



# Background on MCC

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- Established in 2004, MCC gives large scale poverty reduction grants to select developing countries.
- Competitive selection of partner countries: policies matter
- Country Ownership
  - Countries determine priorities and develop proposals
  - Countries establish MCA entities to lead compact implementation
  - MCA entities launch all compact related procurements and sign and administer all compact related contracts. MCC does not implement compact projects, MCA entities do.
- Focus on sustainability and results

# Compact Eligibility: How MCC selects partner countries

## Good Governance:

1. Civil Liberties
2. Political Rights
3. Access to Information
4. Government Effectiveness
5. Rule of Law
6. Control of Corruption

## Investing in People:

7. Public Expenditure on Health
8. Immunization Rates
9. Children's Health
10. Public Expenditure on Primary Education
11. Girls' Primary Education Completion
12. Natural Resource Management

## Economic Freedom:

12. Business Start Up
13. Inflation
14. Fiscal Policy
15. Trade Policy
16. Regulatory Quality Rating
17. Land Rights and Access
18. Access to Credit
19. Gender in the Economy

### **Data Sources:**

**CIESIN:** Center for International Earth Science

**UNESCO:** United Nations Educational, Information Network Scientific, and Cultural Organization

**IFAD:** International Fund for Agricultural Development

**WBI:** World Bank Institute

**IMF:** International Monetary Fund

**WB/IFC:** World Bank/Int'l Finance Corp

**WEO:** World Economic Outlook

**WHO:** World Health Organization

**Senegal FY13**  
 Population: 12,768,000  
 GNI/Cap: \$1,070 (LIC)

Control of Corruption   
 Democratic Rights   
 Pass Half Overall 

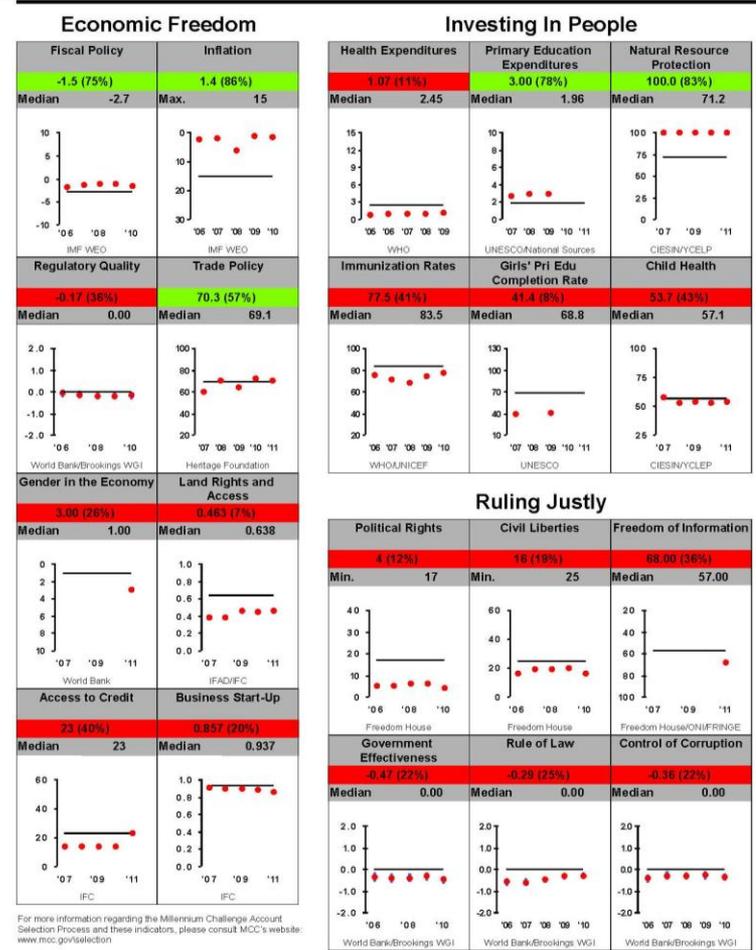
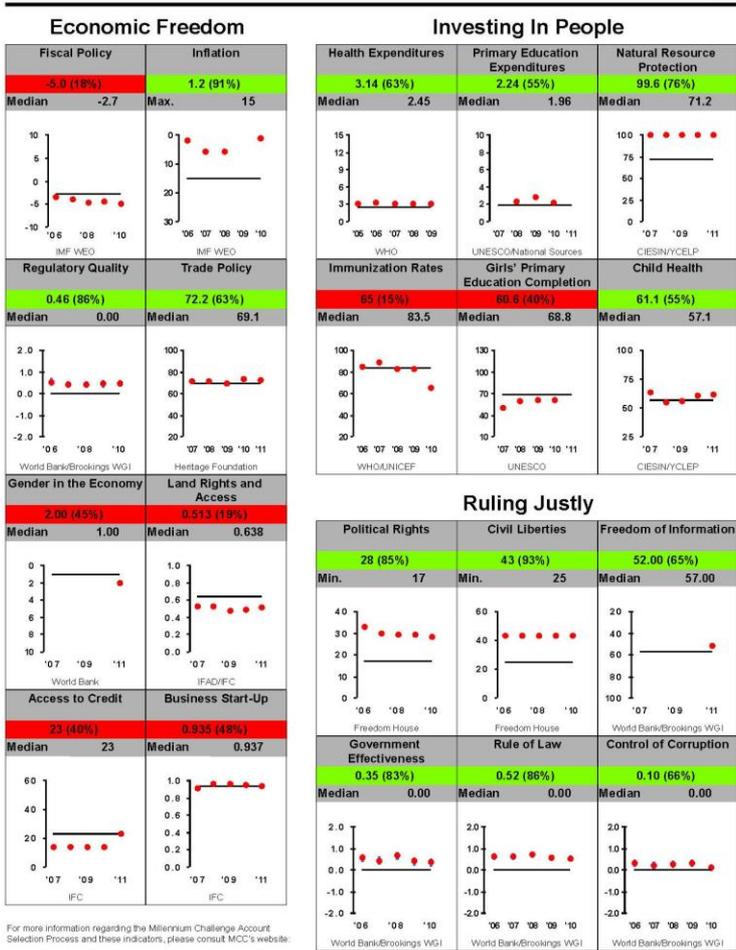


