commitment, including the personal commitment of the President of Senegal and the Prime Minister, to develop a nationwide cadaster. The project benefits could be higher with improved policy and if certain actions are taken e.g. greater adoption of the Senegal's Development Strategy "Senegal Vision 2050"and the signing of appropriate decrees to create the right enabling environment conditions to support the PDO. However, given Government commitments and the efforts of the project to support the ongoing policy dialogue, the residual risk can be considered **Low**.

28. **Macroeconomic:** Macroeconomic risk is currently rated **Substantial,** driven by fiscal constraints and rising debt service obligations in Senegal. In this context, the government has adopted a cautious approach to public spending, approving new projects gradually and setting sector-specific budget ceilings in the initial Finance Law.

29. **Sector Strategies and Policies:** The government is keen to implement new tools and approaches to improve the land tenure management within the legal framework and in the "Vision Senegal 2050[17]", the government shows a clear commitment to improving security of tenure and recognizing user and occupancy rights and to see them evolve towards the status of real rights through a gradual approach. Furthermore, in light of the strong results achieved thus far, the project has generated high-level political momentum, as evidenced by several statements from the Presidency and the Prime Minister's Office. Therefore, the residual risk is rated as **Moderate.**

30. **Technical Design:** The technical design of the project has been developed in consultation with key stakeholders and independent experts and builds on lessons learned from the parent project. Therefore, the residual risk is rated as **Substantial.**

31. **Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability:** The project has planned significant investments around capacity building. Strengthening municipal team capacities remains a top priority, as the sustainability of project investments largely depends on the ability of mayors and land office staff to deliver reliable land management services and provide essential guidance to users. Continued investments in training and advisory support are therefore justified. However, at the project team level, both the PIU's central team and the URMs have made significant improvements over the five-year implementation period of the parent project to their own capacities through on-the-job experience. Consequently, the residual risk has been reduced to **Substantial.**

32. **Environmental and Social:** The social risk rating is rated as substantial due to the high incidence of land-related social conflicts, which at times has turned violent in Senegal. Reducing land-related social conflicts and facilitating greater social cohesion emanating from greater tenure security is a major expected project benefit. The social risk will be mitigated by adopting a participatory approach and citizen engagement under Component 2 and wide-reaching stakeholder consultations and a vast awareness and training program supported by CSOs under Component 3. Additionally, the project has set up a Grievance Mechanism (GM) to ensure that any complaints related to project related activities are immediately captured and responded to. While these measures will be taken, the social risk should be considered high given the current social circumstances and the delicate nature of land issues in Senegal. As a result, the combined residual Environmental and Social risk is rated as **Substantial**.

IV. APPRAISAL SUMMARY

A. Economic and Financial Analysis

33. **The estimated Net Present Value (NPV) and Internal Rate of Return (IRR) for the total investment of US$120 million are US$11.7 million and 14.1 percent respectively.** Since the NPV is greater than zero and the IRR is greater than the underlying discount rate of 10 percent, the investment can be considered economically sound. This economic analysis for this investment is driven by the analysis done for the parent project while adding planned investments and expected benefits from the AF. The methodology and key assumptions for Components 1 and 2, which drove the quantitative benefits, have been maintained. Minor adjustments made to original projections are grounded in the parent project's implementation results leaning towards a conservative assessment of the NPV and IRR. In addition to these quantified benefits, the total investment has other qualitative benefits, such as improved tenure security, reduced social tensions and conflict driven by unclear land rights, improved business climate (particularly for the agriculture sector). The AF is also expected to create 3,500 direct jobs, of which 1,050 will benefit women. Indirectd

[17] SND_2025_2029_SENEGAL_2050

Indirect jobs could be created in different sectors of the economy e.g. overall improved business climate, construction in peri-urban, and access to finance.

B. Technical

34. **The PDO of the parent project remains highly relevant and has not been revised.** The AF is fully aligned with the existing PROCASEF components and sub-components, and no new activities will be introduced. However, the scope of the project will expand to include urban and peri-urban areas, rather than focusing solely on rural land as in the early years of implementation. The project will also prioritize securing land tenure for the private sector, with the aim of encouraging investment and supporting job creation. The project will continue to pay special attention to the registration of women's land rights, drawing on lessons learned from the initial phase of PROCASEF, the contributions of the Senegal Gender and Land Promotion Trust Fund—supported by the Canadian Embassy in Dakar—and the analytical work conducted by GIL.

35. **Based on strong results from the initial phase, the project has generated high-level political momentum, as evidenced by several statements from the Presidency and the Prime Minister's Office.** Local demand has also grown significantly: municipalities already partially covered are seeking full coverage of all land parcels within their territory, while those that have not yet benefited—both rural and urban—are pressing to receive the same large-scale land registration services and support for strengthening land management capacities.

36. **To respond to this increased demand and to capitalize on shared interests of various economic sectors in securing nationwide land registration, the proposed AF will ensure the continued rollout of cadastral operations.** This scale-up will allow the project to simultaneously meet increasing demand and extend its results both within and beyond the project area.

37. **Furthermore, the AF will support the intensification of land rights registration in the 138 current municipalities and allow for expansion to a limited number of new municipalities.** The AF will also provide time and resources to support the design of the NLP that could form the basis for a longer-term World Bank engagement in the Senegalese land sector.

C. Financial Management

38. **An assessment of the FM arrangements** was conducted in accordance with the Policy and Directives for IPF operations and the World Bank Guidance on FM in World Bank IPF Operations issued on September 7, 2021. The objective of the assessment was to determine whether the FM arrangements in place are acceptable for AF activities. The PDO remains the same as the parent project, and the PIU will continue to ensure the FM role. The FM arrangements for this AF will be the same as those under the parent project and the current FM dispositive at the PIU level is satisfactory. In fact, this rating was provided in the last ISR in December 2025. However, AF includes PBC, and this was not predicted in the financial and administrative manual of the project and in the scope of work of the external auditor but an Independent Verification Agent (IVA) with experience satisfactory for the World Bank is designated. As part of the PIM, the manual of procedures will need to be updated and finalized one month after effectiveness to include the disbursement arrangements of the PBC and the procedures of the verification of the achievement of these PBCs. The Terms of reference (ToR) of the external auditor should be extended to AF activities.

39. **These changes also should be noted in the disbursements arrangements[18]:** Consolidating the capacity of land offices through a legal and technological Helpdesk through the Sub-component 1.2 and Support to the preparation and approval of the National Land Program (NLP) under Sub-component 3.1 will be made against achievement of PBCs targets. Disbursement against indicators will be made based on periodical reports prepared and submitted to the IVA with necessary documentation assuring that disbursement conditions have been satisfied. The PIU would need to achieve all the conditions related to PBCs to be able to disburse under category 2. Partial achievements of PBCs will not be taken into consideration for disbursements. The World Bank will receive the PBC assessment reports and will advise on the amount to be reimbursed to the Designated Account (DA) of the project.

40. **To strengthen the FM dispositive these measures should be taken**: (i) Update the financial and accounting manual to include the PBC specificities; (ii) Update the external auditor's mandate to extend the scope of their work to include the activities of the AF and request an opinion on compliance with the disbursement terms and conditions under the PBC; (iii) as per the Financial Agreement, no later than three (3) months after the Effective Date, the terms of reference of the external auditor will be updated.

