

Roads Rehabilitation Project (\$296 million)

The Roads Rehabilitation Project is an integral component of the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact, signed in 2009 by the Governments of the United States and Senegal. The goal of the \$540 million Compact was to reduce poverty through economic growth by unlocking productivity in key agricultural zones and improving access to markets and services. The Roads Rehabilitation Project aimed to connect major population centers and agricultural production areas through the rehabilitation of 372 kilometers on two of Senegal's critical transport corridors: National Road #2 (RN2) in the Saint Louis region and National Road #6 (RN6) in the Casamance. The five-year MCC Compact was implemented by the Government of Senegal via the Millennium Challenge Account-Senegal, and was completed on September 23, 2015.

RN2 (\$66 million)

The RN2 is the northernmost road in Senegal and is a strategic connector corridor from Dakar Harbor to Mauritania, Mali and to other large cities in Senegal. The RN2 road investment upgraded and widened 121.6 kilometers of road and rehabilitated markets between Richard Toll and Ndioum, and constructed the Ndioum Bridge. The Ndioum Bridge was completed in October 2014 and the RN2 road in April 2015. This investment is expected to improve access to a wider array of markets and open up high-potential agricultural areas in the Senegal River Valley, the center of Senegal's rice-production. The RN2 complements the compact's \$176 million Irrigation and Water Resources Management project, which funded the expansion and increase in quality of irrigation water used to grow crops on 35,480 hectares in the Valley's Delta region.



Through MCC's Road Rehabilitation Project, transporters and farmers are expected to benefit from higher quality roads and lower costs in getting products to market.

RN6 (\$177 million)

The RN6 is the single primary road available for transportation of local agricultural products from Casamance to the rest of Senegal without having to travel via The Gambia, and serves as an essential connector with Guinea Bissau, Guinea, and Mali. The investment in this region focused on upgrading and widening 252 kilometers of the RN6 and rehabilitating markets from Ziguinchor to Kounkane and rehabilitating the Kolda Bridge. At compact close, 64 kilometers of the RN6 and the Kolda Bridge had been rehabilitated, and the Government of Senegal has committed to completing the remaining segments, expected in 2016. The RN6 investments are expected to stimulate economic potential in the Casamance as a result of better access to markets, especially in a region known for its strong agricultural potential.

Social and Environmental Protection Measures

The Roads Rehabilitation Project adheres to standards of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), which includes widening the existing two-lane roads to 7.2 meters, adding two 1.5-meter wide shoulders, strengthening the pavement, and implementing specific safety standards. The roads are designed to last 20 years and to assure safe vehicle circulation at a maximum speed of 80km/hour. MCC standards also require specific environmental and social measures during the implementation of road works. Specifically, the roads project included: developing plans for community reforestation, supporting the recovery of wood from past community deforestation activities, implementing an HIV/AIDS awareness program, resettling or compensating families affected by the rehabilitation works, implementing a community-level environmental awareness program, constructing or relocating weekly markets, and constructing safety walls at schools located within 50 meters of the road.

These MCC investments aim to contribute to increased incomes and price competitiveness for agricultural producers via better access to markets. Over 20 years, the Roads Rehabilitation Project is expected to provide 1.35 million beneficiaries with reliable, cost-effective, and year-round mobility for local agricultural products and other goods and services, as well as improvements in access to social services.