# MCC's Scorecard

## – How to pass?

- A country must be above the median on at least ten indicators (and at least one per category)
- A country must be above the median on either political rights or civil liberties
- A country must be above the median for control of corruption.

# Scorecard Examples: One Eligible, One Ineligible



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# Two Types of MCC Grants – commitments totaling around US\$8 Billion (as of November 2012)

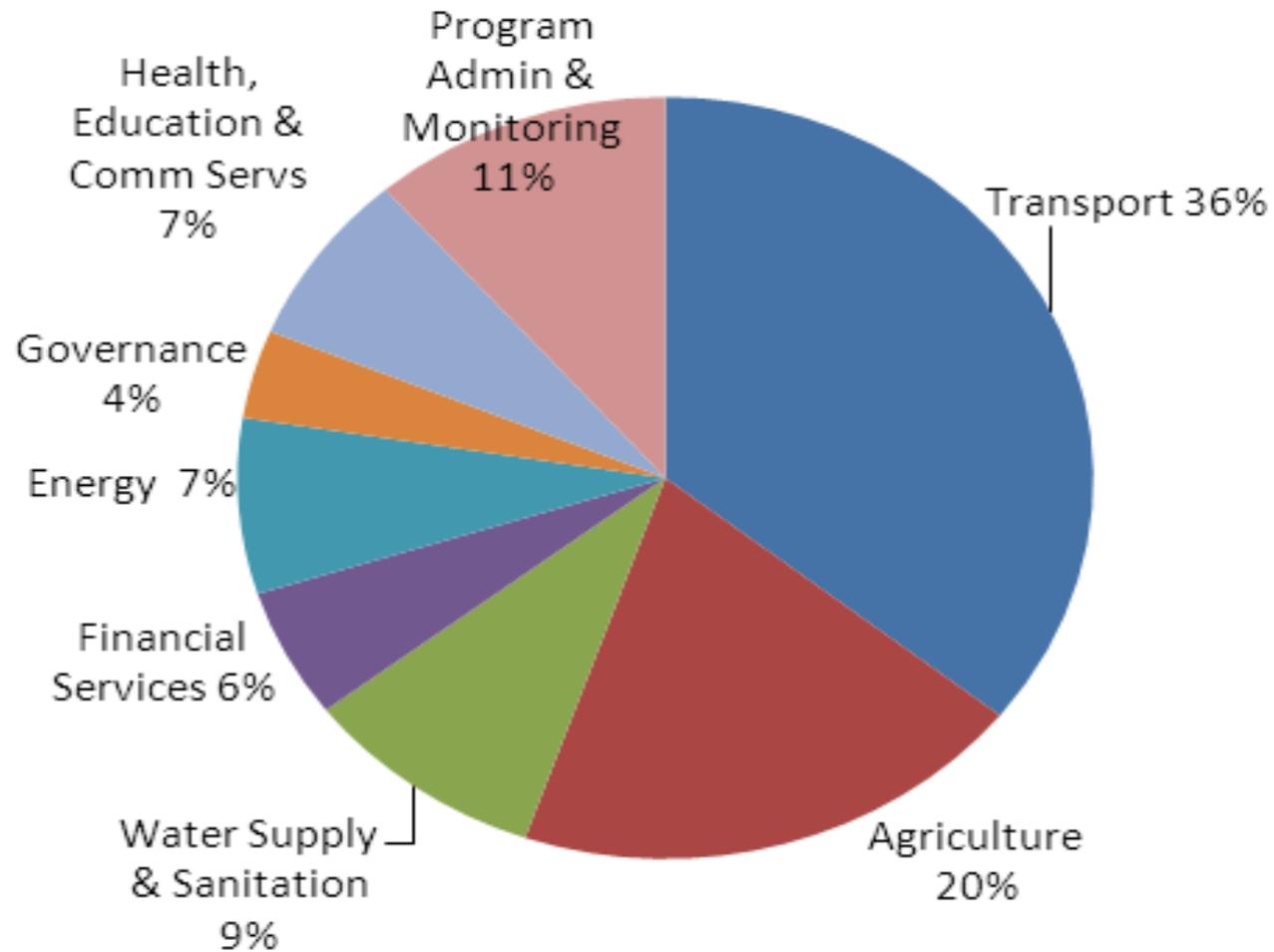
## Compact Programs (>US\$ 9.2 billion)

- 5-year grants
- Large-scale and complex
- Partner countries must pass MCC eligibility criteria and maintain eligibility
- **More than 26** total compacts have been signed: **11** active, **9** closed out, **2** terminated, **4** awaiting entry into force.
- Compacts have been signed in Latin America, Africa, Europe, Asia, and the Pacific
- More than \$9.28 billion awarded via Compacts

## Threshold Programs (US\$ 495 million)

- 2-year grants
- Smaller in scale & objectives
- Awarded to countries not quite Compact-eligible but committed to improving policy performance
- More than 21 countries signed in Latin America, Africa, Europe, the Middle East, and Asia
- \$495 million awarded as Threshold grants

# MCC Investment by Sector (June 2011):



# The Senegal Compact

- Senegal was first declared compact eligible in December 2004.
- MCC's Compact with Senegal was signed September 16, 2009. The Senegal Compact entered into force on September 23, 2010.
- The Compact will be implemented by the GoS (MCA-Senegal) through September 2015 with MCC Resident Country Mission (RCM) oversight and support.



# Compact Program

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**USD \$540 million for critical infrastructure investments in regions exhibiting great economic promise (Casamance, St Louis).**

- » Roads Rehabilitation: \$324m
- » Irrigation and Water Resources Management: \$170m
- » Program Admin./Monitoring and Evaluation: \$ 46 m
- » Beneficiaries: >1.1 million people over five years;  
>138,600 households or 1.66 million people over 20 years.