41. **The conclusion of the assessment is that the FM arrangements is adequate** for the proposed AF and satisfy the World Bank's minimum requirements under World Bank Policy and Directive on Investment Project Financing (IPF) effective in 2017 however the above mitigated measures should be implemented to maintain the risk moderate and strengthen the FM dispositive.

42. **Senegal is committed to using FundsChain, an innovative blockchain-based platform designed and provided by the World Bank Group to provide end-to-end traceability of funds flow**. FundsChain supports real-time disbursement tracking, automated Statement of Expenditure (SOE) reporting, and improved operational efficiency at no cost to the Recipient. This platform offers secure, real-time visibility into disbursement transactions, strengthening fiduciary oversight and transparency. This AF will be onboarded to the platform, and to support adoption, the PCU will receive appropriate training and capacity-building assistance. More details about the adoption of the FundsChain platform will be outlined in the Project Operation Manual (POM).

D. Procurement

43. **Procurement will be carried out in accordance with the World Bank's "Procurement Regulations for IPF Borrowers" (Procurement Regulations) dated September 2025, under the "New Procurement Framework (NPF)", as well as the "Guidelines on Preventing and Combating Fraud and Corruption in Projects Financed by IBRD Loans and IDA Credits and Grants", dated July 1, 2016, and other provisions stipulated in the Financing Agreement.** PROCASEF, as well as bidders and service providers such as suppliers, contractors, and consultants, must adhere to the highest ethical standards during the procurement and execution of contracts financed under the project, in accordance with Annex IV of the Procurement Regulations.

44. **The Recipient has updated the Project Procurement Strategy for Development (PPSD), which describes how procurement activities will support project operations to achieve the PDO and ensure value for money**. Various actors are involved in the procurement process, including the Central Directorate of Public Procurement (DCMP) responsible for control, the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (ARCOP), procuring entities, and the private sector. An agreement has been reached to allow DCMP to apply review only for the World Bank's post-review contracts. PROCASEF will continue assuming fiduciary responsibilities (procurement) and reporting obligations to the

[18] As per the Financial Agreement, the eligible expenditures for the PBCs include: Goods, works, non-consulting services, consulting services, Operating Costs and Training for the Project.

World Bank. The Procurement Plan has been prepared and the last details are currently being agreed upon and finalized with the Recipient. The agency has a Procurement Specialist supported by a Procurement Assistant. The procurement performance rating was assessed during the latest supervision mission as "Satisfactory", with a risk level rated as "Moderate".

45. The project has Administrative, Financial, Accounting, Procurement, and Technical Implementation Manuals, the latter describing the actions to be undertaken for procurement and contract execution.

Legal Operational Policies

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

E. Environmental & Social

46. The project's overall Environmental and Social (E&S) risk rating is substantial. Potential environmental impacts are generally site-specific and reversible, with overall positive outcomes expected. Upgrade of IT equipment and civil works under Component 1, including expansion, rehabilitation, or construction of land offices, may generate dust, noise, minor vegetation clearance, waste and e-waste generation, and Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) hazards for workers, such as accidents or injuries. These activities, together with Component 2 field operations for surveying, mapping, and land registration, may also cause temporary disruptions to livelihoods, localized community safety risks, and potential economic displacement from new land-use restrictions. Land acquisition is not anticipated as civil works are expected to take place on existing public land or within current facility premises. Additional social risks stem from the modernization of land administration and land registration processes, which may exclude vulnerable groups, such as women, older people, and poorer households, due to limited access or digital literacy, while elite capture, manipulation of land records, or privacy breaches could undermine equity and trust. Component 3 activities, including policy dialogue, capacity-building, and innovation platforms, may also result in exclusion. To address these E&S risks and impacts, mitigation measures including site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP(s), Contractor-ESMP(s), Resettlement Plan(s) (RP) will be applied where required and in line with the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP)[19] disclosed as of March 11, 2026, as well as the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)[20] with the GM, and SEA/SH provisions that are already in place. These measures will ensure E&S risk/impact management is applied throughout project implementation.

Paris Alignment

47. The parent project and the AF are aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement on both mitigation and adaptation and resilience (see details in Annex 2 – Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation). The project is consistent with

[19] http://procasef.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/03/PEES-FA-PROCASEF-version-negociee.pdf
[20] http://procasef.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/03/Negociated-ESCP-AF-PROCASEF-20260311.pdf

Senegal's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), in particular in support to contributions in Agriculture and Forests, including the goal of reducing the annual deforestation rate by 25 percent until 2030[21]. The proposed AF will also support the achievement of the National Adaptation Plan for Agriculture[22] (NAP, 2025) and the National Climate Change Management Policy (PNGCC) that aim to transform Senegal into a climate-resilient country with robust adaptive capacities and mechanisms to address climate risks while promoting low carbon growth.

48. **Assessment and reduction of mitigation risks:** The Program will actively contribute to decarbonization by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing carbon sinks (afforestation). The activities under Component 1 that will lead to afforestation, reforestation, sustainable forest management, etc., are universally aligned. The mapping of forests and protected areas will enable forest cover monitoring and contribute to improved natural capital management. The protection of pastoral, fishing and forest zones supported by the project will enhance climate mitigation efforts, as registration of communal lands in forest landscapes reduces deforestation, and formalized land rights are often a prerequisite for performance-based payments in carbon related Payments for Ecosystem Services schemes. Moreover, under Component 2, the project activities will support climate change mitigation by supporting proper functioning of land administration by municipalities, as well as activities that depend on reliable land information, such as land use and urban spatial planning, investment planning, and responding to climate and natural disasters. The Program is also estimated to have a net positive emissions reductions impact through adoption of more sustainable farming and land management practices. Therefore, most activities actively contribute to climate change mitigation and any mitigation risks have been reduced to a low level.

49. **Assessment and reduction of adaptation risks:** The project is not expected to be impacted by material risks from climate hazards and actively contributes to climate resilience. The AF investments in the geodetic infrastructure and LIS will also benefit disaster planning and response. Activities under Components 1 and 2 will contribute to climate change adaptation by supporting digital land records and also considering the land tenure security measures that will help land occupants make adaptation investments, such as reforestation or climate-resilient infrastructure. The project, under Component 1, will continue to support resilient recovery in the case of climate disasters by (i) enhancing quality of data available for the monitoring of properties impacted; (ii) strengthening government institutions and facilitating access to cadastral data for disaster response and reconstruction, including support to land valuation and land use planning; and (iii) improving the relocation processes. Therefore, many activities actively contribute to climate change adaptation and any adaptation risks have been reduced to an acceptable level.

50. **Gender:** The parent project was gender-tagged. As the AF will not include major shift in the components design, actions and results indicators, the AF meets the gender tag too. To address key gender inequality, the AF will keep the parent project aim of addressing any gender barriers especially on key project components.

51. **Citizen Engagement (CE):** The parent project has shown good performance on citizen engagement mechanisms, especially in terms of undergoing extensive community outreach and participatory planning. The AF will follow the same participatory process for a strong citizen engagement and will scale up existing effective approaches for public consultation, information dissemination, and feedback collection..The principle of citizen engagement will be applied through the Land Tenure Commissions by including local and regional CSOs, women, young people, and where relevant pastoralists and fishers, with special attention to vulnerable groups (*Commission Domaniales Élargies*). The Theory of Change highlights the chain of activities particularly related to citizen engagement, platforms for dialogue and communication campaigns. More specifically, ongoing community monitoring and the implementation of satisfaction surveys assess community satisfaction in municipalities participating in PROCASEF activities. The PDO CE

[21] https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Senegal%20First/CDNSenegal%20approuv%C3%A9e-pdf-.pdf

[22] Plan national d'adaptation du secteur de l'agriculture - Senegal - FR | UNFCCC

indicator: "*Degree of satisfaction of beneficiaries with respect to land tenure services in targeted areas (Percentage)" and its gender disaggregated sub-indicator, "Degree of satisfaction of women beneficiaries with respect to land tenure services in targeted areas (Percentage)"* are measuring the beneficiaries satisfaction with respect to the project activities as they relate to land tenure services.