# Roads Rehabilitation Project : US\$324 million

- **National Road No2: 120km + NDIOUM Bridge**
  - RN2 links Senegal with Mali and Mauritania, and is also located in MCC's irrigation zones.
- **National Road No6: 256km + KOLDA Bridge**
  - RN6 primary road connecting southern Senegal to northern Senegal without traversing the Gambia



# Irrigation and Water Resources Management Project: US\$170 million

## 1. Irrigation and Drainage Construction Activities.

- ◆ Water main and primary and secondary canal works to unlock 36,000 hectares of irrigated land in Delta and 440 hectares in Podor.

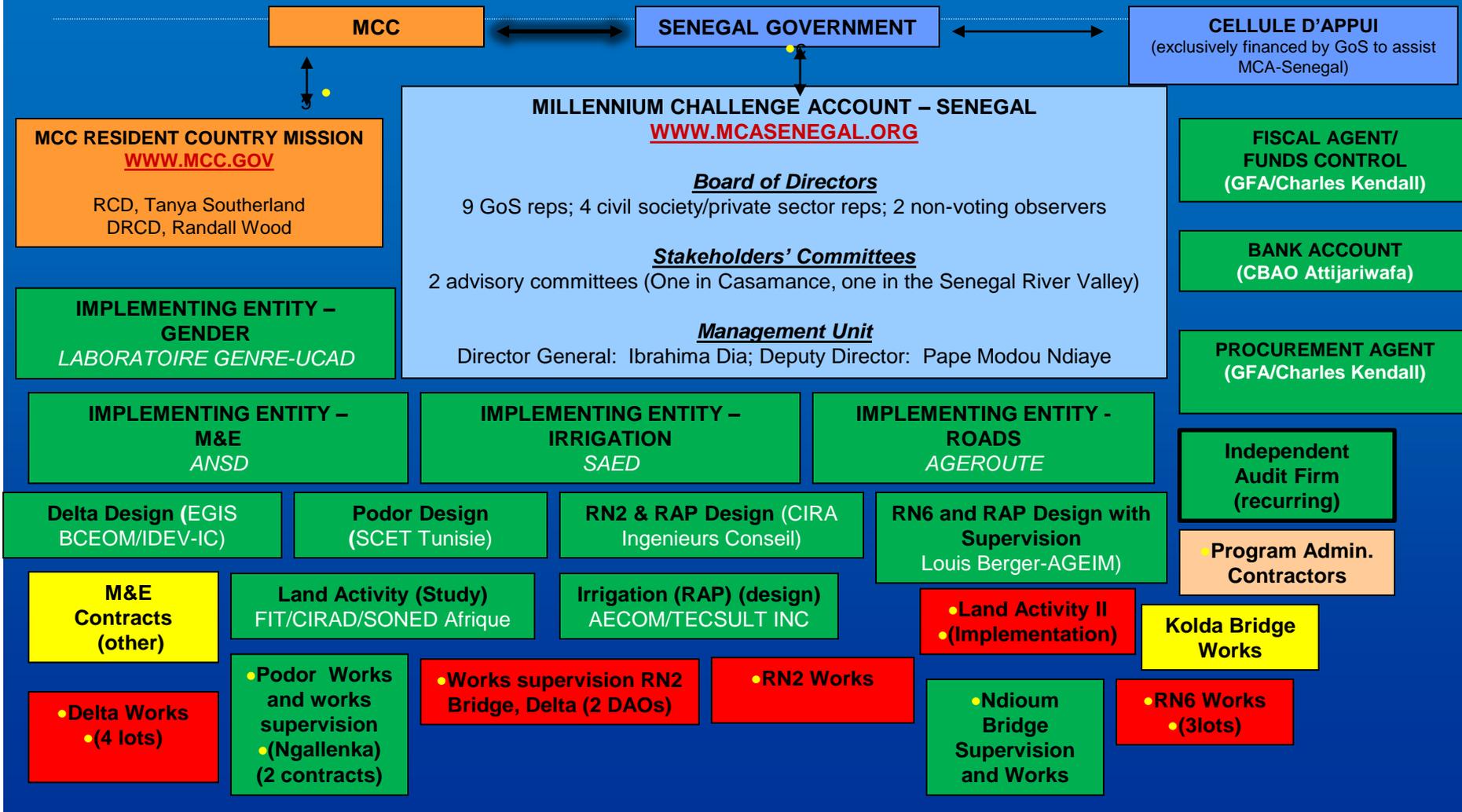
## 2. Land Tenure Security Activity.