V. WORLD BANK GRIEVANCE REDRESS

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 GMs 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 non-compliance 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
MFD/PCE	Yes	Loan Closing Date Extension	Yes
Results	Yes	Loan Cancellations	No
Legal Covenants	Yes	Reallocations	No
Implementation Modalities	Yes	Financial Management	No
Disbursements Estimates	Yes	Procurement	No
Components	Yes	Institutional Arrangement	No
Development Objective	No	Implementation Schedule	No
Summary Description (Operation Abstract)	No		
Legal Operational Policies	No		
Conditions	No		
Disbursements Arrangements	No		
Additional Regional Institutions	No		
Clients	No		

Beneficiary Countries	No		

VII. DETAILED CHANGE(S)

COMPONENTS

Last Approved			Proposed	
Component Name	**Cost (USD)**	**Action**	**Component Name**	**Cost (USD)**
1- Strengthening land institutions and investing in geospatial infrastructure	33,160,000.00	Revised	1- To strengthen the Recipient's capacity for the implementation of its cadastre at a national level	0.00
2- Empowering Project-supported municipalities in carrying out systematic land registration operations	33,750,000.00	Revised	2- To increase the number of land rights registered in selected areas	0.00
3- Sustaining long-term policy dialogue, scaling-up training and innovation in the land sector	7,170,000.00	No Change	3- Sustaining long-term policy dialogue, scaling-up training and innovation in the land sector	7,170,000.00
4- Program Coordination, Monitoring, and Knowledge Management	5,920,000.00	No Change	4- Program Coordination, Monitoring, and Knowledge Management	5,920,000.00
5- Contingent Emergency Response Component	0.00	No Change	5- Contingent Emergency Response Component	0.00
TOTAL	**80,000,000.00**			**13,090,000.00**

COSTS & FINANCING

Private Capital Facilitation

Is this an MFD-Enabling Project (MFD-EP)? Yes 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-69070	Effective	24-Jul-2026	24-Jul-2026	24-Jul-2027	24-Nov-2027
IDA-80110	Not Effective	24-Jan-2029	24-Jan-2029		
IDA-D8410	Effective	24-Jul-2026	24-Jul-2026	24-Jul-2027	24-Nov-2027

DISBURSEMENTS

Operation Dates & Projection Details

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

Implementation Start Date	Operation Closing Date
15-Jun-2021	24-Jul-2026

Projected Date for Full Disbursement

30-Oct-2026

Expected Disbursements (in US $) (Absolute)

Year	Original Estimation at Preparation (Approval Package – 27 Jan 2022)	Revised Estimation	Actual
FY2021	0.00	0.00	0.00
FY2022	6,674,560.00	0.00	9,463,677.87
FY2023	15,150,000.00	0.00	3,111,763.53
FY2024	21,510,720.00	0.00	20,370,010.94
FY2025	20,757,280.00	0.00	18,138,675.42
FY2026	15,907,440.00	0.00	14,542,216.52
FY2027	0.00	0.00	0.00

ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL

Overview

Operation Location

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

The Additonal Financing is going to cover 60 new communes.

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

Under the Additional Financing, project activities expand to include urban and peri-urban areas, in addition to rural areas, supporting Senegal's ongoing transition toward modernized, transparent, and climate-resilient land governance. Activities span central institutions, municipal land offices, and local communities. With a population estimated at 18 million in 2023 (World Bank, 2024), Senegal urbanization has accelerated significantly, with the urban share reaching about 50.1% in 2024, driving major pressure on land, housing, and services in both urban and peri-urban areas (World Bank, 2024). This rapid growth has contributed to widespread informal settlements, tenure insecurity, and overlapping land claims, particularly where formal zoning and planning have not kept pace with demographic expansion (World Bank, 2023). In rural and peri-urban zones, customary land management remains dominant, and many households lack formal documentation, creating uneven access to secure tenure, particularly for vulnerable groups such as women, tenants, pastoralists, and low-income households (World Bank, 2021). Poverty is a key driver of land tenure insecurity in Senegal, limiting access to registration in urban, peri-urban, and rural areas. Low-income households often cannot afford fees, documentation, or travel to land offices, while limited digital literacy and awareness further exclude vulnerable groups, especially women. In urban and peri-urban zones, informal settlements and high transaction costs heighten risks of eviction and displacement.

These patterns, combined with demographic pressure, urban expansion, and mixed statutory-customary systems, create a socially complex and sensitive environment for strengthening land administration capacities. Under the parent project, 138 municipalities have initiated systematic land registration, but only about half of the land parcels have been surveyed and registered to date: this partial coverage has led to frustration among villages and neighborhoods that were not included under the parent project due to insufficient resources. The Additional Financing (AF) expands interventions into both existing municipalities and 52 new municipalities including new urban and peri-urban municipalities, representing a target of about 35% of Senegal's municipalities.

Borrower's Institutional Capacity

The existing Project Implementation Unit (PIU), housed within the Ministry of Finance and Budget (MFB), will continue to oversee implementation of the Additional Financing (AF). The PIU has experience with the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and is staffed with one Environmental Specialist, one Social Specialist, and one Gender Specialist and this team will be maintained under the AF. In addition, the four (4) E&S specialists recruited to support the project implementation at the regional level or URM/RIU level ("unite regionales de mise en oeuvre") will be maintained. The PIU with agencies such as the National Agency for Spatial Planning (ANAT) and the Directorate in charge of Environment expected to be involved in the project will receive ongoing capacity strengthening support, as needed, to continually enhance their ability to manage E&S aspects.

The E&S team will continue to work in close collaboration with the Directorate in charge of Environment ("Direction de la Reglementation Environnementale et du Controle") under the existing Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). DREC leads safeguards compliance for all projects in the country and in accordance with its governmental mission, it will periodically monitor the project's compliance with the national regulations. While DREC has experience with the World Bank's ESF, its human, material, and financial capacities are relatively limited, highlighting the need for ongoing capacity support .

Assessment

Environmental & Social Risk Classification

Environmental Risk Rating	Social Risk Rating
Moderate	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	Not Currently 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 Project's overall Environmental and Social (E&S) risk rating is substantial. Potential environmental impacts are generally site-specific and reversible, with overall positive outcomes expected. Upgrade of IT equipment and civil works under Component 1, including expansion, rehabilitation, or construction of land offices, may generate dust, noise, minor vegetation clearance, waste and e-waste generation, and occupational health and safety (OHS) hazards for workers, such as accidents or injuries. These activities, together with Component 2 field operations for surveying, mapping, and land registration, may also cause temporary disruptions to livelihoods, localized community safety risks, and potential economic displacement from new land-use restrictions. Land acquisition is not anticipated as civil works are expected to take place on existing public land or within current facility premises. Additional social risks stem from the modernization of land administration and land registration processes, which may exclude vulnerable groups, such as women, older people, and poorer households, due to limited access or digital literacy, while elite capture, manipulation of land records, or privacy breaches could undermine equity and trust. Component 3 activities, including policy dialogue, capacity-building, and innovation platforms, may also result in exclusion. To address these E&S risks and impacts, mitigation measures including site-specific ESMP(s), Contractor-ESMP(s), Resettlement Plan(s) (RP) will

be applied where required and in line with the ESCP, as well as the SEP with the grievance mechanism, and SEA/SH provisions. These measures will ensure E&S risk/impact management is applied throughout project implementation.

Last Finalized Date
10-Feb-2026

Is a common approach being considered?
No

Legal Covenants

Loan/Credit/TF	Description	Status	Action
IDA-69070	FA, Schedule 2, Section I, D, 2 (a). Notwithstanding the generality of paragraph 1 immediately above, for purposes of implementation of the first year of the Project, the Recipient shall: by no later than one (1) month after the Effective Date, prepare a draft Work Plan and Budget, in accordance with FA, Schedule 2, Section I, D, 1 (a).	Complied with	No Change
IDA-69070	FA, Schedule 2, Section IV, A. The Recipient shall have published no later than six (6) months after the Effective Date, or any later date agreed upon in writing with the Association, an amendment to Decree no. 72-1288 to allow the registration of more than one person on the occupancy title.	After delay complied with	No Change
IDA-69070	FA, Schedule 2, Section I, D.1.b, c. The Recipient shall, no later than November 30 of each year of Project implementation and after considering the comments provided by the Association, (i) furnish to the Association for its comments and approval, the draft Work Plan and Budget and, promptly thereafter, finalize the Work Plan and Budget, taking into account the Association's views and recommendations thereon; and (ii) adopt the final version of the Work Plan and Budget in the form approved by the Association not later than December 31 of said year of Project implementation.	Complied with	No Change
IDA-69070	FA, Schedule 2, Section I, C.1. No later than one (1) month after the Effective Date, the Recipient shall adopt and, as appropriate throughout Project implementation, thereafter update, in form and substance	Complied with	No Change

	satisfactory to the Association, the Project Implementation Manual, which shall contain detailed guidelines and procedures for the implementation of the Project, including inter alia (a) a Project Implementation Plan; (b) a template Municipality Performance Contract; and (c) modalities for project administration and coordination as specified in the agreement.		
IDA-69070	FA, Schedule 2, Section I.C.2. No later than six (6) months after the Effective Date, or any later date agreed upon in writing with the Association, the Recipient shall prepare and adopt an initial draft Field Land Operations Manual for the day-to-day implementation of activities under Part 2 of the Project, including modalities, responsibilities, budgeting and sequencing of land registration activities, to be finalized before the Closing Date, in form and substance satisfactory to the Association.	Complied with	No Change
IDA-69070	FA, Schedule 2, Section I, A.8. The Recipient shall: (a) no later than one (1) month from the Project's mid-term review date (namely the date of the review assessing progress in Project implementation, to be scheduled at a date to be agreed upon in writing between the Association and the Recipient and to fall approximately halfway between the Signature Date and the Closing Date), prepare a draft Institutional Sustainability Plan, under terms of reference and in form and substance satisfactory to the Association; (b) exchange views with the Association on said draft Institutional Sustainability Plan, incorporate said views as necessary and appropriate, and thereafter adopt [and publish] said plan; and (c) provide to the Association no later than sixty (60) days prior to the Closing Date, a written report on the implementation of the Institutional Sustainability Plan, as well as detailed measures and actions, as necessary and appropriate, for future implementation	Partially complied with	No Change

	thereof, all in form and substance satisfactory to the Association.		
IDA-69070	FA, Schedule 2, Section I.A, 5 (B) b. The Recipient shall no later than four (4) months after the Effective Date, or any later date agreed upon in writing with the Association, acquire, install and customize a computerized accounting software for the Project, satisfactory to the Association.	Complied with	No Change
IDA-69070	FA, Schedule 2, Section I, A, 5 (B). The Recipient shall recruit for the Project no later than four (4) months after the Effective Date, or any later date agreed upon in writing with the Association: (i) an internal auditor, (ii) an external auditor, and (iii) anaccountant; all with terms of reference, qualifications and experience satisfactory to the Association.	Complied with	No Change
IDA-69070	FA, Schedule 2, Section I, A, 5 (A) (a). The Recipient shall recruit for the Project no later than one (1) month after the Effective Date, or any later date agreed upon in writing with the Association: (i) an administrative and financial management specialist; (ii) a procurement specialist; (iii) an information technology and geographical information systems specialist; (iv) a technical coordinator; and (v) a field operations manager; all with qualifications, experience and terms of reference satisfactory to the Association.	Complied with	No Change
IDA-69070	FA for Additional Financing for Senegal Cadastre and Land Tenure Improvement Project, Schedule 2, Section IV. A.1. The Recipient shall, not later than three (3) months after the Effective Date, establish and operationalize an online data sharing platform enabling central and local administrations in the territory of the Recipient to consult and download all aerial and satellite imagery acquired by the Project Implementation Unit at the national level,	Not yet due	New

	with appropriate security measures to prevent unauthorized access.		
IDA-69070	FA for Additional Financing for Senegal Cadastre and Land Tenure Improvement Project, Schedule 2, Section IV. A.2. The Recipient shall, not later than nine (9) months after the Effective Date, establish and operationalize an online geospatial platform enabling the general public to access and consult all data existing in the Land Information System, with the exception of Personal Data, which shall only become accessible upon the consent of the person concerned.	Not yet due	New
IDA-69070	FA for Additional Financing for Senegal Cadastre and Land Tenure Improvement Project, Schedule 2, Section I. A.4. The PIU shall be staffed at all times during Project implementation with among others: (a) a national coordinator; (b) a technical coordinator; (c) a procurement specialist; (d) an administrative and financial management specialist; (e) an accounting specialist; (f) a monitoring and evaluation specialist; (g) three land technical experts; (h) an environmental specialist; (i) a gender and social safeguards specialist; (j) a communications specialist; (k) a Training specialist; and (l) support staff; all with terms of reference, qualifications and experience satisfactory to the Association. No later than three (3) months after the Effective Date, the Recipient shall cause the Project Implementation Unit to update the terms of reference of the external auditor in order to extend the scope of its work to cover the activities financed under the Financing, including the issuance of a separate opinion on compliance with the disbursement terms and conditions applicable to the Performance-Based Conditions.	Not yet due	New

IDA-69070	FA for Additional Financing for Senegal Cadastre and Land Tenure Improvement Project, Schedule 2, Section I. C.1. The Recipient shall, withing one (1) month from the Effective Date update by including among others a Verification Protocol and related PBCs provisions, and maintain and update as appropriate throughout Project implementation, in form and substance satisfactory to the Association, the Project Implementation Manual, which shall always contain detailed guidelines and procedures for the implementation of the Project, including among others (a) a Project Implementation Plan; (b) a template Municipality Performance Contract; (c) an outline of the Recipient's Institutional Sustainability Plan; and (d) modalities for: administration and coordination, monitoring and evaluation, financial management, procurement and accounting procedures, environmental and social standards, corruption and fraud mitigation measures, grievance mechanisms, Personal Data collection and processing in accordance with applicable national law and good international practice, roles and responsibilities for Project implementation, and such other arrangements and procedures as shall be required for effective Project implementation.	Not yet due	New
IDA-69070	FA for Additional Financing for Senegal Cadastre and Land Tenure Improvement Project, Schedule 2, Section I. D. 2.a. By no later than one (1) month after the Effective Date, prepare a draft Work Plan and Budget, in accordance with paragraph 1. above;	Not yet due	New
IDA-69070	ESCP. Update the LMP no later than 45 days after the Effective Date and thereafter implement throughout Project implementation.	Not yet due	New

ANNEX 1.