- ◆ Will ensure equitable and secure access to land & minimize elite capture in project zones.



# SENEGAL COMPACT IMPLEMENTATION ARCHITECTURE

## ANTICIPATED START OF WORKS, WINTER 2012

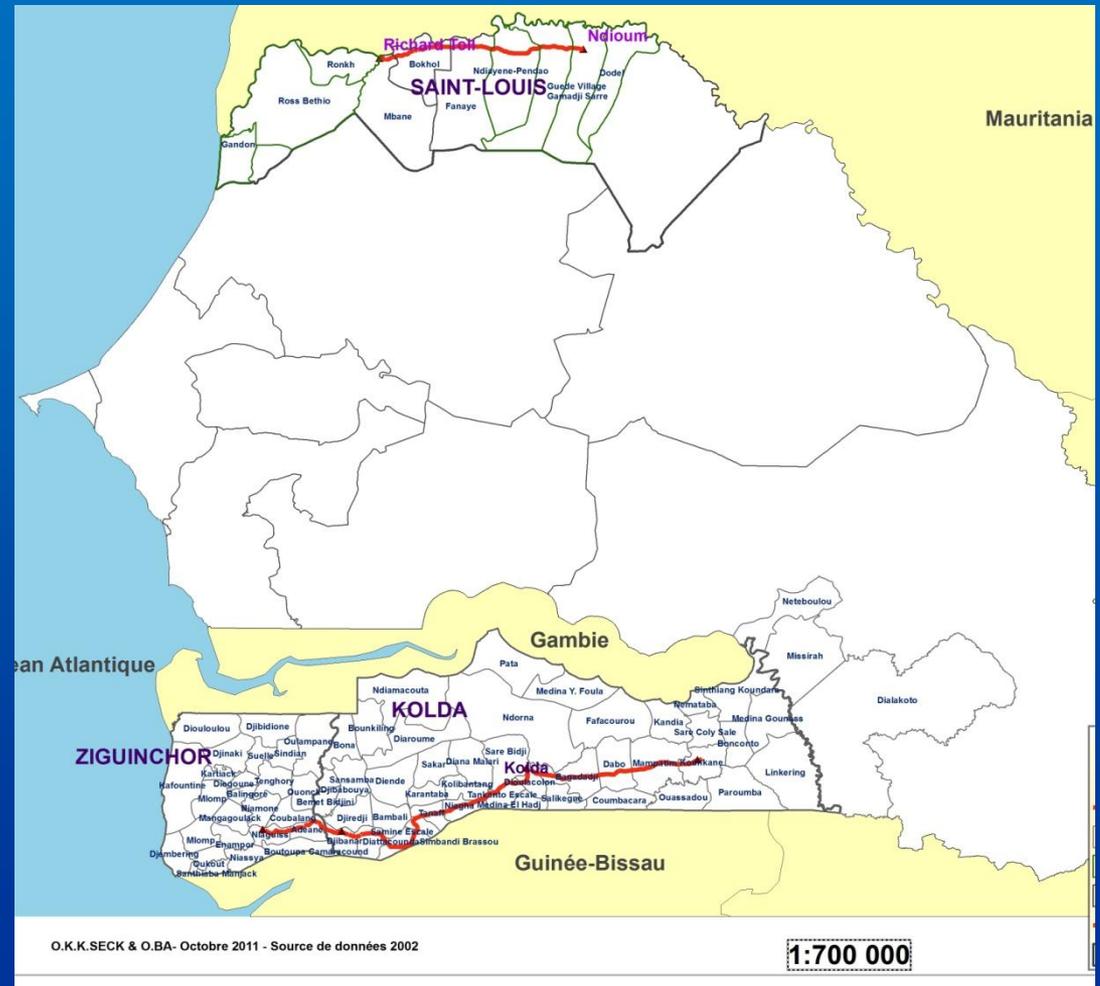


**GREEN:** signed contracts    **Yellow:** Tenders not yet launched    **RED:** Tenders launched, not yet awarded

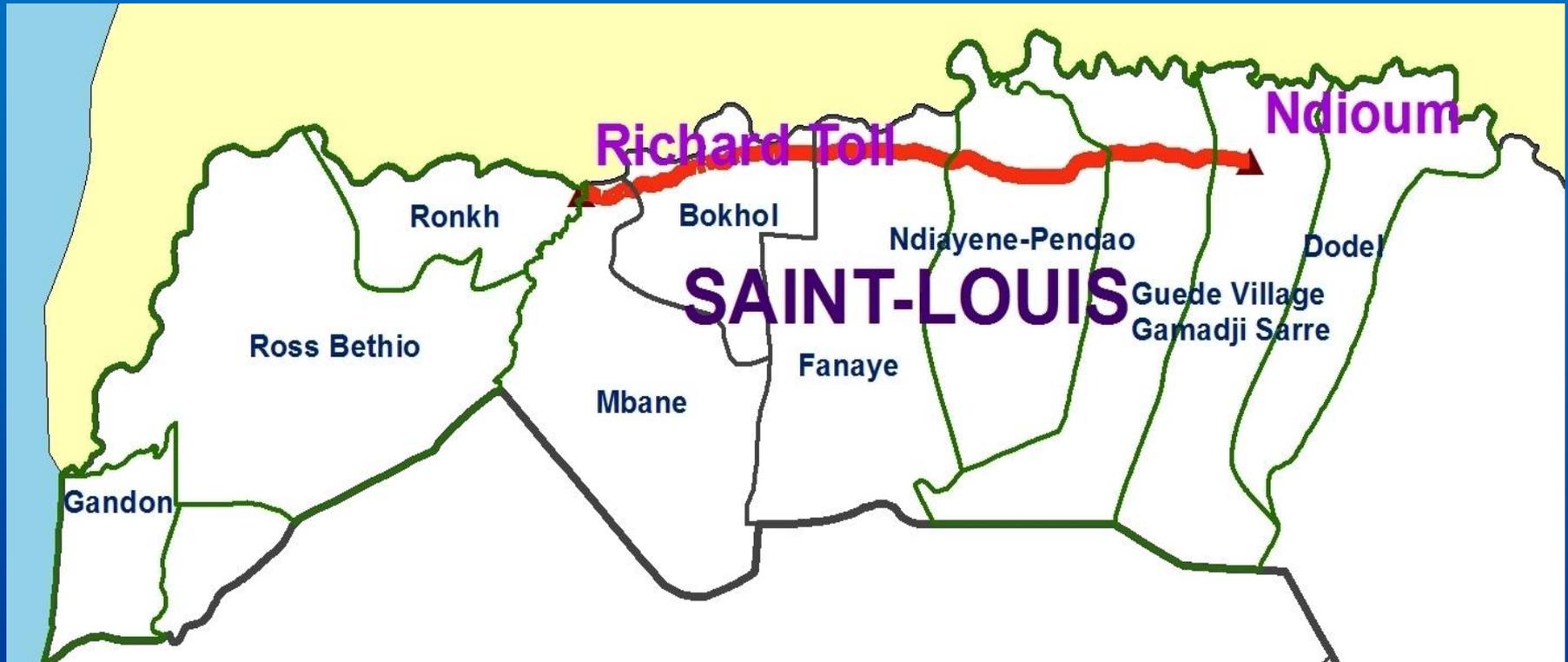
**Note:** Tender documents will be launched in French for the works.