RESULTS

For Official Use Only

Project Development Objective(s)

The proposed Project Development Objective is to strengthen the Recipient's capacity for the implementation of its cadastre at a national level; and to increase the number of land rights registered in selected areas.

PDO Indicators by PDO Outcomes

Baseline	Period 1	Period 2	Completion Period
Revised **Objective 1: To strengthen the Recipient's capacity for the implementation of its cadastre at a national level**			
Average time for the delivery of land tenure related services (Months)			
Oct/2021			Sep/2026
18.00			6.00
Revise **Degree of satisfaction of beneficiaries with respect to land tenure services in targeted areas** (Percentage)			
Oct/2021	Mar/2024		Sep/2026
55.29	40.00		80.00
➢ Revise **Degree of satisfaction of women beneficiaries with respect to land tenure services in targeted areas** (Percentage)			
Oct/2021	Mar/2024		Sep/2026
9.84	40.00		80.00
Revised **Objective 2: To increase the number of land rights registered in selected areas.**			
Revise **Occupancy titles with NICAD recorded in LIS with Project support** (Number)			
Oct/2021	Mar/2024	Sep/2026	Jan/2029
0.00	110,000.00	530,000	800,000.00
➢ Revise **Occupancy titles registered through project support in the name of a woman, or a group including a woman** (Number)			
Oct/2021	Sep/2026		Jan/2029
0.00	158,000.00		280,000.00
Revise **Household members whose land rights are officially validated by an occupancy title** (Number)			
Oct/2021	Mar/2024	Sep/2026	Jan/2029

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0.00	250,000.00	1,393,000.00	2,100,000.00
➢ Revise**Women households members whose land rights are officially validated by an occupancy title** (Number)			
Oct/2021	Sep/2026		Jan/2029
0.00	417,900.00		735,000.00

Intermediate Results Indicators by Components

Baseline	Period 1	Period 2	Completion Period
Revised**1- To strengthen the Recipient's capacity for the implementation of its cadastre at a national level**			
New**People using digitally enabled services (enhanced services)** (Number of people) CRI			
Jan/2026			Jan/2029
0			10,000
➢ New**People using digitally enabled services (enhanced services) - Female** (Number of people) CRI			
Jan/2026			Jan/2029
0			3,000
➢ New**People using digitally enabled services (enhanced services) - Youth** (Number of people) CRI			
Jan/2026			Jan/2029
0			2,000
Revise**Municipal Land Offices equipped and operational with LIS access** (Number)			
Oct/2021			Jan/2029
0.00			171.00
Revise**Participants trained on land tenure management through project support** (Number)			
Oct/2021	Mar/2024	Sep/2026	Jan/2029
0.00	2,000.00	10,900.00	15,600.00
➢ Revise**Participants trained on land tenure management through project support - female** (Number)			
Oct/2021	Sep/2026		Jan/2029
0.00	3,270.00		5,400.00
Municipalities covered by an orthophoto (Number)			
Oct/2021	Mar/2024		Sep/2026

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0.00	30.00		136.00
Municipalities covered by the CORS network (Number)			
Oct/2021	Mar/2024		Sep/2026
23.00	30.00		136.00
New **Connections to digital services as a result of the project** (Number)			
Jan/2026			Jan/2029
0			1,000,000
New **Draft Decree establishing a structure for ensuring the sustainability of the project's investments** (Number)			
Jan/2026			Jan/2029
0			1
New **Operational helpdesk to provide legal and IT support to municipalities** (Number) Component			
Jan/2026			Jun/2027
0			1
New **A module related to the mapping of forests and protected areas has been added in the SIF** (Number)			
Jan/2026			Jan/2029
0			1
Revised **2- To increase the number of land rights registered in selected areas**			
Revise **Plots mapped with NICAD recorded in LIS with Project support** (Number)			
Oct/2021	Sep/2026		Jan/2029
0	530,000.00		800,000.00
Share of individuals with increased perception of tenure security through project activities (Percentage)			
Oct/2021			Sep/2026
7.54			80.00
➢ Revise **Share of individuals with increased perception of tenure security through project activities - female** (Percentage)			
Oct/2021			Sep/2026
0.00			80.00
3- Sustaining long-term policy dialogue, scaling-up training and innovation in the land sector			
New **New or Better-Paid Jobs created as a result of the project** (Number)			

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Jan/2026			Jan/2029
0			3,500
➢ New **New or Better-Paid Jobs created for women as a result of the project** (Number)			
Jan/2026			Jan/2029
0			1,050
Revise **Information campaigns on women's property rights** (Number)			
Oct/2021	Sep/2026		Jan/2029
0.00	136.00		200.00
Revise **Information, consultation, and awareness campaigns** (Number)			
Oct/2021	Mar/2024	Sep/2026	Jan/2029
0.00	321.00	635.00	900.00
New **Women beneficiaries of information campaigns on women property rights** (Number)			
Oct/2021	Sep/2026		Jan/2029
0.00	12,000		17,200
New **The National Land Program (NLP) has been prepared and validated at a technical level by the Beneficiary** (Number) Component			
Jan/2026			Jun/2027
0			1
New **The National Land Program (NLP) has been approved by the Recipient** (Number) Component			
Jan/2026			Dec/2027
0			1
4- Program Coordination, Monitoring, and Knowledge Management			
New **Annual reports produced by the Project on specific topics** (Number)			
Oct/2021			Sep/2026
0			4

Performance-based Conditions (PBC)

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Period	Period Definition
Period 1	July 2026 - June 2027
Period 2	July 2027 - January 2029

Baseline		Period 1	Period 2
1:Operational helpdesk to provide legal and IT support to municipalities (Number)			
0		0	1
0.00		0.00	2,000,000.00
PBC allocation	2,000,000.00	As a % of Total PBC Allocation	40%
2:The National Land Program (NLP) has been prepared and validated at a technical level by the Beneficiary (Number)			
0		0	1
0.00		0.00	1,500,000.00
PBC allocation	1,500,000.00	As a % of Total PBC Allocation	30%
3:The National Land Program (NLP) has been approved by the Recipient (Number)			
0		0	1
0.00		0.00	1,500,000.00
PBC allocation	1,500,000.00	As a % of Total PBC Allocation	30%

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Monitoring & Evaluation Plan:

PDO Indicators by PDO Outcomes

PDO Outcome	**Objective 1: To strengthen the Recipient's capacity for the implementation of its cadastre at a national level**
Indicator Name	**Average time for the delivery of land tenure related services (Months)**
Description	This indicator measures the average time it takes to deliver land services from the request to the delivery of the final occupancy title. It will be measured using (i) the data on the current average processing time assessed by the baseline study and (ii) the data on average transaction time provided by the Land Bureaus to the PROCASEF M&E system.
Frequency	Semi-Annual
Data source	Land Information System (SIFCOM)
Methodology for Data Collection	Average processing time using data from the land information system (SIFCOM)
Responsibility for Data Collection	PROCASEF PIU
Indicator Name	**Degree of satisfaction of beneficiaries with respect to land tenure services in targeted areas (Percentage)**
Description	This is a citizen engagement indicator that measures the overall satisfaction of beneficiaries with respect to land tenure and other services in PROCASEF municipalities.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Special customer satisfaction survey
Methodology for Data Collection	Data will be collected using a special customer satisfaction survey and aggregated in the PROCASEF M&E System
Responsibility for Data Collection	PROCASEF PIU
Indicator Name	**Degree of satisfaction of women beneficiaries with respect to land tenure services in targeted areas (Percentage)**

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Description	This is a gender-disaggregated citizen engagement indicator that measures the overall satisfaction of women beneficiaries with respect to land tenure and other services in PROCASEF municipalities.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	Special customer satisfaction survey
Methodology for Data Collection	Data will be collected using a special customer satisfaction survey and aggregated in the PROCASEF M&E System
Responsibility for Data Collection	PROCASEF PIU
PDO Outcome	**Objective 2: To increase the number of land rights registered in selected areas**
Indicator Name	**Occupancy titles with NICAD recorded in LIS with Project support (Number)**
Description	This is an indicator on the number of occupancy titles with NICAD in LIS. The data will be collected through the Land Information System through the PROCASEF M&E system.
Frequency	Semi-Annual
Data source	Land Information System (SIFCOM)
Methodology for Data Collection	Data will be collected and integrated to the land information system (SIFCOM) with the support of the service providers hired by PROCASEF and in charge of the technical assistance to the Municipalities for the land tenure field operations.
Responsibility for Data Collection	PROCASEF PIU
Indicator Name	**Occupancy titles registered through project support in the name of a woman, or a group including a woman (Number)**
Description	This is a gender-disaggregated indicator for the number of occupancy titles with NICAD in the name of women recorded in in the LIS. The data will be collected through the LIS through the PROCASEF M&E system.
Frequency	Semi-Annual
Data source	Land Information System (SIFCOM)
Methodology for Data	Data will be collected and integrated to the land information system (SIFCOM) with the support of the service providers hired by PROCASEF and in charge

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Collection	of the technical assistance to the Municipalities for the land tenure field operations.
Responsibility for Data Collection	PROCASEF PIU
Indicator Name	**Household members whose land rights are officially validated by an occupancy title (Number)**
Description	This is an indicator to measure the number of household members with recognized occupancy titles. This indicator will be measured by Land Bureaus in PROCASEF municipalities each time a NICAD for a property is issued. It will be recorded through the PROCASEF M&E system.
Frequency	Semi-Annual
Data source	Land Information System (SIFCOM)
Methodology for Data Collection	Data will be collected and integrated to the land information system (SIFCOM) with the support of the service providers hired by PROCASEF and in charge of the technical assistance to the Municipalities for the land tenure field operations.
Responsibility for Data Collection	PROCASEF PIU
Indicator Name	**Women households members whose land rights are officially validated by an occupancy title (Number)**
Description	This is an indicator to measure the number of women among the number of household members with recognized occupancy titles. The target is 417,900 or 30 percent of total household members. This indicator will be measured by Land Bureaus in PROCASEF municipalites each time a NICAD for a property is issued. It will be recorded through the PROCASEF M&E system.
Frequency	Semi-Annual
Data source	Land Information System (SIFCOM)
Methodology for Data Collection	Data will be collected and integrated to the land information system (SIFCOM) with the support of the service providers hired by PROCASEF and in charge of the technical assistance to the Municipalities for the land tenure field operations.
Responsibility for Data Collection	PROCASEF PIU

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Monitoring & Evaluation Plan:

Intermediate Results Indicators by Components

Results Area	**1- Strengthening land institutions and investing in geospatial infrastructure**
Indicator Name	New **People using digitally enabled services (enhanced services) (Number of people)** CRI
Description	This indicator measures the number of people and/or businesses using enhanced digitally enabled services such as SIFCOM. Added and tagged to Digital Services Corporate Scorecard indicator to enable Corporate Scorecard reporting on Digital Services
Frequency	Semi-Annual
Data source	Land Information System (SIFCOM), geodesy portal or other systems implemented by PROCASEF
Methodology for Data Collection	Data will be collected by the systems (Land information system (SIFCOM), geodesy portal …) for each person or business using this system and aggregated.
Responsibility for Data Collection	PROCASEF PIU
Indicator Name	New **People using digitally enabled services (enhanced services) - Female (Number of people)** CRI
Description	This indicator measures the number of females using enhanced digitally enabled services such as SIFCOM. Added and tagged to Digital Services Corporate Scorecard indicator to enable Corporate Scorecard reporting on Digital Services
Frequency	Semi-Annual
Data source	Land Information System (SIFCOM), geodesy portal or other systems implemented by PROCASEF
Methodology for Data Collection	Data will be collected by the systems (Land information system (SIFCOM), geodesy portal …) for each person or business using this system and aggregated by gender.
Responsibility for Data Collection	PROCASEF PIU

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Indicator Name	New **People using digitally enabled services (enhanced services) - Youth (Number of people)** CRI
Description	This indicator measures the number of youth using enhanced digitally enabled services such as SIFCOM, Added and tagged to Digital Services Corporate Scorecard indicator to enable Corporate Scorecard reporting on Digital Services
Frequency	Semi-Annual
Data source	Land Information System (SIFCOM), geodesy portal or other systems implemented by PROCASEF
Methodology for Data Collection	Data will be collected by the systems (Land information system (SIFCOM), geodesy portal …) for each person or business using this system and aggregated by age.
Responsibility for Data Collection	PROCASEF PIU
Indicator Name	**Municipal Land Officies equipped and operational with LIS access (Number)**
Description	This is an indicator that measures the number of Land Bureaus in PROCASEF municipalities equipped and operational with SIFCOM access. The indicator will be measured by PROCASEF PIU with input from Land Bureaus
Frequency	Semi-Annual
Data source	PROCASEF M&E System
Methodology for Data Collection	PROCASEF Regional Implementation Units will provide updated data to the PROCASEF M&E System.
Responsibility for Data Collection	PROCASEF PIU
Indicator Name	**Participants trained on land tenure management through project support (Number)**
Description	This indicator measures the number of total participants trained on land tenure management with PROCASEF Project support.
Frequency	Semi-Annual
Data source	PROCASEF M&E System
Methodology for Data Collection	The data will be collected by the PROCASEF PIU at each training and aggregated in the M&E system.