# Compact Program: Roads Rehabilitation and Irrigation and Water Resource Management Project Zones

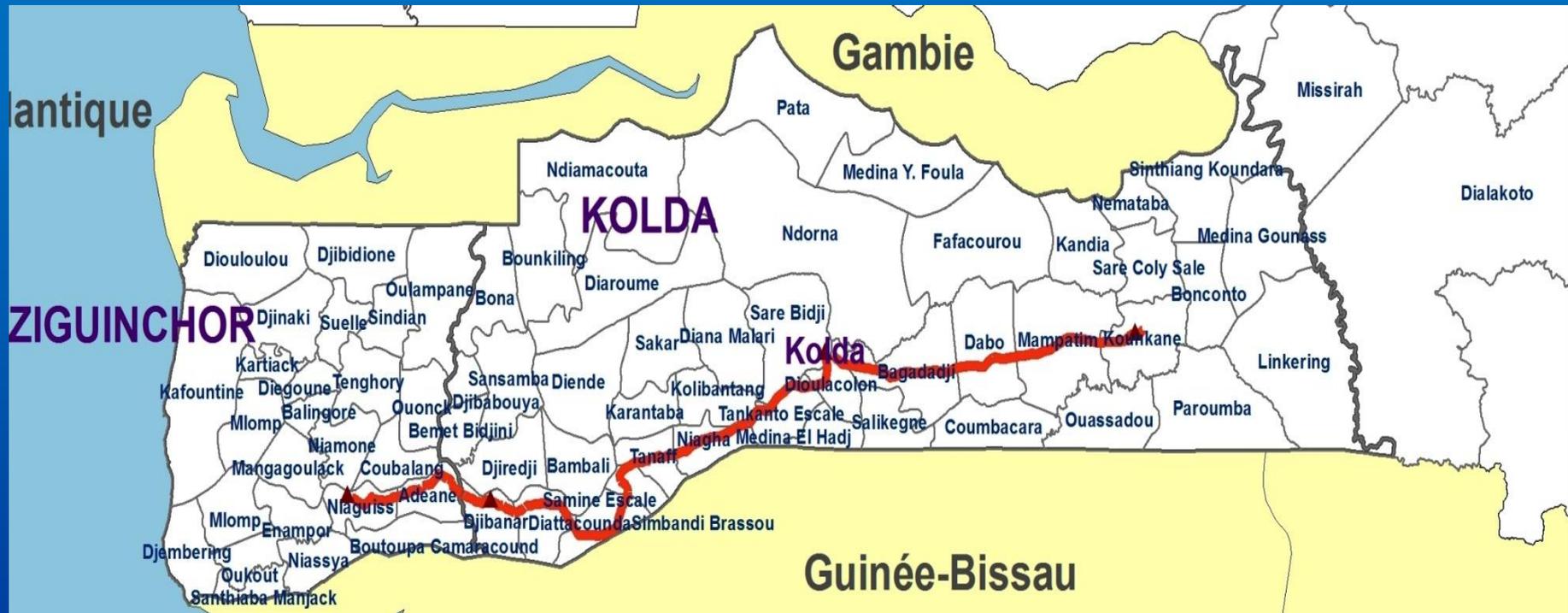
- RN2 Rehabilitation: 110 kms bw Richard Toll and Ndioum + construction of Ndioum bridge
- RN6 Rehabilitation: 256kms bw Ziguinchor and Kounkane + reconstruction of Kolda Bridge
- Delta: Remediation of Irrigation works affecting more than 25,000 hectares in and around Ross Bethio
- Podor: Irrigation Works affecting 440 hectares in and around Ndiayene Pendao
- Detailed Maps on following pages