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Responsibility for Data Collection	PROCASEF PIU
Indicator Name	**Participants trained on land tenure management through project support - female (Number)**
Description	This gender-disaggregated indicator measures the total number of female participants trained on land tenure management with PROCASEF Project support.
Frequency	Semi-Annual
Data source	PROCASEF M&E System
Methodology for Data Collection	The data will be collected by the PROCASEF PIU at each training and aggregated in the M&E system.
Responsibility for Data Collection	PROCASEF PIU
Indicator Name	**Municipalities covered by an orthophoto (Number)**
Description	This indicator measures the number of PROCASEF municipalities covered by an orthophoto freely accessible on the Geoportal.
Frequency	Semi-Annual
Data source	Supervision and quality control of the services by PROCASEF
Methodology for Data Collection	The data will be collected by the PROCASEF PIU and aggregated in the M&E system.
Responsibility for Data Collection	PROCASEF PIU
Indicator Name	**Municipalities covered by the CORS network (Number)**
Description	This indicator measures the number of PROCASEF municipalities covered by a CORS network.
Frequency	Semi-Annual
Data source	Supervision and quality control of the services by PROCASEF

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Methodology for Data Collection	The data will be collected by the PROCASEF PIU and aggregated in the M&E system.
Responsibility for Data Collection	PROCASEF PIU
Indicator Name	New **Connections to digital services as a result of the project (Number)**
Description	This indicator measures the number of connections to digital services as recorded in SIFCOM.
Frequency	Semi-Annual
Data source	Land Information System (SIFCOM), geodesy portal or other systems implemented by PROCASEF
Methodology for Data Collection	Data will be collected by the systems (Land information system (SIFCOM), geodesy portal …) for each connection to the system (IP) and aggregated.
Responsibility for Data Collection	PROCASEF PIU
Indicator Name	New **Draft Decree establishing a structure for ensuring the sustainability of the project's investments (Number)**
Description	This indicator tracks the preparation of a draft Decree establishing a structure for ensuring the sustainability of the project's investments.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	PROCASEF M&E System
Methodology for Data Collection	The data will be collected by the PROCASEF PIU and integrated in the M&E system.
Responsibility for Data Collection	PROCASEF PIU
Indicator Name	New **Operational helpdesk to provide legal and IT support to municipalities (Number)** PBC
Description	This indicator measures the establishment of a helpdesk for municipalities. The helpdesk will provide support and training on technical, legal, and social aspects of land administration.
Frequency	Annual

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Data source	PROCASEF M&E System
Methodology for Data Collection	The data will be collected by the PROCASEF PIU and integrated in the M&E system.
Responsibility for Data Collection	PROCASEF PIU
Indicator Name	New **A module related to the mapping of forests and protected areas has been added in the SIF (Number)**
Description	This indicator measures the establishment of a dedicated module related to the mapping of forests and protected areas in the SIF
Frequency	Annual
Data source	PROCASEF M&E System
Methodology for Data Collection	The data will be collected by the PROCASEF PIU and integrated in the M&E system.
Responsibility for Data Collection	PROCASEF PIU
Results Area	**Increasing the number of land rights registered in selected areas**
Indicator Name	**Plots mapped with NICAD recorded in LIS with Project support (Number)**
Description	This is an indicator on the number of plots mapped by land operators, with NICAD and recorded in LIS. The data will be collected through the LIS through the PROCASEF M&E system
Frequency	Semi-Annual
Data source	Land Information System (SIFCOM)
Methodology for Data Collection	Data will be collected and integrated to the Land Information System (SIFCOM) with the support of the service providers hired by PROCASEF and in charge of the technical assistance to the Municipalities for the land tenure field operations.
Responsibility for Data Collection	PROCASEF PIU
Indicator Name	**Share of individuals with increased perception of tenure security through project activities (Percentage)**

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Description	This indicator measures the percentage of individuals with a satisfactory (or above) perception of tenure security.
Frequency	5 customer satisfaction surveys over the life of the Project
Data source	Customer satisfaction survey
Methodology for Data Collection	Data will be collected through the customer satisfaction surveys over the life of the Project.
Responsibility for Data Collection	PROCASEF PIU
Indicator Name	**Share of individuals with increased perception of tenure security through project activities - female (Percentage)**
Description	This indicator measures the percentage of women with a satisfactory (or above) perception of tenure security.
Frequency	5 customer satisfaction surveys over the life of the Project
Data source	Customer satisfaction survey
Methodology for Data Collection	Data will be collected through the customer satisfaction surveys over the life of the Project.
Responsibility for Data Collection	PROCASEF PIU
Results Area	**3- Sustaining long-term policy dialogue, scaling-up training and innovation in the land sector**
Indicator Name	New **New or Better-Paid Jobs created as a result of the project (Number)**
Description	Added and tagged to Jobs Corporate Scorecard indicator to enable Corporate Scorecard reporting on Jobs. This indicator measures the number of jobs created or improved with support from the project. Eligible jobs may result from either the project's direct or indirect effects.
Frequency	Semi-Annual
Data source	PROCASEF M&E System
Methodology for Data	The data will be collected by the PROCASEF PIU with input from the Municipalities, the Regional Implementation Units, the service providers and

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Collection	aggregated in the M&E system.
Responsibility for Data Collection	PROCASEF PIU
Indicator Name	New **New or Better-Paid Jobs created for women as a result of the project (Number)**
Description	Added and tagged to Jobs and Gender Corporate Scorecard indicators to enable Corporate Scorecard reporting on Jobs and Gender. This indicator measures the number of jobs created or improved for women with support from the project. Eligible jobs may result from either the project's direct or indirect effects.
Frequency	Semi-Annual
Data source	PROCASEF M&E System
Methodology for Data Collection	The data will be collected by the PROCASEF PIU with input from the Municipalities, the Regional Implementation Units, the service providers and aggregated in the M&E system.
Responsibility for Data Collection	PROCASEF PIU
Indicator Name	**Information campaigns on women's property rights (Number)**
Description	This indicator measures the number of information campaigns targeting women's property rights.
Frequency	Semi-Annual
Data source	PROCASEF M&E System
Methodology for Data Collection	The data will be collected by the PROCASEF PIU with input from Land Offices and aggregated in the M&E system.
Responsibility for Data Collection	PROCASEF PIU
Indicator Name	**Information, consultation, and awareness campaigns (Number)**
Description	This indicator measures the number of information, consultation, and awareness campaigns that will take place in PROCASEF municipalities over the life of the Project.

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Frequency	Semi-Annual
Data source	PROCASEF M&E System
Methodology for Data Collection	The data will be collected by the PROCASEF PIU with input from the Regional Implementation Units aggregated in the M&E system.
Responsibility for Data Collection	PROCASEF PIU
Indicator Name	**Women beneficiaries of information campaigns on women's property rights (Number)**
Description	This indicator measures the number of women participating in the information, consultation, and awareness campaigns that will take place in PROCASEF municipalities over the life of the Project.
Frequency	Semi-Annual
Data source	PROCASEF M&E System
Methodology for Data Collection	The data will be collected by the PROCASEF PIU with input from the Regional Implementation Units aggregated in the M&E system.
Responsibility for Data Collection	PROCASEF PIU
Indicator Name	New **The National Land Program (NLP) has been prepared and validated at a technical level by the Recipient (Number)** PBC
Description	This indicator tracks the finalization and validation at a technical level of the NLP document by the Recipient.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	PROCASEF M&E System
Methodology for Data Collection	The data will be collected by the PROCASEF PIU and integrated in the M&E system.
Responsibility for Data Collection	PROCASEF PIU
Indicator Name	New **The National Land Program (NLP) has been approved by the Recipient (Number)** PBC

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Description	This indicator tracks the formal adoption of the NLP document by the Recipient.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	PROCASEF M&E System
Methodology for Data Collection	The data will be collected by the PROCASEF PIU and integrated in the M&E system.
Responsibility for Data Collection	PROCASEF PIU
Results Area	**4- Program Coordination, Monitoring, and Knowledge Management**
Indicator Name	**Annual reports produced by the Project on specific topics (Number)**
Description	This indicator measures the number of reports produced by the Poprject on specific topics in support of he country's land policy and governance.
Frequency	Annual
Data source	PROCASEF M&E System
Methodology for Data Collection	The data will be collected by the PROCASEF PIU and aggregated in the M&E system.
Responsibility for Data Collection	PROCASEF PIU
Results Area	**5- Contingent Emergency Response Component**

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ANNEX 2

Verification Protocol:

Performance Based Conditions

Verification Protocol Table: Performance-Based Conditions	
PBC 1	**Operational helpdesk to provide legal and IT support to municipalities**
Description	The helpdesk will provide support and training on technical, legal, and social aspects of land administration. It will also help ensure that quick, consistent support is provided, and that the complaints are resolved faster. The helpdesk will also help improve user satisfaction and productivity.
Data source/Agency	Project Activity reports which will include information on physical and financial progresses with the justification (invoices, Interim Certificate Payments or "Ordres de paiement, etc.),
Verification Entity	DTAI (Ministry of Finance)
Procedure	The Verification Entity will verify that the helpdesk is fully operational and include: - a dedicated place and adequate staff for the helpdesk; - different communication channels to enable municipalities to get in touch with the helpdesk easily (hotline, chat, e-mail, etc.); - a dedicated page on the website where municipalities will find documentation, guidelines and support. - a ticket system that allows tracking each request and its completion status.
PBC 2	**The National Land Program (NLP) has been prepared and validated at a technical level by the Recipient**
Description	This indicator measures the elaboration and the validation at a technical level of a National Land Program report for the Government following an inclusive participatory process involving all stakeholders at the national level.
Data source/Agency	Project Activity reports which will include information on the progress achieved on the PNF document with the justification (draft receipts, incorporation of comments, etc.)
Verification Entity	DTAI (Ministry of Finance)
Procedure	The National Land Program (NLP) must include (i) a description of the prerequisites, (ii) the expected sequences of activities, (iii) the duties and responsibilities of the stakeholders, (iv) the technical, human, and financial resources required to implement the program, and (v) a tentative timeline.
PBC 3	**The National Land Program (NLP) has been approved by the Recipient**

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Description	This indicator measures the approval of a National Land Program report for the Government following an inclusive participatory process involving all stakeholders at the national level.
Data source/Agency	Project Activity reports which will include information on the progress achieved on the PNF document approval with the official document attesting the validation by the government.
Verification Entity	DTAI (Ministry of Finance)
Procedure	The National Land Program (NLP) must be approved by an official government decision (Decision of the Council of Ministers, Decree or *Arretée*).

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ANNEX 3.

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION

Table 2.1. Contribution of the AF activities to Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation

Activities by Component and Sub-component	Description of adaptation and mitigation activities
Sub-component 1.1:: Strengthening public sector capacity for improved land administration service delivery (US$7.25 million) *Construction of land offices (construction, control and audit of the works)* *Equipment and connectivity (office furniture and fittings, IT equipment, electricity, internet)*	**Resilient Infrastructure for Land Administration**: The construction of local administration offices will incorporate measures to enhance their resilience to climate-related disasters, such as flooding and extreme temperatures. Disaster and climate risk information will guide land use planning to identify suitable, resilient sites for new office construction and determine technical requirements based on assessed risks. New municipal land administration offices and operational facilities will adhere to national or local building codes, including energy performance standards equivalent to Level 1 EDGE Certification. Additionally, minor flood resilience measures will be implemented for IT equipment to reduce the risks posed by climate change-exacerbated flooding in the project area. **Centralized Digital Archive System**: The program will also establish a central digital archive system for land records, to provide secure backups. This system will strengthen beneficiaries' ability to recover from climate disasters, which have historically contributed to conflict and land-grabs.
Sub-component 1.2: Facilitating digital transformation of land administration (US$4.50 million)	**Enhancing Climate Resilience through Land Records Digitization**: PROCASEF AF prioritizes the digitization of land records to strengthen climate resilience by safeguarding critical public infrastructure against the risks posed by climate and natural disasters, particularly flooding[23], which threatens existing physical record storage. Flood resilience measures, such as protecting IT equipment from climate-induced flooding, will be incorporated into the project. Additionally, a centralized digital archive system for land records will provide secure backups. **Reliable land information for Adaptation**: Digitalized land records play a vital role in climate change adaptation, particularly in urban areas and also in forested and agricultural areas, by offering: (i) Tenure security: Ensuring that populations affected by climate-related disasters can safely leave their properties during emergencies and reclaim them afterward, even when parcel boundaries are disrupted;

[23] According to the Senegal CCDR, coastal flooding risk is severe and growing, especially for major urban centers. By 2080, up to 80 percent of Saint-Louis could be submerged each year as sea level rise increasingly impedes river outflow at the mouth of the Senegal River, threatening planned urban and economic development for the northern region. In Dakar (including Rufisque), the population at risk of coastal flooding is projected to rise by 20–30 percent by 2050, with related economic damages increasing by about 30 percent

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Activities by Component and Sub-component	Description of adaptation and mitigation activities
	(ii) Disaster Risk Management (DRM): Providing critical information to DRM agencies for planning response and recovery activities (especially in urban and peri-urban areas covered by the project); (iii) Adaptation planning: Supporting infrastructure and service planning to enhance resilience against climate impacts. **Identifying and mapping areas** such as forests and protected areas, designated reforestation zones, will lead to better forest management, and reforestation, all of which are crucial for adaptation and mitigation. Under the AF, activities such as mapping of forests and protected areas will serve as a first step towards afforestation, reforestation, biosphere conservation, and, indirectly, CO_2e emission reduction. Land mapping will enable land rights registration that will prevent intrusion and tree-cutting by loggers, and more sustainable land investments, such as improved soil and water management, which will in turn enhance climate change mitigation by increasing surface and sub-surface carbon sequestration in the project areas compared to a without-project scenario.
Component 2: Empowering project-supported municipalities in carrying out systematic land registration operations (US$17.50 million)	The significant increase in the number of TAs digitally stored in the SIFCOM leads to securing land tenure which reduces land holders' incentives for encroachment and conversion of existing high-carbon ecosystems and incentivizes them to engage in long-term investments in climate-smart agricultural practices, forest management, and reforestation, all of which are crucial for adaptation and mitigation. The AF actively promotes climate-adaptive land management practices by organizing awareness-raising and capacity building campaigns focused on climate adaptation for beneficiaries. Clarifying land tenure will also contribute to improved natural capital management by enabling a sustainable and rational management of natural resources.
Sub-component 3.1: Promoting research and dialogue on land tenure governance innovations (US$4.30 million): *-Support to the preparation of the National Land Program (NLP) (PBC)*	**The AF will support the development of a comprehensive, long-term vision for land sector reform in Senegal through preparation of a 15-year National Land Program**. This will include funding for analytical work and workshops to ensure an inclusive design process for the NLP and guarantee the adoption of medium- and long-term measures for improved natural capital management by enabling sustainable and rational management of natural resources (soil, water, fauna and flora). This approach not only supports adaptation but also aids in reducing carbon emissions through better resource stewardship. **Impact on Land Markets and Investments** By providing a long-term clear vision related to land tenure security in Senegal, the project will contribute to

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Activities by Component and Sub-component	Description of adaptation and mitigation activities
	improving land market transparency and fostering informed land investment activities, which enhances resilience and economic growth.
Sub-component 3.2: Supporting the development of training on land tenure (US$0.80 million): *-Training of land administration staff*	**Training on Climate Change Adaptation**: staff trainings on formalization of land use rights will include specific content on climate change adaptation, equipping personnel with the knowledge to integrate resilience considerations into their work effectively.

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