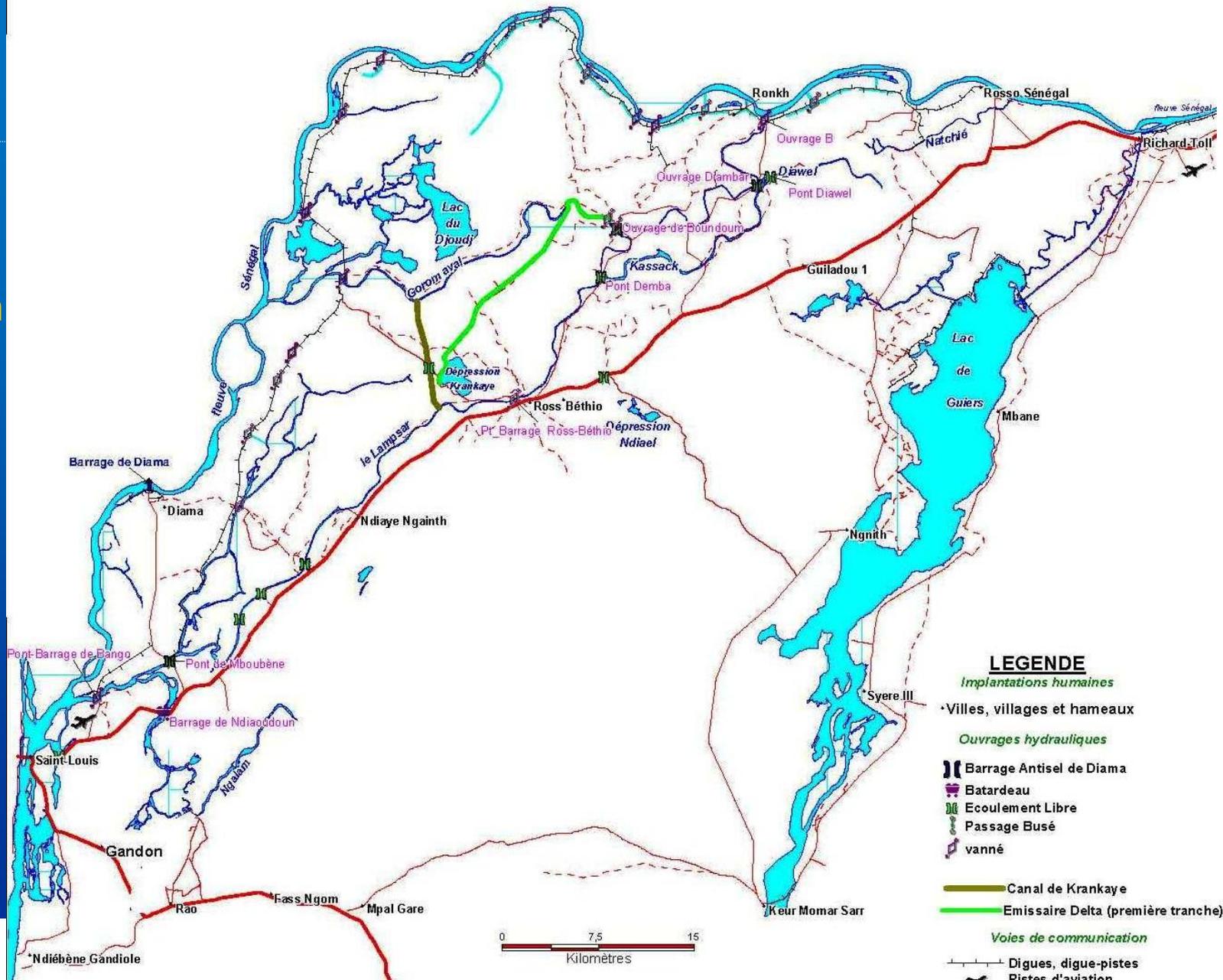
# Roads Project: Route Nationale 2



# Roads Project: Route Nationale 6



# Irrigation Project: Delta



## LEGENDE

- Implantations humaines*
- Villes, villages et hameaux
- Ouvrages hydrauliques*
- || Barrage Antisel de Diama
- Batardeau
- ▤ Ecoulement Libre
- ▥ Passage Busé
- ▧ vanné
- Canal de Krankaye
- Emissaire Delta (première tranche)
- Voies de communication*
- Dignes, digue-pistes
- ✈ Pistes d'aviation
- Pistes secondaires
- Route Nationale n° 2
- Routes ou pistes principales



# Irrigation Project : Ngallenka

